"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain and much colder; high west winds.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,613. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SAVAGE WARFARE BY TURKS IN MACEDONIA

Description of Attack on Village of Carbintzi.

INNOCENT PEASANTS SLAIN

Placed in Front of the Troops—Survivors of Insurgent Band Commit Suicide — Village Bombarded.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 4.—The Sofia correspondent of The Times sends an account by an eye-witness of the recent attack on the village of Carbintzi.

A Turkish cavalry squadron, entering the village at dawn, discovered a band of twenty-four insurgents under two Bulgarian officers. The squadron was then considerably reinforced by Turkish regulars and Bashi-Bazouks.

The Macedonian band occupied a strongly built house and refused to surrender. The women and children in the house were urged to withdraw, but, fearing Turkish molestation, remained.

The Turkish commander, placing some Bulgarian peasants before his troops, again summoned the insurgents to surrender. The members of the Macedonian band, telling the peasants to stand aside, fired two volleys into the ranks of the Turks, many of whom were killed. The infuriated survivors immediately slaughtered the Bulgarian peasants.

An obstinate conflict between the troops and the insurgents ensued and lasted throughout the day. At twilight the beleaguered house was on fire, and eighteen of its occupants reached another house. The Turks then bombarded the village with four guns, six houses soon being in flames.

The insurgents fought in the open until they were almost all annihilated and their ammunition was exhausted, when three of them committed suicide, and their leader, having killed five others at their request, also committed suicide. Such an incident, says The Times's correspondent, is common in Montenegrin and Macedonian warfare.

After the fighting the Bashi-Bazouks plundered the village, and the usual barbarities followed.

The Turkish version of the affair states that the members of the revolutionary band were all killed with the exception of one man, who was taken prisoner, but the informant of The Times's correspondent was unable to see the prisoner.

The Turkish account of the fight omits any mention of the bombardment.

GREAT BATTLE IN MACEDONIA.

A Thousand Men Reported Killed and Wounded in a Fight Between Turks and Bulgarians.

BERLIN, April 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Lokal Anzeiger, dated noon to-day, announces that the Bulgarian bands and Turkish troops in the Okhrida district have fought a battle.

One thousand men, it is stated, were killed or wounded.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—Official advices from Monastir say the Bulgarian inhabitants of thirty villages in the Okhrida district, totaling 3,000 men and supported by the Bishop and a number of revolutionary bands, have risen against the Turks.

They surrounded a small detachment of Turkish troops in the mountains northward of Okhrida, but the troops succeeded in cutting their way out, after sustaining considerable loss.

OUTRAGES BY BULGARIANS.

SALONIKA, April 3.—The railroad bridge over the Angista River, near Drama, was blown up by Bulgarians on the night of April 1.

All the telegraph wires in the vicinity have been cut. Drama is about thirty miles from Seres, Macedonia.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—Another dynamite outrage at the town of Mustapha Pasha has led to the discovery that the Revolutionary Committee is supposed to be responsible for the attempt to wreck the Oriental express early on the morning of March 31, when the bridge of the Turkish Oriental Railroad between Adrianople and Mustapha Pasha was blown up by an infernal machine.

ALARM AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.—Although affairs at Mitrovitsa and Prishtina are reported to be calmer, the rising of the Albanians in those districts created intense concern at the Palace, among the Ministers, and at the embassies.

It is felt that a continuation of the troubles in the vicinity of Novi-Bazar is liable to lead at any moment to Austrian occupation over the entire district, and as far as Mitrovitsa, although it is believed that nothing short of absolute necessity will induce Austria to take advantage of this right, which is reserved to her by the treaty of Berlin.

TO-DAY:
SIXTEEN PAGES,
with
32-Page Review of Books and Art.

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LOST $560 ON "SURE THING."

Only Victim at "Killing" Was John Lutz—Philadelphian, However, Told the Police Who Raided an Alleged Poolroom.

As the result of a complaint made by a man from Philadelphia, who alleges that he was cheated out of $560, Capt. Farrell and Detectives Conway, O'Neill, Kammer, and McCormick of the Old Slip Station raided an alleged poolroom late yesterday afternoon on the third floor of the Howard Building, at 176 Broadway. Seven men found in the place were taken to the station house in a patrol wagon. The raiding party seized a roller-top desk, two telephones, a number of racing slips, and several slates, to be used as evidence.

At the station house two of the men were picked out by the complainant, John Lutz of 2343 Master Street, Philadelphia, as those who had done business with him. They were locked up and the others were allowed to go. James W. Jenkins, twenty-eight years old, of 816 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, was charged with being the alleged proprietor, and William Smith, twenty-six years old, of 122 Eighteenth Street, Brooklyn, was locked up and charged with aiding and abetting.

About 8 o'clock Thursday night Lutz called to see Capt. Farrell, and declared that he had been robbed in a poolroom on Broadway. He said he had received a letter from "Warren & Co.," Room 24, 176 Broadway, New York, in which he was informed that "Warren & Co." were conducting a "private racing business," had "stable information," and possessed a "sure thing" for the fourth race at Memphis on Thursday, and that if he came on he would be met by a representative of the firm, whose description was given.

Lutz "came on," arriving here about 1 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. He was met at the Cortlandt Street Ferry by a man whom he identified as Smith. He says that Smith took him into a café and bought several drinks and then conducted him to the office of "Warren & Co." He was invited to make a small bet on the first race at Bennings, and placed $10 on Censor. The horse did not win. He was then told that the "killing" was coming off in the fourth race. He says that at just 4:45 o'clock the man Jenkins told him that "Potente" was the "sure thing" for the fourth race. He had about $575 with him and placed all but $10 on the horse.

About three minutes later, and after several others in the room had placed bets, the telephone bell rang and Smith took up the receiver. He began calling out the race. Lutz says that Smith called Potente as leading from start to finish and finally winning the race. He was just congratulating himself when the telephone bell rang again and Smith called out:

"There has been a mistake. Waswitt won the race; Potente was third."

Lutz says he was then informed that it was the first time the "company" had failed to "pull off a killing" and that if he would come in the next day they would guarantee him a "sure thing." An envelope was given to him, in one corner of which was printed "Warren & Co." Then in lead pencil he says that Jenkins wrote on the envelope "Turner—O. K." This envelope he was to drop in the letter box and he would be admitted.

Lutz says he then went to a saloon where he saw a "ticker," and learned that the race had been run off half an hour before. He handed his money on Potente, whereupon he went to Capt. Farrell.

The Captain and detectives accompanied him to the place yesterday afternoon. Lutz dropped the envelope in the letter box, the door was promptly opened, and the police rushed in.

At the station house two of the men who had been brought there but were not locked up admitted to the Captain that they did not play the races in the place with their own money, but were paid to go there as dummies.

LOST WITH BURNING SHIP.

Five of the Crew of the John J. Hill Were Not Rescued—Incoming Vessels Passed Hulk.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 3.—A telegram received here to-night from Capt. Johns of the steamship John J. Hill, who, with six of his crew was rescued by the steamship Excelsior, and is now at New Orleans, verifies the report that the Hill was lost, together with five of her crew, off the coast of North Carolina on the night of April 1. The lost steamship belonged to the Dock-Cummer Steamship Company, and carried a crew, together with officers, numbering fifteen. The engineer and two of the crew were picked up by the bark Lillian.

The Captain of the Hill says the ship was broken up and abandoned, but does not state the cause. She was loaded with dressed pine lumber, and both ship and cargo were insured.

The Morgan liner El Cid arrived at this port yesterday and her Captain told of passing close to a burning vessel on April 1 in latitude 32.04 and longitude 77.56. So far as the Captain could make out the burning vessel was a lumber-laden steamship. She was burning fiercely aft, when first sighted and had already been eaten by the flames close to the waterline. The bow was mounting higher and higher. The mainmast and smokestack were not to be seen.

On closer investigation the rapidly disappearing boat was made out as having green paint on the hull and black on the superstructure. There was no one on board and every boat was missing.

El Monte's Captain, who also arrived yesterday, had the same tale to tell in every particular.

A third Morgan liner, the Excelsior, signaled Jupiter, Fla., on Tuesday that she had rescued some sailors, who, it appears now, were part of the crew of the Hill.

The John J. Hill left Jacksonville March 26 for this port, and the description of the burned steamship the consignees of her cargo, Scangnell Brothers, say, corresponds with their vessel.

MEXICAN MINES FOR MR. GATES.

Purchase of the Creston-Colorado Properties Almost Completed.

Special to The New York Times.

NOGALES, Arizona, April 3.—The advent of John W. Gates of Chicago and his associates into the mining field of Sonora, Mexico, and their purchase of the Creston-Colorado mines, is received with unconcealed satisfaction by the business men of this section, and others who are interested in the development of the mining industry in Mexico's largest State. Negotiations that have been pending for months, it is now reported on excellent authority, have been definitely concluded, and all that remains to be done is the determination of some minor details, which Engineer John E. Farrish of Denver and Superintendent McCarthy are now on their way to the City of Mexico to clear up.

The amount paid for the property is not definitely known, but there is the best of evidence that the amount is a little under $10,000,000, which was the price asked for the combined mines after the discovery of the new ore body.

The Creston and Colorado mines are about 240 miles south of the border and fifteen miles east of Torres, a station on the Sonora Railway. The original claims were held by the late Messrs. Price and Chamberlain of Cleveland.

936 Miles in 20 Hours.

The new "20th Century Limited" of the New York Central and Lake Shore does this every day, and effects a great saving to the busy man who travels between the East and West.—Adv.

WEALTHY BROKERS IN CHICAGO ARE INDICTED

Board of Trade Members Accused of Bucket Shopping.

Bitter Warfare in the Board Over "Puts" and "Calls" May Have Caused Complaint Against Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Indictments have been found by the Grand Jury against leading operators on the Chicago Board of Trade on charges of operating bucket shops. The bills were voted on the testimony of Max J. Riese, an attorney, and William S. Skelly, who testified that they opened deals with the defendants on Saturday and closed them on Tuesday.

The witnesses are said to have testified that the delivery of the commodities with which the deals were concerned was not contemplated in their negotiations. As soon as brokers were told of the indictments several of them declared that they had been found because "bucket shop interests" wished to retaliate on the Board of Trade for depriving them of the market quotations.

One of the bills was against the corporation Hulburd, Warren & Co., of which William S. Warren, ex-President of the Chicago Board of Trade, is the head. The others are against J. Herbert Ware and Edward F. Leland of Ware & Leland, Rialto Building; Theron Logan and Ben B. Bryan of Logan & Bryan, Board of Trade Building; Charles H. and Fred M. Requa of Requa Brothers, Board of Trade Building, and Richard Oliver.

A bitter fight within the Board of Trade over "puts" and "calls" is regarded in some circles as the cause of the campaign against the wealthy houses concerned. The dispute has reached such a stage that 900 members, constituting a majority, declare that unless they shall get what they wish in the way of an amendment to pending legislation they will force through the Legislature such a bill as will result in the closing of the doors of the Board of Trade.

The 900 members of the board are opposed to eight Directors. They have drafted an amendment to a law passed in 1874 which makes it a crime to deal in grain for future delivery and which is still in effect. It thus prevents dealing in "puts" and "calls," and the majority desire to deal in these.

The amendment as drafted is but little different from the original law. Only fifty-five words are changed, and these make the intention of the trader, whether to deliver or to receive the grains contracted for, the pivot upon which the conviction should hinge.

This amendment was drafted without the knowledge of the Directors. Immediately upon hearing of it they drew up resolutions declaring against the measures and sent them to Springfield. Ten out of thirteen Directors voted for these resolutions, but afterward two joined the minority. When the board members heard of the resolutions they directed a protest against them and this was signed by nearly every member of the board. The brokers declare that unless they shall secure what they want they will work for Senate Bill No. 420, "to regulate the sale and barter of and prevent speculation in grain or other products." They declare that if this bill passes the doors of the Board of Trade will be closed and the brokers will go home.

OKLAHOMA BANK ROBBED.

Three Men Blow Open a Safe and Get $6,000 at Leger—Escape After a Fatal Fight.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWTON, Oklahoma Territory, April 3.—Three men arrived in Leger, a town twenty-five miles west of here, last evening. They were dressed in cowboy fashion and spent their money freely. They cultivated the acquaintance of Roy Sammons, a clerk in the bank. A big Indian payment was due and the funds were in the bank.

At about 7 o'clock they went to the bank and forced the doors. One stood at the outer door, another stood at the rear, while the third went inside. He drilled a hole in the vault, forced an entrance, and blew open the safe. The noise attracted attention and a rush was made for the bank.

A fierce fight ensued, in which rifles and revolvers were used. One citizen, W. P. Robert, was fatally injured. The robbers secured a handcar and their escape was made good. The bank officials say $6,000 was taken.

BIG MEDICAL COMBINATION.

Doctors and Druggists from Almost Every State in It—Capital $10,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., April 3.—The Inter-State Medical Association was formed here to-day, with a capital of $10,000,000. The company is composed entirely of physicians and druggists from almost every State.

The Charles F. Baker Manufacturing Company of Chicago is bought out, and another chemical plant will be built here. It will cost over $1,000,000, and be one of the largest in the world.

The Phelps Sanitarium, a big local concern, is bought out, and another will be built at Eureka Springs, Ark.

N. F. Phelps of Battle Creek is President and F. E. Strong of New York, Secretary.

DIVORCE FOR DR. WALKER.

New York Physician Gets a Decree in South Dakota.

Special to The New York Times.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 3.—A decree of divorce was granted here to-day to Dr. William A. Walker, a wealthy New York physician. Dr. Walker was until recently believed to be in New Jersey obtaining a residence for the purpose of obtaining a divorce.

The fact that he was in South Dakota was kept a secret as long as possible to prevent any unnecessary complications.

An absolute divorce was granted on the ground of desertion. The defendant appeared in the action in opposition to the grant of the decree.

INDIANA'S GUNNERS AHEAD.

Special to The New York Times.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 3.—The superiority of the gunners of the American navy was emphasized here to-day when the battleship Indiana, at target practice in the Gulf, established a new world's record in firing the thirteen-inch pieces. The vessel entered late this afternoon and reported to Admiral Higginson that the gunners had scored fourteen out of sixteen shots with the thirteen-inch pieces at a range of five miles, lowering the world's record by one shot.

Admiral Higginson ordered every ship of the North Atlantic Squadron to cheer the Indiana and her crew as she steamed past them up the harbor for accomplishing the marvelous feat.

Boy Fell to Death in His Sleep.

After sleeping awhile last evening on a couch in the sitting room of apartments in the five-story flathouse at 408 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, Edward Horn, six years of age, arose, opened the door, went to the roof and walked off the edge, falling to the street below. He was killed instantly. His mother said that at other times he had walked in his sleep.

The Observation Car on the Pennsylvania Limited adds to its attractiveness during the Spring when nature is putting on her raiment. The Limited leaves New York daily.—Adv.

PLATT'S INFLUENCE FELT.

Senator Is Actively Guiding Some Legislators at Albany—State Senators Angry Over the Assembly Caucus Action.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—That Senator Platt is taking a hand in legislation in Albany is no longer open to question. Members of the Legislature now freely admit that they have received letters from the Senator expressing his views about various bills.

It is generally conceded to-day that it was Senator Platt's influence which led to the action of the Assembly Republican caucus on the Mortgage Tax bill. That a caucus of Assemblymen should overthrow a party programme before the sentiment of their associates in the Senate was made known was an action almost without precedent. The explanation of it is that Mr. Platt could control the Assembly caucus and was not able to control the Senate caucus.

This does not mean that on a test of strength he could not control more of the Republican Senators than the Governor, but that on the issue of the Mortgage Tax bill there were influences in the Senate which were weightier than his wishes, however insistent they might have been. The Platt Senators all gave their solemn pledge to Senators Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg, his three opponents in the Senate, that if they would give their consent to the passage of the Excise bill, the Mortgage Tax bill and the Coroners bill would also be passed. They do not feel that they could break this pledge. So Mr. Platt planned to carry out his purpose to kill the mortgage tax through the Assembly, and his plan was successful.

The Republican Senators are indignant over the affront which has been offered to them. Especially is this true of Messrs. Brackett, Brown, and Elsberg.

"I have been bunkoed," was Senator Brackett's way of putting it to-day when the mortgage tax situation was broached. "I voted for the Excise bill with the understanding that if it went through the Mortgage Tax bill also would be passed. I repeat, I have been bunkoed, and if the Mortgage Tax bill is to be dropped I am in favor of repealing the excise increase law."

There is scarcely a possibility that the reprisals of Republican Senators for the action of the Assembly Republican caucus will go so far as an attempt to repeal the new excise law, but the bad feeling which has been aroused may be expected to manifest itself in an unmistakable manner in other directions.

The Assembly Republicans will have another caucus Monday night, and the Republican Senators will meet in caucus on Tuesday night. Meantime the peacemakers will work overtime to prevent any outbreak which would be injurious to party interests.

If the Mortgage Tax bill is to be finally abandoned there is nothing vital to detain the Legislature except the appropriation bills. The Assembly has set April 17 as the day for adjournment, but the general impression is that the Senate will amend this date to April 22.

Now that adjournment is in sight members are working every possible pull to help private bills in which they have special interest. The Committee on Claims today reported out seventeen claim measures, among them Mr. Ellison's Park Avenue bill. The majority of them are generally known as "continuing fee bills."

It is evident that the street railroad lobby will have nothing indone to get through the railroad "grab" bills, about which so much has been said, but Assistant Corporation Counsel Whitman and others who are watching the city's interests are keeping a vigilant watch upon this class of legislation, and will fight its advancement at every step.

There is more talk of "graft" in Albany this year than in many years past, and undoubtedly with more reason. Some startling disclosures before the session is over are not improbable.

REPUDIATES NIECE'S BILLS.

Mrs. H. S. Hoyt's Action Against Mrs. J. K. Van Rensselaer Stirs Newport — Negro Maid Blamed.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3.—Considerable stir in social circles has been caused by the publication in a local paper of the following announcement:

Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt gives notice to the public that she will pay no bills contracted by Mrs. John K. Van Rensselaer or any bills that may be contracted.

Mrs. Hoyt, who is a member of a prominent New York family, is over ninety years old, and a few weeks ago fell and received injuries which confined her to bed for several days. During her illness she was cared for by her niece, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, but within the past week, influenced, it is said, by a colored servant, she has turned against her and a few days ago ordered her out of the house.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer had been living with her aunt for some time and has been prominent in the work of Trinity Church and local charities and has many friends. Since the publication of the notice Mrs. Hoyt, it is said, has regretted her action.

Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer's residence in this city is 341 West Eighty-eighth Street. Her husband, John K. Van Rensselaer, who is in the real estate business at 31 Nassau Street, said yesterday that his understanding of the matter was that the difficulty originated over a negro servant who had been in the employ of Mrs. Hoyt for many years. Mrs. Van Rensselaer, he said, had for several years past practically taken care of her aunt, who is in her ninety-fourth year, making her home in Newport.

On several occasions, he said, the negro maid had made trouble through her apparent influence over the old lady, and the difficulty culminated shortly after Mrs. Hoyt fell and dislocated her hip, three weeks ago. At that time Mrs. Van Rensselaer came on to New York, as she was unable longer to be of service to her aunt. Mr. Van Rensselaer was disposed to question if Mrs. Hoyt had ever given her consent to the publication of the notice concerning his wife, and attributed the act to the servant.

Mrs. Hoyt is one of the best-known residents of Newport, although she is said to scorn the Summer set of fashionables and goes promptly to a country place at the opening of the season. She is the mother of Gerald Hoyt and the aunt of Gould Redmond.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer is a cousin of Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger, the authoress. She attained considerable prominence through compiling in 1889 a book of the first families of New York, which contained only thirty-one names. In connection with a similar publication in Philadelphia she was sued for libel on account of an article written explaining why she left out the name of a certain individual. She won the suit.

THREATENED ELECTRIC STRIKE.

Power and Light May Be Shut Off in Chicago To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—"Electric lighting and power may be shut off in buildings, factories, and homes unless the Edison Company agrees to-morrow to sign the union scale of wages for firemen," was the statement issued by the union previous to a meeting this afternoon between officials of the Edison Company and a committee of the Stationary Firemen's Union, in which the latter presented an ultimatum.

A strike of 300 firemen and engineers in seven power plants of the company is threatened by the labor officials.

If a Krementa One-Piece Collar Button gets damaged from any cause you get a new one.—Adv.

BOWEN REJECTS FRESH DEMAND OF THE ALLIES

Conference on the Venezuelan Protocol Held in Washington.

Allies' Request That The Hague Tribunal Adjudicate Expenses of the Blockade the Stumbling Block.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Minister Bowen, the Venezuelan envoy, and the British and Italian Ambassadors and the German First Secretary held a conference at the British Embassy to-day. The meeting began at 11 o'clock, and lasted an hour and a half.

Mr. Bowen presented his reply on the amendments which the allies had proposed to his original draft of the protocol. He accepted several changes of phraseology in the convention, but informed the other negotiators that under no circumstances would he accept the insertion of a new article providing that Venezuela should pay the costs of the blockade in case the decision at The Hague be adverse to preferential treatment. His refusal on this point was absolute.

It was agreed that Mr. Bowen's objections and arguments should be cabled at once to London, Berlin, and Rome. It is not expected that an answer can reach here before Wednesday. In the meantime Mr. Bowen will go to New York for several days' rest.

The following is the text of the articles of the draft protocol as submitted by Mr. Bowen, and nine-tenths of which the allies have accepted:

Article 1. The question as to whether or not Italy, Great Britain, and Germany are entitled to preferential treatment in the payment of their claims against Venezuela by reason of the fact that they blockaded the ports of Venezuela, and in order to compel her to make a settlement with them, shall be submitted for final decision to the tribunal of the Hague. Venezuela having agreed to set aside 30 per cent. of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello for the payment of the claims of all nations against Venezuela, the tribunal at The Hague shall decide how the said revenues shall be distributed among the said nations, and its decision shall be final.

Article 2. The facts on which shall depend the decision of the questions stated in Article 1 shall be ascertained in such manner as the tribunal may determine.

Article 3. The Czar of Russia shall be invited to name and appoint three arbitrators to constitute the court that is to determine and settle the questions submitted to it under and by virtue of this protocol. The court shall meet on the first day of September, 1903, and shall render its decision within six months thereafter.

Article 4. The proceedings shall be carried on in the English language. Except as herein otherwise stipulated, the proceedings shall be regulated by The Hague Convention of July 29, 1899.

Article 5. The court shall decide how, when, and by whom the costs of this arbitration shall be paid.

Article 6. Any nation having claims against Venezuela may join as a party in the arbitration provided for by this protocol.

Mr. Bowen suggested an amendment to the article providing for use of the English language by which arguments to the tribunal may be made in other languages. One amendment suggested by the allies that was accepted by Mr. Bowen strikes out of Article 1 the words "by reason of the fact that they blockaded the ports of Venezuela, so as to compel her to make a settlement with them."

Mr. Bowen, however, strenuously objected to adding to Article 1 of his protocol this amendment, proposed by the allies:

In deciding the question of preferential or separate treatment to be granted the blockading powers the tribunal shall have regard to the fact that Venezuela other than the 30 per cent. of the customs revenues so set aside, which may be available for the claims of other powers.

He also opposed the insertion of the following as a new article, to be designated Article II.:

If preferential or separate treatment is not given to Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, the tribunal may consider whether any and what compensation should be made by Venezuela out of the 30 per cent. of customs revenues set aside to these powers for the expense which they have incurred in connection with the blockade.

Mr. Bowen, in a letter to the British Ambassador, thus stated his objections to these two proposed amendments:

"First—They constitute new demands or claims, and consequently can have no place in this protocol or in this controversy.

"Second—You are precluded from gaining recognition or favor for them by Article V. of the British protocol of Feb. 13, 1903, which states that the 30 per cent. of the customs revenues of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello are to be assigned for the payment of the British claims specified in Article III. of the said protocol and similar claims preferred by other Governments, and are to be alienated for no other purpose. It is evident from that agreement that no part of the said 30 per cent. can be assigned to pay these new demands or claims.

"Third—By the terms of the British protocol of Feb. 13, 1903, the only questions that are to be submitted to The Hague tribunal are those relating to the distribution of the said 30 per cent., and for preferential or separate treatment. These new demands or claims, therefore, cannot be submitted to The Hague tribunal.

"Fourth—Inasmuch as the German and Italian protocols of Feb. 13, 1903, contain the same provisions in regard to this matter as the said British protocol, And as all three of the said protocols are duly signed and sealed, they must be considered binding on all the parties thereto. The said protocols of Feb. 13, 1903, being binding on all parties thereto, were accepted as one of the bases for negotiating protocols with the other powers having claims against Venezuela. Your new demands or claims must for that reason alone be denied recognition and favor."

Another amendment the allies proposed would have limited the arbitration tribunal somewhat in the matter of costs, and Mr. Bowen objected to it on the ground that the tribunal itself ought to decide without any restriction how, when, and by whom the costs of arbitration should be paid. The peace powers have been given copies of Mr. Bowen's note in answer to the allies' proposed amendments.

RAILROAD WAR MAY COME.

Hill and Vanderbilt Interests May Clash Over a Proposed Burlington Extension.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The opinion prevails among Western railway officials that if the Burlington carries out its project of building a line this year from Ashland, Neb., to Sioux City, to connect the Burlington and the Great Northern Railways, it will mean a war between the Hill and Vanderbilt interests.

At present the Vanderbilt or the Northwestern interests own two roads between Omaha and Sioux City, both parallel to the Missouri River, one on either side. Their monopoly of this territory has enabled them to control a large volume of business from Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Omaha to Sioux City, the twin cities, and the lakes.

When James J. Hill acquired control of the Burlington he found himself with a complete Missouri River system except for the 100-mile gap between Sioux City and Omaha. Efforts have been made to bring about an arrangement with the Vanderbilts by which business could be handled in Great Northern and Burlington trains over the Northwestern's tracks from Omaha to Sioux City. The Northwestern people, however, would listen to no proposals.

E. L. GODKIN LECTURESHIP.

Fund of $10,500 Subscribed to Establish One at Harvard.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—A fund of $10,500 has been subscribed for Harvard University to establish a lectureship in memory of Edwin L. Godkin, who died in March, 1902. The only stipulation in the gift is that the lectures be upon "The Essentials of Free Government and the Duties of Citizens," and that they be called the Godkin lectures.

Mr. Godkin was editor of The Nation from 1865 until its consolidation with the New York Evening Post in 1881, after which he was editor of both papers. The list of subscribers to the fund in his memory comprises about fifty names, among those being Andrew Carnegie, J. P. Morgan, Anson Phelps Stokes, Alexander Agassiz, Joseph H. Stokes, Augustus Hemenway, and Charles Eliot Norton. Anson Phelps Stokes is a Yale man.

One Way West
is via the Pennsylvania Railroad, the natural short line to Chicago and St. Louis. Many fast daily trains.—Adv.

A CALAMITY AVERTED.

The President's Train Backs Into a Crowd—People Saved by a Scramble.

LAKE MILLS, Wis., April 3.—A terrible calamity was narrowly averted at this place to-day when President Roosevelt's train passed through. A large crowd was present, and the moment the train stopped there was a rush for the rear end of the car, from which the President was to speak.

There was a jam on the tracks, when suddenly the train began to move backward. A yell of warning caused the crowd to scatter, and while some were slightly bruised in the scramble, no one was seriously hurt.

The train stopped less than three minutes, in which time the President said he was very happy to be able to present his compliments, and regretted that he was unable to spend more time at Lake Mills.

PRESIDENT'S CHICAGO SPEECH.

London Times Says Englishmen Have No Reason to Cavil at It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 4.—In an editorial article to-day on President Roosevelt's speech at Chicago, The Times says the President's remarkable individuality, intellectual alertness, and directness of speech invest his utterances with a personal interest only second to their intrinsic importance as authoritative expressions of opinion by the Chief Magistrate of one of the greatest powers in the world. The Times adds:

"We in England have certainly no reason to cavil either at the substance or at the form of Mr. Roosevelt's utterances. To the Monroe Doctrine as laid down by the President we can take no exception. We can only hope that it will continue to bear results as profitable to the friendly intercourse of the nations as the Isthmian Canal is bound ultimately to prove."

VON STERNBURG SPEAKS.

German Ambassador Toasts the Republic, and Says His Nation Only Wants Fair Play.

HARTFORD, April 3.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador, was the guest of the Hartford Yacht Club at a reception and banquet at the Allyn House here this evening.

Gov. Chamberlain and other State officials were present and drank to the health of the Kaiser. During the reception an orchestra played German and American patriotic airs. The banquet hall was decorated with American and German flags entwined with the club colors.

John W. Hatstat, the toastmaster, in introducing Baron von Sternburg, proposed this toast:

"Imperial Germany, a virile nation, great and strong on land and sea, whose rapidly growing and powerful navy, like its magnificent army, commands our admiration and respect—a nation at whose head stands the noblest yachtsman in the world."

Baron von Sternburg, in replying to the toast, said:

"You have just spoken of Germany as your keen and able rival in commerce and in industry. I am delighted to hear this. It is keen rivalry which produces great men and great races and which has given the people of the United States and of Germany so much in common.

"The days are no more when the barbarian forged his blade to conquer and to loot. Now we find our armies and navies turned into great training schools in which we teach our sons those qualities which they need more than ever, just as much in the struggles of peace as in the struggles of war, and without which commercial and industrial supremacy never can be attained. Above all it is the love of the sea and its dangers which breeds a virile race, the development of which your institutions and ours, gentlemen, are constantly fostering.

"Nobody understood this better than the German Emperor when he began to add a powerful navy to his already powerful army. It was to you he looked when he felt the need of a craft which only America's nautical genius was able to create, a craft to improve the skill of his crews and to spread the love of the sea among his people.

"Your words of praise for the German army and navy I heartily reciprocate. The navy of the United States now commands the admiration of the coasts, its fighters and writers, its material, and the personality and spirit of its crews have emphasized America's position as a great world power.

"It is only a few weeks ago since I witnessed the laying of the cornerstone of the War College at Washington. To use the words of your Chief Executive, that institution will develop an army which will represent for its size the very highest point of efficiency of any army in the civilized world.

"I repeat what you have said. I hope that the relations between our two great nations may grow closer and friendlier. We ask for what you ask—fair play and good will. Rivalry we need, rivalry we want. But let us hope that in all our future commercial and industrial contests the same love of fair play and justice may prevail which so far has characterized our dealings and which has found so strong an expression in the keen contest between the yachtsmen of America and the yachtsmen of Great Britain for the coveted trophy, the America's Cup.

"To paraphrase slightly the toast given in honor of my Emperor and of my country, I raise my glass to:

"'Republican America! A virile Nation, great and strong on land and sea, whose rapidly growing and powerful navy, like its gallant army, commands our admiration and respect—a Nation at whose head stands one of the world's greatest rulers.'"

BARGE SINKS WITH FIVE MEN.

Boiler of the J. G. Fitzpatrick, from Philadelphia for New Bedford, Blows Up.

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 3.—The tug Sweepstakes, just arrived here, reports the loss of the barge J. G. Fitzpatrick off Long Island last night. The barge's boiler blew up and she sank immediately with five men. George Davis, Captain of the barge, thought to be from Philadelphia, and John Nelson of this city, are among the victims. The names of the others have not been learned.

The barge J. G. Fitzpatrick, in tow of the Sweepstakes, was bound from Philadelphia for New Bedford with 2,400 tons of bituminous coal. She was owned by the Boutelle Transportation Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

The cause of the boiler explosion is not known, the barge sinking with her entire crew before assistance could reach her.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers.—Adv.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKS ON TRUSTS

He Commends the Recent Anti-Trust Acts of Congress.

WORK OF HIS ADMINISTRATION

Reviews Steps Taken to Break Up Unlawful Combinations of Capital —His Tour Through Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—Trusts were the theme of President Roosevelt's speech at the banquet tendered him here this evening by the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Association. The President asserted his belief that remedies for trust evils can be found. He reviewed what has been done by his Administration to compel obedience of laws governing trusts and the new legislation enacted by the Fifty-seventh Congress. This legislation he commended as wise. He counseled moderation in undertaking the regulation of great corporations, and pointed out the economic benefits of aggregated wealth when properly directed.

The banquet was given at the Plankinton House, and was the climax of the President's ten-hour visit to Milwaukee. Covers were laid for 530 banqueters. A corps of skillful decorators had worked a complete transformation of the banquet room. It was canopied with Alabama smilax, which, spreading from twelve chandeliers, radiated in graceful arches to all parts of the room. Lines of asparagus vines trailed from chandelier to chandelier, supporting at regular intervals fern balls covered with American Beauty roses, carnations, and other beautiful blossoms. A thousand electric lights lent beauty to the room.

The President sat in the centre of a long table, with other guests of honor. At his immediate right sat United States Senator Quarles, while E. A. Wadhams, President of the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, and toastmaster of the occasion, was seated at his left. Extending in opposite directions from the President's table were twelve other tables, at which the members of the association and their friends were seated. After the banquet had been served Toastmaster Wadhams introduced President Roosevelt, who responded to the toast "The President of the United States." The President took occasion to give his views on the subject of "Trusts."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President spoke as follows:

Mr. Toastmaster, Gentlemen:

To-day I wish to speak to you on the question of the control and regulation of those great corporations which are popularly, although rather vaguely, known as trusts, dealing mostly with what has actually been accomplished in the way of legislation and in the way of enforcement of legislation during the past eight months, the period covering the two sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress. At the outset I shall ask you to remember that I do not approach the subject either from the standpoint of those who speak of themselves as anti-trust or anti-corporation people, nor yet from the standpoint of those who are fond of denying the existence of evils in the trusts, or who apparently proceed upon the assumption that if a corporation is large enough it can do no wrong.

I think I speak for the great majority of the American people when I say that we are not in the least against wealth as such, whether individual or corporate; that we merely desire to see any abuse of corporate or combined wealth corrected or remedied; that we do not desire the destruction or destruction of big corporations, but on the contrary, recognize them as beneficial in many cases efficient economic instruments, the results of an inevitable process of economic evolution, and only desire to see them regulated and controlled so far as may be necessary to subserve the public good. We should be false to the historic principles of our Government if we discriminated, either by legislation or administration, either for or against a man because of either his wealth or his poverty. There is no proper place in our system either for the rich man who uses the power conferred by his riches to enable him to oppress and wrong his neighbors, nor yet for the demagogic agitator who, instead of attacking abuses as all abuses should be attacked wherever found, attacks property, attacks prosperity, attacks men of wealth, as such, whether they be good or bad, attacks corporations whether they be well or ill, and seeks, in a spirit of ignorant rancor, to overthrow the very foundations upon which rest our National well-being.

In consequence of the extraordinary industrial changes of the last half century, and notably of the last two or three decades, changes due mainly to the rapidity and complexity of our industrial growth, we are confronted with problems which in their present shape were unknown to our forefathers. Our great prosperity, with its accompanying concentration of population and of wealth, its extreme specialization of faculties, and its development of giant industrial leaders, has brought much good and some evil, and it is as foolish to ignore the good as willfully to blind ourselves to the evil.

REMEDIES CAN BE FOUND.

The evil has been partly the inevitable accompaniment of the social changes, and where this is the case it can be cured neither by law nor by the administration of the law, the only remedy lying in the slow change of character and of economic environment. But for a portion of the evil at least we think that remedies can be found. We know well the danger of false remedies, and we are against all violent, radical, and unwise change. But we believe that by proceeding slowly, yet resolutely, with good sense and moderation, and also with a firm determination not to be swerved from our course either by foolish cl

[illegible] as such, and it seems to be unnecessary to state that any appeal which directly or indirectly tends to suspicion and hatred among classes, which tends to limit opportunity, and which tends to shut the door of success against poor but honest talent, and, finally, which entails the possibility of lawlessness and violence, is an attack upon the fundamental properties of American citizenship. Our interests are at bottom one; in the long run we go up or go down together. Yet more and more it is evident that we, and it necessary the Nation, has and must assume the right of supervision and control as regards the great corporations, which are its creatures; particularly as regards the great business combinations which derive a portion of their importance from the existence of some monopolistic tendency. The right should be exercised with caution and self-restraint, but it should exist, so that it may be invoked if the need arises.

Last Fall, in speaking at Cincinnati, I said:

> The necessary supervision and control, in which I firmly believe as the only method of eliminating the real evils of the trusts, must come through wisely and cautiously framed legislation, which shall aim in the first place to give definite power to some sovereign over the great corporations, and which shall be followed, when once this power has been conferred, by a system giving to the Government the full knowledge which is the essential prelude to satisfactory action. Then, to this knowledge—one of the essential features of which is proper publicity—has been added, what further steps of any kind are necessary can be taken with the confidence born of possession of power to deal with the subject, and of a thorough knowledge of what should and can be done in the matter. We need additional power, and we need knowledge. * * * Such legislation, whether obtainable now or obtainable only after a constitutional amendment—should provide for a reasonable supervision, the most prominent feature of which at first should be publicity; that is, the making public, both to the Government authorities and to the people at large, the essential facts in which the public is interested. This would give us exact knowledge on many points which are now not only in doubt, but the subject of fierce controversy; and, even in the mere fact of the publication would arise some very grave evils, for the light of day is a deterrent to wrongdoing. It would doubtless disclose other evils with which, for the time being, we should have no way to grapple. Finally, it would disclose others which could be coped with and cured by further legislative action.

In my message to Congress for 1901 I said:

> In the interest of the whole people the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in matters purely local, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an inter-State business.

WISE LEGISLATION OF CONGRESS.

The views thus expressed have now received effect by the wise, conservative, and yet far-reaching legislation enacted by Congress at its last session.

In its wisdom Congress enacted the very important law providing a Department of Commerce and Labor, and further providing therein under the Secretary of Commerce and Labor for a Commissioner of Corporations, charged with the duty of supervision of and of making intelligent investigation into the organization and conduct of corporations engaged in inter-State commerce. His powers to expose illegal or hurtful practices and to obtain all information needful for the purposes of further intelligent legislation seem adequate, and the publicity justifiable and proper for public purposes is satisfactorily guaranteed. The law was passed at the very end of the session of Congress. Owing to the lateness of its passage Congress was not able to provide proper equipment for the new department, and the first few months must necessarily be spent in the work of organization, and the first investigations must necessarily be of a tentative character. The satisfactory development of such a system requires time and great labor. Those who are intrusted with the administration of this new law will assuredly administer it in a spirit of absolute fairness and justice and of entire fearlessness, with the firm purpose not to hurt any corporation doing a legitimate business—on the contrary, to help it—and, on the other hand, not to spare any corporation or individual found guilty of illegal practices, or the methods of which may make it a menace to the public welfare. Some substantial good will be done in the immediate future, and as the department gets fairly to work under the law an ever larger vista for good work will be opened among the lines indicated. The enactment of this law is one of the most significant contributions which have been made in our time toward the proper solution of the problem of the relations to the people of the great corporations and corporate combinations.

But much though this is, it is only a part of what has been done in the effort to ascertain and correct improper trust or monopolistic practices. Some eighteen months ago the Industrial Commission, an able and non-partisan body, reported to Congress the result of its investigation of trusts and industrial combinations. One of the most important of its conclusions was that discriminations in freight rates and facilities were granted favored shippers by the railroads, and that these discriminations clearly tended toward the control of production and prices in many fields of business by large combinations.

Long before this conclusion was justifiable to be shown by the disclosures in the investigation of railroad methods pursued in the Fall and Winter of 1901-02. It was then shown that certain trunk lines had entered into unlawful agreements as to the transportation of food products from the West to the Atlantic seaboard, giving a few favored shippers rates much below the tariff charges imposed upon the smaller dealers and the general public. These unjust practices had prevailed to such an extent and for so long a time that many of the smaller dealers had been driven out of business, until practically one buyer of grain on each railway system had been able by his illegal advantages to secure a monopoly on the line with which his secret compact was made, this monopoly enabling him to fix the price to both producer and consumer. Some of the great packing-house concerns were shown to be in combination with each other and with most of the great railway lines, whereby they enjoyed large secret concessions in rates, and thus obtained a practical monopoly of the fresh and cured meat industry of the country.

These fusions, though violative of the statute, had prevailed unchecked for so many years that they had become intrenched in and interwoven with the commercial life of certain large distributing centers; although in the main, of course, at the expense of the vast body of law-abiding merchants, the general public, and particularly of unfavored localities.

Under these circumstances it was a serious problem to determine the wise course to follow in vitalizing a law which had in fact become obsolete or proved incapable of enforcement. Of what the Attorney General did in enforcing it I shall speak later. The decisions of the courts upon the law has betrayed weaknesses and imperfections, some of them so serious as to render effective efforts to apply any effective remedy for the existing evils.

ANTI-REBATE LAW.

It is clear that corporations created for quasi public purposes, clothed for that reason with the ultimate power of the State to take private property against the will of the owner, hold their corporate powers as carriers in trust for the fairly impartial service of all the public. Favoritism in the use of such powers, unjustly enriching some and unjustly impoverishing others, discriminating in favor of some places and against others, is palpably violative of plain principles of justice. Such a practice unchecked is hurtful in many ways. Congress, having had its attention drawn to the matter, enacted a most important advance law, which greatly strengthens the inter-State commerce law. This new law prohibits under adequate penalties the giving and as well the demanding or receiving of such preferences, and provides the preventive remedy of injunction. The vigorous administration of this law, and it will be enforced, will, it is hoped, afford a substantial remedy for certain trust evils which have attracted public attention and have created public unrest.

This law represents a noteworthy and important advance toward just and effective regulation of transportation. Moreover, its passage has been supplemented by the enactment of a law to expedite the hearing of actions of public moment under the Anti-Trust act, known as the Sherman law, and under the act to regulate commerce, at the request of the Attorney General, and, furthermore, additional funds have been appropriated to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General in the enforcement of these laws.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S WORK.

All of this represents a great and substantial advance in legislation. But more important even than legislation is the administration of the law, and I ask your attention for a moment to the way in which the law has been administered by the profound jurist and fearless public servant who now occupies the position of Attorney General, Mr. Knox. The Constitution enjoins upon the President that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and under this provision the Attorney General formulates a policy which was in effect nothing but the rigid enforcement of law, managed with consummate skill and ability, both of the anti-trust law and of the imperfect provisions of the act to regulate commerce. The first step taken was the prosecution of fourteen suits against the principal railroads of the Middle West, enjoining them by injunction from further violations of either of the laws in question.

About the same time the case against the Northern Securities Company was initiated. This was a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital of $400,000,000, the alleged purpose being to control the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific Railroad Companies, two parallel and competing lines extending across the northern tier of States from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Whatever the purpose its consummation would have resulted in the control of the two great railway systems upon which the people of the Northwestern States were so largely dependent for their supplies and to get their products to market being practically merged into the New Jersey corporation.

The proposition that these independent systems of railroads should be merged under a single control alarmed the people of the States concerned, lest they be subjected to what they deemed a monopoly of inter-State transportation and the suppression of competition. The Governors of the States most deeply affected held a meeting to consider how to prevent the merger becoming effective and passed resolutions calling upon the National Government to enforce the anti-trust laws against the alleged combination. When these resolutions were referred to the Attorney General for consideration and advice, he reported that in his opinion the Northern Securities Company and its control of the railroads mentioned was a combination in restraint of trade, and was attempting a monopoly in violation of the National anti-trust law. Thereupon a suit in equity, which is now pending, was begun by the Government to test the validity of this transaction under the Sherman law.

THE BEEF TRUST.

At nearly the same time the disclosures respecting the secret rebates enjoyed by the great packing house companies, coupled with the very high price of meats, led the Attorney General to direct an investigation into the methods of the so-called Beef Trust. The result was that he filed bills for injunction against six of the principal packing house companies, and restrained them from combining and agreeing upon prices at which they would sell their products in States other than those in which their meats were prepared for market. Writs of injunction were issued accordingly, and since then, after full argument, the United States Circuit Court has made the injunction perpetual.

The action interests of the South, including growers, buyers, and shippers, made complaint that they were suffering great injury in their business from the methods of the Southern railroads in the handling and transportation of cotton. They alleged that these railroads, by combined action under a pooling arrangement to support their rate schedules, had denied to the shippers the right to elect over what roads their commodities should be shipped, and that by dividing upon a fixed basis the cotton crop of the South all inducement to compete in rates for the transportation thereof was eliminated. Proceedings were instituted by the Attorney General under the anti-trust law, which resulted in the destruction of the pool and in restoring to the growers and shippers of the South the right to ship their products over any road they elected, thus removing the restraint upon the freedom of commerce.

In November, 1902, the Attorney General directed that a bill for an injunction be filed in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco against the Federal Salt Company, a corporation which had been organized under the laws of an Eastern State, but had its main office and principal place of business in California—and against a number of other companies and persons constituting what was known as the Salt Trust. These injunctions were to restrain the execution of certain contracts between the Federal Salt Company and the other defendants, by which the latter agreed neither to import, buy, nor sell salt, except from and to the Federal Salt Company, and not to engage or assist in the production of salt west of the Mississippi river during the continuance of such contracts. As the result of these agreements the price of salt had been advanced about 400 per cent. A temporary injunction order was obtained, which the defendants asked the court to modify on the ground that the anti-trust law had no application to contracts for purchases and sales within a State. The Circuit Court overruled this contention and sustained the Government's position. This practically concluded the case, and it is understood that in consequence the Federal Salt Company is about to be dissolved and that no further contest will be made.

The above is a brief outline of the most important steps, legislative and administrative, taken during the past eighteen months in the direction of solving, so far as at present it seems practicable by National legislation or administration to solve, what we call the trust problem. They represent a sum of very substantial achievement. They represent a successful effort to devise and apply real remedies; an effort which so far succeeded because it was made not only with resolute purpose and determination, but also in a spirit of common sense and justice, as far removed as possible from rancor, hysteria, and unworthy demagogic appeal. In the same spirit the law will continue to be enforced. Not only is the legislation recently enacted effective, but in my judgment it was impracticable to attempt more. Nothing of value is to be expected from ceaseless agitation for radical and extreme legislation. The people may wisely and with confidence, await the results which are reasonably to be expected from the impartial enforcement of the laws which have recently been placed upon the statute books. Legislation of a general and indiscriminate character would be sure to fail, either because it would involve all interests in a common ruin, or because it would not really reach any evil. We have endeavored to provide a discriminating adaptation of the remedy to the real mischief.

TRUSTS AND THE TARIFF.

Many of the alleged remedies advocated are of the unpleasantly drastic type which seeks to destroy the disease by killing the patient. Others are so obviously futile that it is somewhat difficult to treat them seriously or as being advanced in good faith. High among the latter I place the effort to reach the trust question by means of the tariff. You can, of course, put an end to the prosperity of the trusts by putting an end to the prosperity of the Nation, but the price for such action seems high. The alternative is to do exactly what has been done during the life of the Congress which has just closed—that is, to endeavor, not to destroy corporations, but to regulate them with a view of doing away with whatever is of evil in them and of making them subserve the public use. The law is not to be administered in the interest of the poor man as such, nor yet in the interest of the rich man as such, but in the interest of the law-abiding man, rich or poor.

We are no more against organization of capital than against organizations of labor. We welcome both, demanding only that each shall do right and shall remember its duty to the Republic. Such a course we consider not merely a benefit to the poor man, but a benefit to the rich man. We do no man an injustice when we require him to obey the law. On the contrary, if he is a man whose safety and well-being depend in a peculiar degree upon the existence of the spirit of law and order, we are rendering him the greatest service when we require him to be himself an exemplar of that spirit.

THE PRESIDENT APPLAUDED.

President Roosevelt was frequently interrupted with applause throughout the delivery of his speech. He took occasion to depart from his manuscript, in one instance, stating that Attorney General Knox did not institute a suit against any alleged combination unless he thought he would win it.

It was nearly midnight when the President concluded, and as his train was due to leave at midnight he left the banquet hall before the programme had been completed. When the President arose it seemed to be the signal for a general departure of the guests.

The Presidential party left for La Crosse and Minneapolis soon after midnight.

PROGRESS THROUGH WISCONSIN.

The President Makes Speeches in the State Capitol at Madison and Elsewhere.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 3.—The Badger State gave President Roosevelt a hearty welcome to-day. His progress to this city was marked by a continuous ovation, which in no wise diminished when he arrived here. The first stop in the State was made at Madison, which the Presidential party reached at 4 o'clock this morning. The distinguished visitor was given abundant time to rest, however, after his long day in Chicago yesterday, and it was 9 o'clock before Gov. Lafollette and Mayor Groves, at the head of members of the Legislature, were received.

The President was escorted to the Capitol through cheering crowds by a military guard, including the University of Wisconsin Regiment. In the Assembly Chamber he addressed the two Houses in joint session and 700 specially invited guests. Immediately afterward he spoke from a platform to a much larger audience which it had been impossible to accommodate inside. Then he was escorted to the Executive Mansion, where he received State officers and members of the Legislature.

As President Roosevelt entered the Assembly Chamber, escorted by Gov. Lafollette, he was welcomed with enthusiastic cheers. Lieut. Gov. Davidson introduced him. When the President arose to speak he was greeted with a tumult of applause and the university yell, the latter feature causing him to break into a hearty laugh.

President Roosevelt said it was a good idea for students to be brought into close touch with Government affairs. Universities must do more than turn out scholars, he said; they must turn out men and women. He liked athletic work in colleges, but athletics must not interfere with the development of the mental faculties. It is a good thing, he declared, to be a good halfback, but it is a mighty bad thing if at forty all one can say of him is that he was a good halfback. He adverted to the qualities necessary to good citizenship and said we need now the same qualities to work out our salvation in peace as were needed to work out our salvation through war.

The President spoke for about fifteen minutes and then, accompanied by the Governor, paid a visit to Grand Army of the Republic Memorial Hall in the Capitol and looked over the war relics, including a large collection of Union and Confederate flags, and the stuffed body of "Old Abe," the famous war eagle. He was then escorted to a stand at the east entrance, where, in the face of a raw east wind, he addressed the crowd which packed the grounds.

The President said he was glad to come to Wisconsin for the fact that here the people had put into practice to a peculiar degree the principle of "all men up rather than some men down." Continuing he said:

> We are passing through a period of great material prosperity. There will be ups and downs in that prosperity, but in the long run the good times will go on if we but prove true to ourselves and to the beliefs of our forefathers. To win we must be able to combine in a proper degree the spirit of individualism and the spirit of co-operation. Each man must stand on himself. If he cannot support himself he will be but a drag on all mankind, but each man must work for the common good. There is not a man here who does not at times need to have a helping hand extended to him, and shame on the brute who will not extend that helping hand.

At 10:45, with the aid of a guard of soldiers and officials, the President returned to the special train, which pulled out for Milwaukee at 11 o'clock.

SPEECHES MADE EN ROUTE.

President Roosevelt's special train arrived at Lake Mills at 11:50 o'clock. About 500 people were assembled at the depot and a stop of two minutes was made. The President thanked the people for coming out to meet him, and then, leaning over the rail of his platform, shook hands with as many people as he could reach.

President Roosevelt passed through Jefferson Junction at 12:05 o'clock. The train stopped to take water and the President addressed a few words to the two hundred people who had assembled. He said that he had lived in the West and was glad to get back again into a country where he could see a few overcoats.

Waukesha was the next stopping point and the greeting accorded the President on his arrival at 12:50 P. M. was most enthusiastic. On the arrival of the President's train the great throng assembled gave vent to its feelings by hearty cheers. The President and his party were received by a delegation of citizens headed by Mayor George Harding. The Mayor introduced the President, who spoke of the varied interests represented in the Second State that produced much, but the best things it had produced were decent men and women, and they were what count.

"I believe we are face to face with great world problems," said the President, "and that we cannot help playing the part of a great world power. All we can decide is whether we can play it well or ill. I do not want to see us shrinking in the least bit from our duty. We have got to hold our own."

The President said he was sorry to see reflections in the press or elsewhere from America on any foreign nation. "I do not believe in the Ananias plan of never resent an injury or a wrong," he continued. "I would be the first to resent a wrong from the start, just as I should be the first to insist that we do not wrong the weak. I believe in the Monroe Doctrine and as long as I am President it shall be lived up to. I do not intend to make it the excuse or justification for being unpleasant to other powers. We want the friendship of mankind. We want peace. We wish well to the nations of mankind."

ARRIVAL AT MILWAUKEE.

President Roosevelt's special train reached Milwaukee over the Chicago and Northwestern at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The Chief Executive of the Nation met a hearty reception as he stepped from his car. The weather was quite chilly and a keen wind was blowing. The President donned his great fur overcoat for the first time on his trip as he reached Milwaukee.

A reception committee, headed by Mayor David S. Rose, received the distinguished guest and his party, who were immediately assigned to carriages and taken to the National Soldiers' Home. The President had as a special escort Troop A, Wisconsin National Guard. The drive to the Soldiers' Home was over a ten-mile route and took in many of the prominent streets, and many thousands of citizens turned out to bid the President welcome.

Arriving at the Soldiers' Home the 2,000 veterans were reviewed by the President, who afterward addressed them.

After leaving the Soldiers' Home the procession of carriages returned to the city, coming to a stop at the Exposition Building, where the President was formally welcomed by Mayor Rose. Ten thousand people had crowded into the building to await the President's arrival. The programme here included several musical numbers by a chorus of 600 singers from the various musical societies of the city. The numbers rendered were the National airs. While the "Star-Spangled Banner" was being sung each member of the chorus waved the National colors.

The President responded to the Mayor's welcome in a brief speech, speaking on the subject of ancestry. Many people of many nationalities were present, he said, but they came together as Americans, and as nothing else.

"Woe will beset this country," he said, "if we draw lines of distinction between class and class or creed and creed, or along any other lines, save that which divides good citizenship from bad citizenship. It is a bad thing for a public man not to perform what he promises. Every promise made in public life should be held as binding on every honest man as a promise made in private life. The people, however, must remember that they themselves will be to blame if they ask for promises which from the nature of things cannot be kept."

TENDERED A RECEPTION.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies at the Exposition Building, the Presidential party was taken to the Deutcher Club, where a reception was tendered. In responding to a toast proposed by President Kletsch of the club the President said he would endeavor during his Administration to preserve peace at home and abroad. He was then taken to the Milwaukee Press Club, where half an hour was spent. During the President's stay in these quaint quarters he inscribed his autograph in chalk on one of the panels of the wainscoating where are inscribed the names of many other notable men. On this occasion, too, the President was presented with a beautiful certificate of honorary membership in the club. The text of the certificate reads as follows:

> In appreciation of his splendid achievements as writer, soldier, and statesman, Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-fifth President of the United States, was on the 25th day of March, 1903, unanimously elected an honorary member of the Milwaukee Press Club, and this certificate is issued in attestation thereof on this, the 3d day of April, 1903, the occasion of his second visit to the Press Club.
>
> DAN STARKEY, President.
> GEORGE C. NUESSE, Secretary.

President Roosevelt was then taken to the Plankington House, where he rested about an hour before attending the banquet which was given in his honor by the Milwaukee Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

KENTUCKY TRACTION PROJECT.

A $3,000,000 Line Planned to Link Cincinnati and Louisville.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—The Ohio Valley Traction Company has applied to the General Council here for a right of way into the heart of the city. The company, which will be organized by ex-Congressman A. S. Berry of Covington, is being backed by Eastern capitalists.

The line will connect Cincinnati and Louisville, which are 110 miles apart and two of the largest cities in the West. It will cost $3,000,000, and will have all the privileges of a trunk railroad line. It will open up a rich farming and mineral country. The construction of the road will be begun within the next few weeks.

SYMBOLIC TRANSFER OF ELEVATED ROADS

August Belmont Receives Rusty Spike at Midnight Dinner.

Miniature Section of the Manhattan Line Around the Table at J. T. Davies's Home.

When the Manhattan Elevated Railroad passed into the hands of the Belmont syndicate on the stroke of 12 o'clock last Tuesday night, only a few persons, guests at an unusual dinner, knew that a symbolical transfer of the great property was taking place.

The host was Julien T. Davies, for many years counsel for the elevated road. The guests were prominent officials of the Manhattan system and of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the new lessee. Around the dinner table was built a miniature elevated railway of steel, and as the diners exchanged congratulations over the event they were gathered to celebrate, a small train of cars ran around the track. Inside the loop of track heaps of flowers decorated the table, and each guest had a big bouquet directly in front of him. At 11:50 o'clock it was just time for the coffee, and Mr. Davies made a little speech, paving the way for the ceremony that was to take place on the stroke of midnight.

He began by saying that the party was not a formal one, but that he had thought there ought to be something of the sort to usher in the control of the underground railroad company over the city's elevated lines. He told of the past of the elevated, its influence on the growth of the city during the last quarter of a century, and its present prosperity. Then he introduced ex-Judge John F. Dillon, who had been instructed beforehand that his speech was to last until 11:58 o'clock.

The ex-Judge was selected to tell more of the elevated's past. The host knew that no one else could recount so completely the vicissitudes of the road's career since the seventies. When the property had to go into the hands of a receiver the ex-Judge was the receiver, and after that he was the chief legal adviser of the Fields and later of Jay Gould. Until this month he has continued to exercise a leading influence on the policy of the company.

At the appointed minute, having traversed the years lightly, the ex-Judge introduced Alfred Skitt, Vice President and General Manager of the Manhattan. In the five minutes alloted to him Mr. Skitt recalled the ancient custom of transferring a piece of soil to the new proprietor of a property. This ceremony, he said, would hardly be practicable in the case of an urban railroad, but, nevertheless, the former owners of the road were ready to hand over something that would be symbolical of their deed to Mr. Belmont.

The clock struck midnight. Mr. Skitt produced a silver casket, about a foot long and as thick as a man's two hands. That he gave to Mr. Belmont, who received it amid the applause of the company. When the casket was opened it was found to contain an old, rusty railroad spike, which had been plucked out of a cross-tie down at the Battery station of the elevated lines, where all the different branches of the system come together.

Mr. Belmont spoke briefly, and then there was a general jollification meeting to close the dinner. During the talk that ensued ex-Judge Dillon made a point of congratulating Chief Engineer William Barclay Parsons, "the man who conceived the idea of the tunnel system."

George J. Gould, whose Presidency of the elevated ended as the clock struck, was unable to be present, as had been expected, for he had been called to the West on some railroad business. There were twelve places at the table, among them, besides those already mentioned, were President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad; General Manager B. P. Bryan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; John B. McDonald, contractor of the Subway Construction Company; De Lancey Nicoll, of counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the host's two law partners, Charles Francis Stone and Joseph S. Auerbach. The dinner was given at Mr. Davies's home, 17 West Ninth Street.

TORNADO STRIKES INDIANA.

Death and Destruction in the Path of a Storm in the Middle West.

WASHINGTON, Ind., April 3.—One of the most destructive tornadoes in years swept over Southern Indiana to-day. It came from the southwest, and after crossing White River swept through the country, destroying barns, houses, and trees.

At the Wathen district school forty children were eating their dinners when one end of the building fell inward. The children were on the opposite side of the room, but one girl was struck by a brick and fatally injured, and several others were badly hurt.

The old Christian Church was blown down here. The storm was accompanied by rain, and followed by a fall of 20 degrees in temperature. The damage here is estimated at $25,000.

At Oakland City a wall of the Oakland City Manufacturing Company's Building caved in. O. O. May, an employe, was buried under the débris, reciving fatal injuries.

ENGLISH, Ind., April 3.—A tornado that struck three miles west of here to-day killed Mrs. George Cunningham and crushed the skull of her ten-year-old son by blowing down the house. The path of the storm was 100 yards wide and a mile long. Three farm houses and all buildings in its path were destroyed. A farm hand was injured, probably fatally, by a falling barn. Much stock was killed.

SUBWAY STRIKE CONTINUES.

Local Organization of Bridge Workers Decides Against an Extension of Efforts Against Bridge Company.

A special meeting of the Housesmiths' Bridgemen, and Structural Iron Workers' Union was held last evening in Maennerchor Hall to take action on the strikes against the American Bridge Company. President Buchanan of the International Association and Samuel Parks, one of the four business agents of the New York organization, attended. R. E. Neidig, President of the New York organization, was in the chair, and 1,400 members attended. The union has at present 4,700 members.

Mr. Parks was not in favor of the strike, and he said so. He said that the present trouble should be ended before the new demands of the union go into effect, on May 1, but he was voted down.

Mr. Buchanan spoke in favor of continuing the strike. He gained that point, but the meeting was against an extension of the strike. While the strike is to remain on in the power house and inspection shed of the subway, it will not affect the rest of the subway or any of the buildings where the iron work is not yet tied up.

In a resolution that was proposed by Harry Colvin, Chairman of the local Executive Board, the organization indorsed the action of the International Executive Board, and expressed confidence in the President and the Executive Board.

DISLOCATED JOINT IN BED.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—Thomas Hartley, thirty-five years old, in turning over in bed this morning dislocated his left shoulder. Drs. Pringle and Rothe were called, but Hartley refused to allow them to set the shoulder unless an anaesthetic was administered. He said the shoulder had been out of place before, and that he would not allow it to be set while he was conscious.

He was sent to St. Michael's Hospital, where he again refused to permit the manipulation of the shoulder until he had been placed in an unconscious state. Chloroform was administered, and the shoulder set by House Surgeon Floyd McEwen, but in a few moments the patient died from heart failure.

A Great Growth in Real Estate, Homes and Apartment Advertisements.

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 4,343 separate and distinct Real Estate Advertisements during March, 1903, a gain of 4,281 separate and distinct Real Estate Advertisements over March, 1902. It pays to advertise Real Estate, Houses, Flats, and Apartments in THE NEW YORK TIMES.—Adv.

20 VARIETIES
BLUE LABEL SOUPS.
READY FOR USE AFTER HEATING
ASK YOUR GROCER
CURTICE BROTHERS CO.
ROCHESTER, N.Y. U.S.A.

NEGROES DENOUNCE CONDITIONS IN SOUTH

Brooklyn Mass Meeting to Protest Against Disfranchisement.

James A. Hayes, Negro Lawyer, Declares Slavery Still Exists Worse Than Before the Civil War.

A large mass meeting was held last night in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, to protest against the disfranchisement of the negro in the South. The big auditorium, with its two galleries and great stage, was filled, and even standing room was at a premium. Colored men and women composed nine-tenths of the audience.

The principal speaker of the evening was James A. Hayes, a negro lawyer of Richmond, Va., associate counsel in the cases now pending in the United States Supreme Court contesting the various Constitutional amendments in the Southern States dealing with the negro franchise.

He condemned the actions of the men composing the Constitutional Conventions not only in Virginia, but also in Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, and other Southern States, and asserted that the negroes in those States were living now "in slavery worse by far than that under which they toiled before the civil war."

Mr. Hayes attacked the various Southern Senators who recently have spoken on the race question, and the names of Senators Tillman, Money, and others were hissed and hooted by the audience.

The statue of Abraham Lincoln was conspicuous on the platform, behind which were several hundred of the leading men of the colored race in New York, including Bishop Derrick, and with them were many well-known white citizens of Brooklyn, including Gen. Stewart L. Woodford, Dr. H. Varick Ladd, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Dr. H. P. Dewey of the Church of the Pilgrims, the Rev. Willard P. Harmon, associate pastor of Brooklyn Tabernacle, and others.

The meeting opened with the singing of "America," in which nearly 2,000 negro voices swelled into a mighty volume of sound, and then the Rev. Mr. Dewey delivered a prayer. George E. Wibecan, a well-known Brooklyn colored political leader, presided, and after a brief address introduced Mr. Hayes, who was received with cheers.

"A white man from the South spoke in this city some weeks ago on the negro question," said Mr. Hayes, "and gave as his qualifications for speaking as an authority on the negro question the fact that he had been born on a slave plantation and nursed by a slave 'mammy.' I, too, was born on a slave plantation. I also was nursed by a slave. She was my mother. My father was a slave and I, too, claim to be able to speak with some authority on this subject. I come from Virginia, the mother of statesmen, the mother of Presidents, among them, besides those already mentioned, were President William H. Baldwin, Jr., of the Long Island Railroad; General Manager B. P. Bryan of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; John B. McDonald, contractor of the Subway Construction Company; De Lancey Nicoll, of counsel for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, and the host's two law partners, Charles Francis Stone and Joseph S. Auerbach. The dinner was given at Mr. Davies's home, 17 West Ninth Street.

And I tell you that slavery more biting than the slavery of 1861 exists in Virginia to-day. We, the negroes, have been disfranchised, and that word disfranchisement is a mild word for slavery."

The speaker then went on to describe in detail the history of the recent Virginia Constitutional Convention which, he declared, was "the most revolutionary body that ever met in the United States."

"It was to prevent the white man from stealing that the negro was disfranchised," declared the speaker amid cheers and laughter. "The convention spent nearly thirteen months and nearly a quarter of a million of dollars, and later, in defiance of the legislative act requiring them to submit their resolutions to the people for ratification, the Governor proclaimed them.

"The cry in the South in regard to the disfranchisement of the negro is 'we must preserve the civilization of the South.' There is nothing in this cry about negro domination. It is a bugbear used to bolster up a weak cause. There are 17,000,000 white people in the South, and but 8,000,000 negroes. There is only one State in the South where the negroes dominate numerically, and that is South Carolina, and praise God for it. The real thing behind this white man's cry of 'negro domination' is political power. They would dye their hands in blood for political power.

"The speaker then replied to Senator Tillman's recent assertion that the crime for which negroes were lynched in the South was invariably the crime for which lynching was the fitting punishment. "It is not true," said the speaker. "The negro is lynched in the South if he steps on a white man's foot.

"But we have organized in Virginia and we are determined to make all the resistance we can. We have got our nickels and dimes and quarters together, and we have employed John S. Wise and John G. Carlile. We intend to stand up and knock at the door of every tribunal in this country until we know where the negro stands. The Virginia negro does not intend to be disfranchised.

"We want the Southern white man to know that there are a million negroes in this country who have never been slaves, who have never had a master and never felt the lash, and who do not intend to be deprived of their citizenship."

Gen. Woodford made a short address. "Do not be discouraged," he said. "Keep a keen vision and an absolute faith in the future. The more, I care that this, a noted lawyer, Hayes here, is allowed to continue to live in Richmond and practice his profession after the speech he made here tonight shows that the world does move forward.

"The very wrongs that you now seek to redress are but the evolution for the better over wrongs that have been already righted. So sure as the sun shines, so sure as there is a to-morrow, just so sure is the day coming when citizenship for white and black and off colors in this broad land will be equally respected.

"You can do much by organization and agitation, but you can do most by demonstrating in the sight of God that you are worthy of your citizenship. This world has moved; this world will move, and Lincoln will not have died in vain."

A big collection was taken up to be used in carrying on the Virginia fight. Bishop Derrick made a short address and was followed by Dr. Cadman.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

12:20 A. M.—255 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street; Edward L. Studwell; damage, $10.

1:45 A. M.—504-506 East Seventy-second Street; Colonial Asphalt Company; damage, $500.

5:45 A. M.—412 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street; Michael Brady; damage, $90.

7:50 A. M.—127 Henry Street; unknown owner; damage, $15,000.

9:30 A. M.—55 Orchard Street; Miss Palts; damage trifling.

10 A. M.—820 Broome Street; Frank Wilson; damage trifling.

10:25 A. M.—304 East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; C. Alterman; damage, $20.

10:40 A. M.—623 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; John B. Ronner; damage, $1,000.

5:45 P. M.—25 Manhattan Street; Polack & Sikkind; damage, $100.

5:50 P. M.—69 Willett Street; William Sackman; damage, $10.

6:50 P. M.—763 Ninth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—177 Hudson Street; Simon Reinhardt; damage, $500.

9:20 P. M.—34 Essex Street; J. Licht; damage trifling.

9:30 P. M.—foot of Clinton Street, East River; Department of Street Cleaning; damage trifling.

10:35 P. M.—85 Centre Street; W. Liebers; damage, $250.

11:10 P. M.—160 West Thirty-second Street; New York Cart Company; damage trifling.

Mass Meeting of Armenians.

A mass meeting of the local branch of the Armenian Huntchakist Revolutionary Party will be held this evening at 117 West Twenty-third Street to protest against the killing of Armenians in Macedonia. Dr. S. Sapah-Gulian, D. M. Arshag, H. Parejanian and others will speak.

American Art Galleries,
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
Unrestricted Sale
By Order of Executors.

This Afternoon Promptly at 3. This Afternoon Promptly at 3.

This Saturday Afternoon, Promptly at 3 o'Clock, and on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Afternoons and Evenings of Next Week, at 3 and 8 o'Clock,

THE
Art and Literary Treasures
collected by the late
PETER MARIÉ
On Free View,
9 A. M. UNTIL NOON.
The sale will be conducted by
THOMAS E. KIRBY, of the
American Art Association, Managers
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South

ASPHALT TRUST REPORT

Receivers Show Net Earnings for 1902 Were $775,408.93.

Judge Kirkpatrick Enters a Final Decree of Sale of All the Properties of the Concern.

Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of New Jersey, sitting at Newark yesterday, received the report of the receivers of the National Asphalt Company and the Asphalt Company of America, and in pursuance of this report entered a final decree of sale of all the properties of the asphalt companies. This sale will probably take place within a month. The resignation of John M. Mack, one of the receivers, was accepted by the court. The report of the receivers indicated the net earnings of the year's business to be $775,408.93.

The report says in part:

The receivers have continued their policy of reorganizing and consolidating the various constituent companies of the National Asphalt Company and the Asphalt Company of America. The business for the year 1902 is being carried on by fewer active companies than ever before, consisting practically of but two paving companies and three important supply companies. With respect to the paving companies it was found imperative to merge the business and assets of many paving companies with those of the Barber Asphalt Company. This produced a total change of ownership, but made possible a simplification of the accounting and a consolidation of operations, thereby resulting in many economies. With the dissolution of the National Asphalt Company and the Asphalt Company of America, if the assets covered by the various trust agreements are purchased by any one interest, it will then be possible to have a large number of inactive corporations formally dissolved, there by saving further expense and simplifying to a further degree than is now possible the business now in the hands of the receivers.

The following facts are given concerning results for 1902:

Active operations continued up to the close of the year and were conducted in 135 cities and towns throughout the world.

The surplus earnings of the Asphalt Company of America were $455,118.04, and those of the National Asphalt Company, $67,637.89, making a total of $552,755.93. There were charged against earnings many items of loss growing out of business of previous years, and in order to make a just statement of the year's earnings, these losses, the report says, should be added to the earnings as above stated. The most important of these losses were upon the National Contracting Company, to the amount of $147,234.12, resulting from engineering and general construction work, now abandoned; upon the Columbia Construction Company, to the amount of $74,916.88, resulting from a judgment recovered by the City of Camden, growing out of contracts for the year 1899, and the New York and Bermudes Company, loss $101,626.79: "due to extraordinary conditions in Venezuela."

The report continues:

During the year 1902 the companies transacted business of $13,866,000. To carry on this it was necessary to secure temporary credit in large amounts from the banks. The receivership of the controlling companies naturally produced a sentimental adverse effect upon the credit of the various underlying companies, but neither the receivership nor deeds of trust imposed any lien or direct control over the assets of the underlying companies, and this fact, being understood by the bankers, coupled with the economies effected by the receivers, enabled the underlying companies to procure sufficient funds to carry on the business for 1902. The business, however, is increasing, and as a result more working capital will be required in 1903 than in the past year. With the need of working capital existing, the receivers of the controlling companies have not felt justified in withdrawing any of the working funds of the underlying companies by way of dividends.

As the combined capacity of the refining plants in and around New York City at the time of the receivership has been found insufficient, the receivers authorized the purchase of seventeen acres of ground near Maurer, N. J., during the Summer of 1902, and the erection of a large and modern plant. This plant should commence operations in the Summer of 1903.

Since Jan. 1, 1903, bids have been received upon 1,514,500 yards of work, and the yardage for 1903 to date, says the report, is larger than for the corresponding period in any previous year of the asphalt business.

TRENTON, N. J., April 3.—Failing to take advantage of Special Master Woodruff's report on March 23 and secure a decree in the Asphalt case, the Land Title and Trust Company has been obliged to ask for a supplemental report, bringing down to April 1 the details of principal and interest on the $30,000,000 gold collateral certificates. This was made imperative, because on April 1 another default of $745,708.86 interest was made, and to get this amount into the decree required a record made of this further indebtedness to

ARGUMENT CONCLUDED IN SOUTHERN PACIFIC CASE

Judge Lurton Will Announce His Decision Monday.

Senator Foraker Finishes His Plea for an Injunction to Prevent the Voting of Union Pacific Stock April 8.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 3.—Argument was concluded in the Southern Pacific case to-day, and the matter was taken under advisement by Judge Lurton, who announced that he would file his decision at Louisville next Monday.

When court adjourned yesterday the closing argument in the case was being made by Senator Foraker for Talbot J. Taylor & Co. Senator Foraker finished to-day. In reply to a question by counsel for the defendants at the opening of to-day's session, as to why the suit was not brought in New York, Senator Foraker said it would have been quite as convenient for the complainants, but that the suit could not be instituted against a corporation in a district where it had no residence. He said the complainants in applying for an injunction wished the court to compel defendants to do what it is their duty to perform.

Judge Lurton then asked Senator Foraker to state what other relief was desired in the event an injunction was not granted as prayed. Senator Foraker replied that the injunction was asked to prevent the voting of the stock held by the Union Pacific at the coming meeting on April 8 and to prohibit the leasing or severing of the Central Pacific. The speaker then took up the question of competition, and said that both roads had a common terminus at Portland and that they are competitors in transcontinental traffic. The affidavit of Traffic Manager Stubbs was read, to the effect that if the Union Pacific wished to divert business from the Southern Pacific it could be done by changing the tariffs.

Senator Foraker said that no better proof of competition than this could be given, and that by a change of rates business could be sent over the former road.

"If they are competing lines," said Senator Foraker, "what are the rights of bona fide minority stockholders? This suit was brought to ascertain the rights of stockholders, and complainants argue and insist that the corporation should have a Board of Directors free from the touch or influence of any other line, and who would be devoted singly to the interests of this company."

While this injunction was seeking to prevent the execution of a contract, said Senator Foraker, the complainants contend that this contract is illegal. There was no redress for a wrong done by one corporation to another unless the act complained of was illegal, and there would have been no illegality in this contract had it been entered into between the Directors of both companies acting solely for the particular interests they represented. Senator Foraker insisted that the contract was illegal, for the reason that it was in contravention of public policy, and against such acts some remedy should be had. The statement that the Southern Pacific was being improved for the benefit of stockholders was no answer, and that the defendants were doing wrong honestly was no defense.

"The law," said Senator Foraker, "will not tolerate repugnant trusteeships. The courts in all such matters have taken the position that stockholders have a right to have the property managed for their interests."

The speaker said that while there were allegations in the bill which had not been supported by evidence, there was not one recklessly or idly made. The defendants had said that they had no intention of severing the Central Pacific from the Southern Pacific, yet they had spent $20,000,000 in improving it. They wanted a through transcontinental line from Chicago to San Francisco. Certain improvements had been made, but not one word had been said in court concerning them. The earnings of the Southern Pacific, over and above operating expenses and fixed charges, were being spent on improvements, and these sums amounted to many millions.

One could not help thinking that if the Union Pacific had no idea now of acquiring the Central Pacific, the time might come when they would think of it, and this would be when they had made the road more valuable, and should they decide to sever it from the Southern Pacific it could be done in five minutes by a resolution adopted at a meeting of Directors.

The cut-off into Salt Lake, said Senator Foraker, would cost $13,000,000, and yet the defendants came into court without saying a word about this cut-off or the tunnel through the Sierras. He spoke of the recent fall of a section of the cut-off into the lake, to show the impracticability of the scheme.

Senator Foraker said that it was not necessary for the complainants to show that the defendants were doing wrong, but to show that they might do it. A change in tariff rates would work a detriment to the stockholders of the Southern Pacific.

Senator Foraker in closing said the important question was restraining the Union Pacific from voting the Southern Pacific stock at the annual meeting. He contended that the two roads were competitors and that the tendency was toward centralization and monopoly.

Senator Foraker read an affidavit from Kenneth G. White, showing a statement of the operations of the Southern Pacific from June 30, 1902, to January, 1903. The gross earnings for that period were $52,905,551, and net earnings $12,875,028, leaving a deficit for the period of $4,246,930. The month of January increased the deficit $1,173,070.

Senator Foraker stated that, in the face of a showing like this, counsel for defendants contended that complainants had no right to complain. If the Union Pacific, he said, wished to build tunnels, cut-offs, and the like, they should issue securities, and not put the burden of debt upon present stockholders. The Union Pacific takes these earnings of the Southern Pacific to make improvements and pile up large deficits.

STOCKS JUMP ON FALSE REPORT

Reaction Follows Denial That J. P. Morgan & Co. Had Taken Over Taylor & Co.'s Southern Pacific Stock.

The report was circulated in Wall Street late yesterday afternoon that J. Pierpont Morgan had agreed to take over the Southern Pacific stock held by Talbot J. Taylor & Co. The report was at once accepted as true, although within a few minutes after it had bobbed up denials were forthcoming from all the parties interested.

A member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. said:

"There is no truth whatever in any statement that J. P. Morgan & Co. have taken over from J. R. Keene or Talbot J. Taylor & Co. any Southern Pacific stock. We are not interested in this matter either directly or indirectly in any shape, manner, or form."

A representative of the Harriman interests declared the report to be absolutely untrue.

The following statement was given out by James R. Keene:

"The story that J. P. Morgan & Co. and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have arranged to take the Pacific pool stock is an unqualified falsehood. I have neither seen Mr. Morgan during the twelve weeks I have been confined to my room, nor has any other person approached me on the subject. The story has evidently been put out, like the many other inventions of the week, to influence the court which has the Southern Pacific case before it."

The denials did not, however, come out in time to counteract the rally in prices on the Stock Exchange, where the rumor of the settlement had instant and decided effect upon prices, producing a vigorous rally all through the market and completely changing the tone of the market, which theretofore had been conspicuously weak under the lead of Southern Pacific, which at one time sold down over three points to 55¾.

That issue itself, on the appearance of the rumor, jumped up over five points in as many minutes to 60¾, while Union Pacific rose from 98⅝ to 99⅞, St. Paul from 160½ to 162¾, New York Central from 130⅛ to 132, Pennsylvania from 135 to 136¾, and so on through the list. The rally resulted largely from covering by frightened bears who did not like to go home short of stocks in the event of a settlement of the fight over night. When, just before the close, official announcement was made that there was absolutely no truth in the settlement report, the entire list sagged off, Southern Pacific declining to 58, and the other stocks about a point each from the high figures.

The general opinion was that the story had been put out for stock jobbing purposes and perhaps to facilitate the selling of Southern Pacific pool stock.

The transfer books of the Southern Pacific Company closed yesterday at 3 o'clock. Officials of the company said that they were unable to say just what these transfer books would show, as they had made only a partial examination.

The management of the Union Pacific, however, claims that enough proxy support has been obtained to secure the control to the interests which now hold it.

SALOON MAN ENDS LONG WAR WITH A RAILWAY COMPANY.

Recalls Days of Sumptuous Free Lunches on Which Jersey City "Horseshoe" Denizens Waxed Fat.

The sale of the Richard Rue property, occupied as a saloon by Louis Woerman, on Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, to the Erie Railroad Company, served to revive an old story which, though known to all the residents of the "Horseshoe" district at the time, never got into print.

The railroad company decided to buy the property as early as January, 1901. The officials at once submitted a proposition to Mr. Rue, but he told them that, while he was willing to sell, he could only do so subject to Woerman's willingness to vacate, for the reason that he had just given Woerman a ten years' lease of the property. The company offered to buy Woerman's lease, and it is said they offered him $25,000. He refused to vacate, claiming that his business yielded him a profit of $5,000 a year.

Shortly after an old building directly opposite, owned by the railroad company, was remodeled, and a well-appointed café appeared on the ground floor. Of this Michael J. Kenny, a well-known politician, at that time a Freeholder, took possession, and for the next six months there was a merry war between him and Woerman for the "wet goods" trade of the "Horseshoe" district. Woerman charged that Kenny had the backing of the railroad company, which sought to drive him out of business. Kenny privately admitted that the charge was true, but his political influence enabled him to keep the matter comparatively quiet. It was noticed, however, that all the railroad employes patronized Kenny's place, and Woerman, by directing public attention to this fact, managed to secure all the "anti-monopoly" sentiment and all the trade it entitled.

The rivalry of the two men gave the "Horseshoe" the finest free lunches it had ever known. Chicken soup was dispensed by the gallon, with three or four kinds of roast meat daily, with the addition on Fridays of clam and oyster soup, chowder, and baked fish. This was kept up for fully six months without any sign of weakening on Woerman's part. He told the railroad officials that he would fight until his lease expired if he lost every cent he had. Privately, he told his friends that, while his profits had been reduced, he was still making what he called "good money." The company finally realized that Woerman could not be beaten, and the struggle was abandoned. After that the "wet goods" business settled down to normal conditions and the elaborate free lunches disappeared. Cold corned beef and crackers and cheese were good enough then.

Thus matters stood until a week ago, when the company was obliged to secure additional property on Pavonia Avenue in order to carry out its contemplated improvements. Overtures were again made to Woerman, and he finally consented to accept $15,000 for his lease. Then that and the adjacent property was bought, as stated in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday.

IMPROVED CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Plan to Hasten Delivery of Goods Which Have to Go Through the Public Stores.

Certain improvements in the Custom House service in this city which were worked out and decided upon between Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Armstrong and Collector of the Port N. N. Stranahan during Mr. Armstrong's recent visit to the city, were put into practice Thursday at the Custom House, and more are to go into force within a few days. The improvements already begun are designed to hasten the delivery to importers of goods which have to go through the Public Stores.

Collector Stranahan yesterday outlined the workings of the new system.

"We have divided the City of New York, or rather the Port of New York, with the dockage on the New Jersey side included, into six districts," said the Collector, "and we are going to put each district in charge of an energetic man, whose sole duty will be to facilitate the delivery of Public Stores packages, by seeing to it that the packages that have been selected to go to the Public Stores are got out promptly by the steamship companies after they are designated, then that they are at once taken from the docks to the Public Stores, and who will make daily reports of the conditions in his district.

"Brooklyn will have two of these districts, one along the water front of South Brooklyn, the other in Brooklyn proper. There will be two districts along the North River in Manhattan, and one along the East River. The Jersey City and Hoboken water front will make another district. I have asked the steamship companies to designate some place or places on their piers to be set aside for Public Stores packages, as is done now in some instances.

"In order to save more time I have instituted a system of time stamps in the Entry Division at the Custom House here, so that every permit for the delivery of goods from the piers is stamped with the day, the hour, and the minute that it is ready for payment. When it arrives at the pier it is stamped again, so that it will show just what part of any delay in the delivery of the Public Stores packages may be due to the importer's failure to pay duty at once and present promptly at the dock."

Collector Stranahan said that he did not think it wise to go into details as to plans to be put into operation to prevent thieving from goods that have to go to the Public Stores.

THE DEUTSCHLAND IN PORT.

Liner a Day Late—Sir Thomas Shaughnessy of the Canadian Pacific Back After Steamship Deal.

One day overdue the Hamburg-American liner Deutschland steamed into port yesterday, completing the slowest trip westward in her career. She sailed from Hamburg March 26. From the day she left Cherbourg up to Thursday, the roughest weather prevailed, and reduced speed was ordered practically all of the time. On Thursday, though, the only pleasant day of the trip, the fast liner reeled off 505 knots. The first and second cabins had a little in excess of 250 passengers.

Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, was among the passengers. He had been in England looking after a deal in which his company purchased fourteen ships of the Beaver Line, controlled by Elder, Dempster & Co., and running from Canadian ports to Liverpool.

The line includes a large number of boats. With the railroad's purchase of fourteen it intends to establish a line from Montreal to Liverpool, the ships of which will run weekly, and lines to Glasgow and Bristol, the ships of which will run fortnightly. For the most part Canadian capital made the purchase possible. The new line will begin its service on April 15 from Liverpool. Most of the boats will carry freight exclusively.

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE WORK.

Ex-President Cleveland will preside at a public meeting for which the Armstrong Association is arranging, to be held in the Madison Square Garden Hall on Tuesday evening, April 14, for the discussion of the methods and needs of the work of Booker T. Washington at the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Ala. Mr. Washington will make the principal address.

Mr. Cleveland will be presented to the meeting by Mayor Low, if the Mayor's official engagements do not prevent, and other speakers will be Edgar Gardner Murphy of Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. Lyman Abbott, and William H. Baldwin, Jr. The Hampton singers will also be on the programme. Admission will be by card, procurable from the Secretary of the association.

The
Burnham & Phillips
organization
gives the essentials of high-class tailoring at minimum cost. Artistic fabrics, skillful designing, expert cutting and fitting. Prices moderate.
119 & 121 Nassau St.

DUKE AND DUCHESS PART

Separation Procured from M. de Dino by His American Wife.

Both Had Been Divorced from Former Partners—Another Chapter to a Complicated International Romance.

Another chapter to a very complicated international romance has been added by the announcement that the Duchesse de Dino had procured a separation from her husband, the Duc de Dino, with a view to absolute divorce. The news was confirmed yesterday by Frederick Allen, a son-in-law of the Duchess.

The Duchesse de Dino was the daughter of Joseph Sampson of the old firm of Boggs & Sampson. Her grandfather was Col. John W. Livingston. The Sampsons lived in one of the finest mansions in New York of its day, at the corner of Broadway and Bond Street. The house had been used as a residence by the famous Samuel Ward.

Miss Adele Livingston Sampson was not pretty, but she was very chic, and, moreover, had a large fortune. She married Frederick W. Stevens and soon became one of the most notable of the fashionable hostesses in New York. After the death of her father Mrs. Stevens built the residence at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, which she subsequently sold to William C. Whitney. It is now the town house of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Mrs. Stevens was very prominent at Newport and in the Westbury hunting set. She went abroad a great deal and there were rumors in the latter part of the seventies that she and Mr. Stevens were not very happy. She had four children.

In 1878 the Marquis Charles Maurice Camille de Talleyrand-Périgord came to New York. The Marquis was very devoted to Mrs. Stevens, and the fact caused much comment. He was the son of Alexander Edmond, Marquis de Talleyrand-Périgord, who also had as one of his sub-titles that of the third Duc de Dino. This gentleman was an uncle of the famous Prince de Sagan, one of the most noted of the fashionable men at the Court of Napoleon III., a man who for years has lived with a clouded mind, an absolute wreck. He had married the daughter of a M. Sellière, a rich sutler in the Algerian war, and the Princess de Sagan was as much of a character in Paris as her husband. The entire family had descended from the famous Talleyrand-Périgords, and a large source of their revenue was derived from truffles.

In 1881 Mrs. Stevens went abroad, taking her three daughters with her. There was a rupture between herself and Frederick Stevens, but a reconciliation followed. In the meantime the Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord, who was Miss Curtis of New Jersey, and whom the Marquis had married at Nice in 1867, brought suit for absolute divorce from him. This was followed by Mrs. Stevens bringing suit against her husband. The divorces having been obtained, the Marquis de Talleyrand-Périgord and Mrs. Stevens were married in Paris in 1887. Previous to the marriage, however, the Marquis's father abdicated his title of Duc de Dino, so that Mrs. Stevens became a Duchess. Of the children of the Stevens marriage, two of the daughters were married abroad, one to the Marquis de Gallifet and another to the Count Orlowski. Daisy Stevens, the third daughter, was married to Frederick H. Allen of this city, and she and her husband have a very pretty home near Pelham, where Mrs. Fred Stevens lived for some years.

Since the marriage of the Duc and Duchesse de Dino society has seen little of them. They did not go out in Paris and the Duchess made only one visit here unaccompanied by the Duke.

Her son, Joseph Sampson Stevens, won his spurs with the Rough Riders in the late Cuban war. He was ill a long time with Cuban fever and went to France, where his mother nursed him at her home on the Riviera. He subsequently married a Miss Rollins, from the West.

For over a year there have been rumors of a separation between the Duke and the Duchess. The first American wife of the Duc de Dino does not recognize his new title. She calls herself the Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord and spends her Winters in New York. She and her sister, the Princess Poggio Suasa, are much interested in Chatsworth. They inherited a large tract of land there from a great-uncle, a Mr. Beers. The Marquis and Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord had a daughter, who married Prince Ruspoli, a stepson of the Princess Poggio Suasa, making another complication. The Duchesse de Dino, the second wife of the Marquis de Talleyrand-Périgord, Duc de Dino, has no children by him. The Marquise de Talleyrand-Périgord is at present in London.

The Talleyrand-Périgords have other American relatives. A son of the Prince and Princess de Sagan—the Prince being a cousin of the Marquis de Talleyrand-Périgord, Duc de Dino—has married Miss Helen Morton, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi P. Morton. He calls himself the Duc de Valençay. Again the brother of the Princess de Sagan, the Baron Sellière, married Mrs. Livermore. Miss Livermore made her début in New York society this Winter. Her mother was a step-daughter of the late John Obrien, the banker.

STRUCK BY THIRD RAIL SHOE.

Brooklyn Elevated Road Conductor Knocked Under His Own Train and Mangled.

Gustave Gressig, fifty years old, of Glendale, Queens Borough, a conductor employed on the Ridgewood Division of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, was standing beside his train yesterday morning while it was being switched onto a siding in Myrtle Avenue near Lawrence Street, when a Fifth Avenue train passed by. The third-rail shoe projecting beyond the side of the motor car of the Fifth Avenue train struck Gressig and he was thrown under the wheels of his own train, which was moving slowly.

Several of the wheels passed over the man's left leg, and when the train was stopped he was pinned under the truck of the second car. An ambulance was summoned from the Brooklyn Hospital and firemen were called from Fire Headquarters in Jay Street, near by. The firemen and train hands jacked up the car, and Gressig, who was conscious and shrieking, was released. His leg had to be amputated. At the hospital last night it was said that there was a chance that he would recover.

Simpson Crawford Co.
Sixth Ave. 19th to 20th Sts.

Clothing Quality and Service
That Cannot Fail to Give the Highest Satisfaction.
Second Floor.

When entering the clothing business we struck out into new and better fields. Our one aim was to bring this important part of our organization up to the same high standard as that already attained in the sections devoted to Women's Apparel and Dry Goods in general.

THE SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO. CLOTHING IS THE VERY BEST THAT IT IS POSSIBLE FOR THE MOST EXPERT CRAFTSMEN TO BUILD.

It is Clothing manufactured on honor. Clothing possessing such excellent merits, such distinguished marks of superiority and individuality as to appeal to and win over the most critical.

And so by accomplishment and reputation the Simpson Crawford Co. Clothing Store at once ranks with the foremost in the land. The particular attractiveness of

OUR MEN'S $15, $18 AND $20 SUITS

causes us to feature them. In choiceness of patterns, trimmings, fit and workmanship they rank with the best custom-tailor products at $22.50 to $35.00. The variety is extraordinarily great, comprehending the season's neatest and most swagger effects. Every taste can be pleased, every form can be fitted—accordingly every man seeking the best clothing results at these three grades or in the better ones should visit the Simpson Crawford Co. Clothing Store to-day.

Men's High Grade Wash Vests, $2.95. Values up to $6.50.

From the most noted and best manufacturer of Men's High Grade Vests we purchased 650 at a price that enables our offering them for $2.95 each. They are all new, crisp and choice, and retail regularly at high class clothing and haberdashery stores at from $5.00 to $6.50. A dozen or more patterns are embraced, each one nobbier than the other. Never has any store at any time made such an offer. At $2.95 they should disappear like magic, for 650 is not many—and few are the men who'll not be tempted to buy two or more. Our last Vest sale created a stir among the trade. This transcends that. All sizes in both single and double breasted styles.

Special.
Men's $15 Top Coats, $9.50.
As a leader for to-day, Saturday, we offer 125 men's excellent quality Top Coats and Cravenettes, in short, nobby effects or in the long, loose, swagger style. Made of fancy and tan covert cloths and black Thibet, all sizes; values up to $15 at $9.50.

Special.
Men's $5.00 Trousers, $2.95.
As another leader for Saturday, 230 pairs men's fine Worsted and Cassimere Trousers, in neat effects; up-to-date in style and perfect in fit; about 25 patterns; values up to $5.00, choice at $2.95.

Special.
Men's $2.50 & $3 Hats, $1.50.
Our third very special offering for Saturday is in Men's Hats. About 300 of the regular $2.50 and $3.00 qualities, in all the leading blocks and colorings, in both Alpine and Derby styles, go on sale to-day at $1.50.

QUALITY AND SERVICE IN BOYS' CLOTHING.
Second Floor.

Every word relating to our Men's Clothing applies also to our boys'.
Better quality, nobbier and more aristocratic styles and greater values will not be had anywhere.
It took no little time and trouble to assemble the stock of boys' clothing we now show. We pride ourselves upon the result.
Bring the boys here to-morrow—while assortments are at their best.
Here are incentives that make it worth while:

BOYS' SUITS FOR ALL AGES, in Sailor, Russian, Double-breasted and Norfolk styles; plain or bloomer trousers; every good tested fabric, including Cassimeres, Tweeds, Wool Crashes, Worsteds, Cheviots, Serges and Diagonals, is represented. The most comprehensive assortment of patterns in New York. Similar garments priced in most exclusive stores as high as $7.00, here . . $4.95

BOYS' SUITS—SPECIAL: 500 double-breasted Spring Suits, all natty weaves, in medium and light shades; well made; worth up to $5.00; sizes 8 to 16 years $2.95

NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S SUITS; a grand assemblage of beautiful styles . $6.50 to $9.75

BOYS' KNEE TROUSERS, made of the best fancy Cheviots; all sizes; about 500 pairs for Saturday's selling; values up to 75c., special at 39

BOYS' SHIRT WAISTS; new, fresh Spring styles; made by reputable manufacturers; worth almost double our asking; all sizes; special for Saturday 45

BOYS' CAPS AND CHILDREN'S TAM O' SHANTERS; all the leading and popular styles, of various materials . . . . . 50, 75, and 95

IRON-OX
"Iron-Ox Tablets seem to "attain an immediate popu-"larity. I have sold easily, "in the few months I have "had them, at least double as "many boxes as I ever did of "any other Patent Medicine "in the same length of time. "Nearly every box sold seems "to be the means of selling "another."—S. E. HICK, Druggist, Goderich, Ont.
A Superior Blood Remedy
An Invaluable Tonic
50 Tablets 25c

"BILLY" McGLORY IS FINED.

Lawyer's Slip at Excise Trial Reveals That "William Mack" Is the Divekeeper.

A man giving his name as William Mack and his occupation as waiter was arrested on March 22 on a charge of violating the excise law in a saloon he kept at 2,451 Third Avenue. He was tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday.

Thomas Cherry, the lawyer who defended him, entered a plea of not guilty, and inadvertently added:

"Mr. McGlory always keeps his saloon closed on Sundays."

"What name was that you used?" asked Presiding Justice Holbrook.

Explanations followed, and it was found that "Mack" was really "Billy" McGlory of dive-keeping fame. He was fined $20, which he paid, but protested against his license being revoked.

There are no regrets after using
Straight Whiskies.
THEY ARE PURE
To be safe, use only
OLD CROW RYE,
which is a Hand-Made Sour Mash Whiskey, and has never been equalled.
OUR SCOTCH WHISKIES:
Souvenir of Scotland, OLD, and
Bonnie Brier Bush, VERY OLD, are also straight.
GOLD MEDAL AWARDED PARIS, 1900.
H. B. KIRK & CO.

DOBSON RELEASED UNDER BAIL.

William E. Dobson, a curb broker of 44 Exchange Place, who shot and killed William J. Peppler at 60 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street on Monday last, was held on a charge of manslaughter yesterday after an inquest before Coroner Scholer and a jury. He was released later under $5,000 bail.

Mrs. Rosie Peppler testified that her husband had threatened to take the life of Dobson and had acted as if he intended to carry out his threat on the day of the shooting. She was corroborated by Mrs. Jennie Dunn of 57 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, who was visiting Mrs. Peppler at the time of the shooting.

ACCOUNTS OPENED WITH EVERYBODY
CAREY & SIDES
Largest Credit Clothiers and Tailors
The time to order your Spring Clothes is now here. If you wish to replenish your wardrobe and have not the ready cash we extend you the courtesy of our no extra charge credit system.
MEN'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING & CREDIT
READY MADE AND TO ORDER
Ready Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12 and $15. TO ORDER, $16, $20 and $25. Cravenette Rainproof Overcoats, $12 to $35. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35 and $40. Silk and Fancy Vests, $3 to $6. Men's Hats, $2.50. Watches and Chains. Write for terms.
Open Saturdays until 10:30; Mondays, 9.
WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
80-82 4th Av., Just Above 10th St.

Eddy Refrigerators
Our standard for quarter of a century.
THE "WILKE"
Glass Lined Refrigerators
The perfection of cleanliness and economy.
LEWIS & CONGER,
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and 135 West Forty-first St., New York

ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE
Under the Care of
THE SISTERS OF MERCY,
CROFTON ROAD, KINGSTOWN, IRELAND.

This Magdalen Asylum was founded in Bow Street in the year 1796. The Institution was subsequently transferred to Dominick Street, and in 1867 to Glasthule. Finally the penitents were removed in 1880 to the present spacious building erected for them in Kingstown. Some of these poor, destitute members of society have grown gray in their persevering efforts to cling, like Magdalen, to the Cross and never to return to that world which shaded their young days with sorrow. Others are only entering on a career of penance—that dreary way which MERCY seeks to brighten—with the bitterness of disappointed hopes, which MERCY strives to sweeten; and with the renouncement of those earthly joys, the falsity of which MERCY endeavors to portray.

This is the good work for which an appeal is now made to those generous hearts ever found ready to aid the suffering.

The Sisters of Mercy would also remind a liberal public that this is by no means a local charity, as the great majority of the penitents seek refuge in St. Patrick's from Dublin and other districts.

A DEBT OF £4,750, INCURRED BY THE ERECTION OF THE NEW REFUGE STILL HANGS OVER THE ASYLUM, and it is to relieve the Sisters of Mercy from part of this heavy responsibility (with which they have burdened themselves for the public good) and to aid them in maintaining the Poor Penitents, that your assistance is now asked.

Surely they who contribute, according to their means, to make the Asylum a comfortable and happy home for these poor penitents are performing a great act of charity, and may expect a magnificent reward, for "Mercy exalted itself above judgment."

Donations will be gratefully received by His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin; the Very Rev. W. J. Murphy, P.P., Kingstown; at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Baggot Street, Dublin; and at St. Patrick's Refuge, Crofton Road, Kingstown, Ireland.

Top Coats and Suits.
A fine Easter lot—Ready to wear; new Spring stuffs; natty, nobby styles, right up to the minute. The kind you want,
$10 to $25.
Seen our Fancy Waistcoats?
A. RAYMOND & CO
Nassau, cor. Fulton St. Est. 1857.

The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store — The Wanamaker Store

Store Interest

PRE-EASTER shoppers find this a particularly interesting season to come to WANAMAKER'S. Store decorations are unusually beautiful, and each day finds them enhanced in some particular. The Rotunda is a bower of roses over a garden of lilies. Shopping seems almost like a Summer day in a flower garden. Unusual interest centers around the merchandise displayed just now, for fashion seems never to have set her heart on things quite so beautiful as are demanded this season.

Over in the Annex the Easter toys are presenting special attractions at this time. Easter is second to Christmas as a gift-giving time, particularly among children. Not only are the toy chicks and rabbits arrayed there in profusion, but we have prepared an additional delight for the little folks who come to the store, in the shape of several flocks of real live chicks and bunnies. It is fun to see the little chicks scratching for the seeds, and the bunnies are just as lively and cute as they can be.

The Annex Music Store has engaged Voors' Orchestra to give daily musicales, and the music is of a very high character. The Orchestra consists of guitars, mandolins and 'cello. The Musicale continues from 12 o'clock noon to 5 P. M. There is comfortable seating space for 150 people, and the public is invited. Come and sit there an hour or so during rest-time from shopping.

The following is the program arranged for today:

Ragtime March		ANDREWS
In Harmony Lane	*Popular Song*	ROBINSON
Rendezvous	*Waltz*	ROSEY
Ottema	*Intermezzo*	HARTZ
Sally Is Our Alley	*Selection*	ENGLANDER
Violet	*Popular Song*	WRIGHT
Amourense	*Waltz*	BERGERE
Prelude and Siciliana	*Cavalleria Rusticana*	MASCAGNI
Honor Bright	*March*	BROOKS
a. My Sulu Lalu / b. Since I First Met You	*Sultan of Sulu*	ADE and WALTHALL
Sextette	*Lucia di Lammermoor*	DONIZETTI
Le Pere la Victoire	*March*	GANNE
Bluebeard	*Selection*	MORSE and JOHNSON
Melodie in F		RUBINSTEIN
Songbird of Melody Lane	*Popular Song*	EDWARDS
Zip Boom	*March*	VOORS

The Basement Millinery Salon is an instant success. Never did New York women see such beautiful hats at $5, $6 and $8 as are here presented. It is evident right now that our only limitation of sales will be in the quantities that it is possible to secure of these individually made hats.

Two Notable Groups of Women's Tailored Suits

HERE'S a bit of news that you couldn't reasonably expect—just a week before Easter. But it will provoke instant response from those women who care to make well-defined savings on crisp, fresh Tailor-made Spring Suits just at this time.

We are threatened with an invasion of Summer dresses, and to help make room for them, pick from our new stock of Spring gowns these two most attractive groups; and mark them thus:

At $27.50, from $35

Dresses of cheviot and cloth; the former with blouse with shoulder caps and braid trimming; the latter with Eton jacket and trimming of plaid taffeta. Both styles silk-lined throughout.

At $35, from $40 and $45

Handsomely tailored Suits, in two styles of cheviot, broadcloth and boucle canvas. All variously and prettily trimmed and silk-lined throughout.

Other Tailored Suits all the way from $10 to $100.

Second floor, Broadway.

Stirring Offerings of Girls' Spring Clothes

THE trite, but taking formula—"a manufacturer's samples"—expresses the situation in a nutshell. They are his Spring samples, too—Girls' Tailored Suits, Dresses and Coats—all new, well-made and stylish. Of course, there are a good many styles, and not many of a style; so early choosing is expedient.

The prices we place on them match the concession we got—the garments are

Worth One-third to One-half More Than the New Prices

The Coats of covert cloth and cheviot, in reefer and three-quarter length, are $5 to $25.

The Dresses, of cheviots and voiles, are $5 to $15.

The Tailored Suits, of cheviots, plain and mixed, are $10 to $25.

All in sizes from 6 to 16 years.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs

"Seconds" of Fine Qualities

FRESH from St. Gall, Switzerland—the output of a manufacturer of fine handkerchiefs who is careful about his product. Hence he laid these aside as containing slight defects in the embroidery, a pin-hole, or the like; and they came to us far below the regular prices for perfect goods of the same quality.

Most of them have scalloped edges; some have little lace frills in addition. Dainty, pretty handkerchiefs, of fine, firm, sheer linen, at these very low prices:

At 15c, Seconds of 25c to 40c kinds.
At 25c, Seconds of 50c and 75c kinds.
At 33c, Seconds of 99c to $1.15 kinds.
At 50c, Seconds of $1.25 to $1.50 kinds.
At 75c, Seconds of $1.75 to $2.25 kinds.

Broadway.

Today We Introduce "The Lynn"

The New Stetson Soft Hat Made Exclusively for Us

THIS is one of the smartest of the new models produced by the world's best hatmaker. It is first shown by us today. It is a ripe product of the best style-ideas of the season after the fullest study of all that has been produced. It has a flat-set brim, three inches wide, five-inch crown, and can be worn in the two styles shown by illustrations. The fact that it is made by Stetson is sufficient assurance that the quality is above reproach, on which point you will be amply satisfied as soon as you see the hats. They are shown in black, pearl and nutria. The price, $3.50 each.

Men's Hat Store in Annex, 770 Broadway.

Men's Clothing Under-Price

IT seems rather odd to offer new Spring Top Coats and Sack Suits under-price just before Easter, but our full regular stocks are taking care of themselves, and we wish to clean up the odd lots and a few of the broken sizes right now when we can do it most quickly, and the bargain will be most appreciated by the men who secure them. Of course, if you want to select from the finest assortment in New York City, you will prefer to look through our regular stocks, for they have never been handsomer or fuller than they are now. But if you are willing to pick from a more limited assortment, and save a right smart sum on the very smartest Spring clothing, you will be interested in these special groups:

Men's Spring Top Coats of medium-color covert cloth, black Thibet and Oxford mixed cheviot, that sell regularly at $12 to $18, now $10 each.

Sack Suits of neat worsteds and fancy cheviots, that sell regularly at $20 and $25; today at $15 a suit.

Also a collection of Fancy Waistcoats in broken sizes; sold regularly at $3 to $5; today at $1.75.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Men's Raincoats

THE weather man is going too add a rain scare to almost every prediction he makes during the next few weeks at least, and most of the predictions are going to come true. The safe plan for the man that wants a light-weight overcoat is to buy a Raincoat; for these Raincoats are just as smart and handsome as a topcoat could be, unless you happen to want one of the short styles, and then you will want both.

These Raincoats are made of thoroughly rainproof cloth. They are cut in the newest and smartest styles. They have an individuality that lifts them entirely out of the ordinary class of Raincoats. The cloths are imported and are the very best that are made. The coats are intelligently tailored by men who understand coat-making thoroughly.

Prices are $15, $18, $20, $22.50, $25 and $27.50.

Broadway and Ninth street.

Why Not Come Today for Your Boy's Easter Suit?

EASTER comes a week from tomorrow; and today is the best time of all to bring your boys for their Easter clothes. The whole Boy's Clothing Store is on the alert to help parents to easy, economical and satisfactory choosing.

And most mothers know WANAMAKER Boy's Clothing by this time—its style, its capacity for hard wear, its sturdy quality, its great variety, and the consistently low prices: Some specially interesting news for Saturday:

$3.50 Washable Suits at $1.75

Five hundred handsome, spick and span Russian Blouse Suits in a variety of fresh, new washable materials—chambray, gingham and galatea, in favorite colors, also white fancy pique. Some of the suits have military, others sailor collars. All have two belts—white leather, with buckle, and white pique. Sizes for 2½ to 7 years. Suits that would be hard to excel at $3.50—today just half—$1.75 a suit.

$5 Double-breasted Suits, $3.75

Of excellent all-wool fancy cheviots; with extra trousers; sizes 8 to 16 years.

$5 Top Coats, $3.50

Of tan covert cloth; stylish and well-made; sizes 4 to 16 years.

$5 Serge Reefers, $3.50

Of all-wool blue serge; splendidly tailored; sizes 3 to 12 years.

A word of other complete lines of Boys' Spring Clothing:

Russian Blouse Suits, sizes 3 to 7 years; Sailor and Regulation Blouse Suits, sizes 3 to 12 years; of serge, cheviot and cassimere; $3.50 to $9.75.

Norfolk Jacket Suits, of domestic and imported cheviot and serges; sizes 7 to 16 years; $5 to $15.

Double-breasted Jacket, Three-piece and Tuxedo Suits; sizes 8 to 16 years; $5 to $15.

Second floor, Ninth street.

Easter Silver

THERE'S a growing tendency to give pretty things of Silver as Easter presents. Our Silver Store reflects this tendency in a largely increased stock of carefully chosen sterling silver articles—in many charming new designs, and great variety of purpose.

Easter's but a week away; and it's easier choosing today than it will be later. We tie up each gift with a pretty ribbon and Easter card. Perhaps this short list will help:

Book Marks, 75c, 85c, $1.	Rosaries, 75c to $12.75.
Bonbon Boxes, $1.25, $2 to $3.	Vanity Nuts, $1.50.
Chatelaine Mirrors, $1.25.	Tape Measures, $1.25, $1.75.
Stamp Boxes, $1.25	Bodkin Sets, $1.50.
Rattles, $1, $1.25, $1.75, $2.50.	Crosses, $1.50 to $5.
Vinaigrettes, $1 to $15.	Match Boxes, $1.50 to $4.75.
Cigarette Cases, $5 to $11.25.	Flasks, $3.75 to $13.75.
Cigar Cutters, $1.25.	Pipe Cleaners, $1.
Card Cases, $2.25 to $8.25.	Garters, $2.25 to $3.50.
Key Rings and Chains, $1.75 to $3.50.	
Pocket-knives, $1 to $4.25.	Purses, $3.75 to $14.
Side Bags, $11.25 to $30.	Wrist Bags, $18.75 to $31.
Inkstands, $3.50 to $31.	Calendars, $3.25 to $12.
Taper Candlesticks, $1.75 to $4.	Pencil Holders, 50c to $3.25.
Pen Holders, 75c to $3.75.	Paper Cutters, $1.25 to $3.
Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles, $1.25 to $13.25.	
Photograph Frames, $1.50 to $22.	Vases, $1.25 to $31.25.

Jewelry Store, Broadway and Tenth street.

New Shirts at $1

THE new line of stiff-bosom colored Shirts for men is ready. We have always had quite notable shirts at $1, which have only been matched by $1.50 goods to be found elsewhere; and while we cannot say more for intrinsic value of these shirts this season, we have secured improvements in details of making and fit that are quite gratifying.

A great many very good shirt-makers set a certain standard and pride themselves on maintaining it year after year. The WANAMAKER idea is that the standard of one season is never good enough for the next season; progress in betterment is constant, and the merchandise must show it in a decided way. This is illustrated very fully in these new dollar shirts, and will be acknowledged by every man who sees them, if he knows the points of a good shirt. We are just as much responsible for the fine details in these shirts as though they were made in our own factory, for every point was settled and arranged for before the shirts were made.

This line of shirts was made by the maker of our famous dollar white shirts; and they are not only unmatched elsewhere in quality at this price, but the styles of the percales of which they are made are the very choicest you will see anywhere this season.

All have detached cuffs. $1 each.

Men's Furnishings, Broadway and Ninth.

Spring Hosiery And Underwear

AS important, in the Spring outfit, as the new gloves, bonnet, necktie, suit or costume. Of course there aren't many style-changes in the underwear—but newness is apparent among the hosiery—in embroidery, colors, and patterns of openwork.

And WANAMAKER Hosiery and Underwear hold an enviable distinction by virtue of their extremely low prices:

Women's Stockings

At 25c a pair—Of cotton, fast black; fine gage, light weight; or unbleached feet or sides; or colored side-clocks. Of lisle; three styles of ribbed effects; or boots with colored striped tops.

At 37½c a pair—Of cotton; black with white dots or colored side-clocks. Of lisle; allover openwork; or ribbed white or colored stripes; or ribbed and colored embroidered.

Women's Underwear

At 25c each—Vests of white lisle thread; low necks, short sleeves or sleeveless; plain or lace-trimmed necks; also ribbed bodies, without straps, plain or trimmed.

At 50c each—Genuine Swiss ribbed white lisle thread Vests, with hand-crocheted necks; splendid vests at this little price.

Broadway.

Men's Half Hose

At 25c a pair—Of cotton; fast black or colored, with lisle spliced soles; or with embroidered fronts or side-clocks. Of lisle thread; fast black, plain; or openwork, plain or clocked effects.

At 37½c a pair—Of lisle thread, in several new patterns in changeable effects: light, medium or dark color-combinations; vertical or horizontal stripes; also small checked designs.

Men's Underwear

At 50c a garment—English white cotton Shirts, light weight; short or long sleeves; American Drawers to match; soft and fine; seats reinforced. Ecru open-mesh lisle thread Shirts; short sleeves; also white knee-length jean Drawers. Shirts and Drawers of domestic white cotton; medium weight.

At $1 a garment—Shirts and Drawers of French balbriggan; light or medium weight; or light-weight natural colored merino or English white lisle thread. American lustre cotton; in sky blue, lavender or flesh color.

Ninth street.

SILK WAISTS

SPRING completeness characterizes this showing of Silk Waists—a variety that is bound to meet the particular taste of every woman.

From the lowest-priced waists of peau de soie, at $3.75, to the elaborate waist of striped chiffon made over silk, at $34, each style is new, charming, and distinctive.

Here are some at in-between prices:

At $5—Of Peau de Cygne, in solid colors; plaited front with double plaits, piped in self-colors; trimmed with pearl buttons; French back. Others, of Taffeta, in neat stripes, plaited or shirred.

At $5.50—Of Peau de Cygne, in solid colors; plaited and box-plaited front with faggoting between plaits; cluster-plaited back; fancy stock collars. Others, of Taffeta, Louisine or Peau de Soie, in solid colors or black.

At $6.75—Of Louisine, in stripes; plaited front with box-plaits and straps on shoulder, piped with contrasting colors; French back.

At $7.50—Of China Silk, in white or black; full front; shirred on shoulders; strap down front of linen Cluny lace; plaited back; others of Peau de Cygne.

At $8—Of Louisine, in black; entire waist of fine cluster plaits and Valenciennes lace insertions; fancy stock collars; others of China silk.

At $10—Of Louisine, in white or light blue; plaited front and strap on shoulder; trimmed with antique lace insertion; plaited back; fancy lace stock collars.

Second floor, Tenth street.

Pretty RIBBONS

Worth a Third More

MORE of the fresh, pretty, soft Satin Taffeta Ribbon, that disappeared so rapidly the last time we told of it.

The sort of ribbons that make such attractive sashes and trimmings for children's hats. In white, cream, light blue, rose—the most-wanted colorings. Add a third to these prices to get values:

3½ inches wide, 18c yd.	5¾ inches wide, 35c yd.
4 inches wide, 22c yd.	6½ inches wide, 38c yd.
4½ inches wide, 25c yd.	

Tenth street.

A Woman's Hardy Garden

By Helena Rutherfurd Ely

"LOVE of flowers and all things green and growing is with many men and women a passion so strong that it often seems to be a sort of primal instinct." These are the opening lines of the valuable book that Mrs. Ely has written about her garden. To the woman who cultivates a garden, and particularly to the beginner, there are a multitude of perplexities for which there has been no previous solution. Mrs. Ely rather despises the pets of professional gardeners, turning her entire attention to bulbs, annuals, biennials, hardy perennials, dahlias and gladiolas, which grow without the aid of any hotbed or other artificial help. And these are exactly the plants and flowers that women wish to know more about.

Mrs. Ely treats the subject with a thoroughness which satisfies the experienced gardener, as well as the beginner. She gives copious details of the cost of plants, the exact dates of planting, and the number of plants desired in a given space, as well as hints of protection needed from sun and frost, and the precautions to take against injury by insects.

The *New York Tribune* has remarked that Mrs. Ely's is "the wisest and most winning treatise on the fascinating art of gardening, that we have met in modern printing."

The book is not only a complete handbook, but it is delightfully written. There are thousands of women in and around New York City who will not only profit vastly by the suggestions it gives, but who will thoroughly enjoy reading all of Mrs. Ely's experiences. The book is profusely illustrated from photographs of the author's garden, and the flowers found there.

Price, $1.75; by mail, postpaid, $1.88.

Other Books about Nature:

Tangled Up in Beulah Land. J. P. Mowbray. $1.50.
Nature and the Camera. A. R. Dugmore. $1.35.
How to Attract the Birds. Neltje Blanchan. $1.35.
Story of a Bird Lover. W. E. D. Scott. $1.50.
Book of Nature Myths. Florence Holbrook. 65c.
School of the Woods. William J. Long. $1.50.
Speckled Brook Trout. Louise Rhead. $3.50.
Home Floriculture. Eben Rexford. 75c.
Fern Collector's Guide. Willard N. Clute. 50c.
Real Things in Nature. Ed. S. Holden. 65c.
Sun-Dials and Roses of Yesterday. Alice Morse Earle. $2.50.
Old Time Gardens. Alice Morse Earle. $2.50.
Garden of a Commuter's Wife. $1.
How to Know the Ferns. Mrs. Parsons. $1.50.
A Journey to Nature. J. P. Mowbray. $1.50.

Book Store, Ninth street.

An Odd Group of Women's WRAPS

SOME of the Paris designers, famous for their quaint conceptions, have seized upon linen crash and other open-meshed natural linen-colored materials to use in making Women's Summer Wraps. And they have worked out some most original styles—you might almost call them queer.

Embroidered collars, stitching, colored strappings, Persian effects, and bright metal buttons are used to give effect and variety. Many of the coats are lined with pretty figured batiste—another brand-new wrinkle.

Women will either like or dislike these coats at first sight. They are all undeniably stylish. $15 to $70.

Second floor, Broadway.

The Under-Price Store

BASEMENT

IN its expanded state, the Under-Price Store is splendidly equipped to take care of everybody who has a well-developed streak of economy. And here are the items—some of particular interest to men—that will make that streak assert itself today:

Men's Collars, 5c each

For 10c and 12½c Kinds

Twelve hundred dozens—14,400—more of these remarkably low-priced collars, that made such a stir last Saturday. From one of the best makers in Troy; perfect in size, shape, finish and laundry work; but showing slight defects, such as thick threads, in the cloth from which they are made.

In high-band turnover, straight standing and Piccadilly styles, in various heights. All sizes up to 17½. Regular 10c and 12½c qualities at

5 Cents Each

Men's Suspenders, 25c

Lisle Suspenders, in plain white or neat tan stripes, with leather ends and nickel trimmings. Made up for us from short ends of webbings used in higher-priced suspenders; and in material and workmanship equal to most 50c kinds—now at half price—25c Pair.

Women's Gloves, 65c

A round-up of 75c, 85c and $1 qualities among women's two-clasp glace gloves, in handsome Spring styles. Colors are the newest shades; and there is a good supply of white.

Excellent choosing, just when Easter gloves are necessary, at **65c a Pair**

$1.50 Framed Pictures, $1

A chance to save a third of the price on an attractive group of Framed Pictures. They are platinotypes, in black or brown ornamented oak frames, without mats; sizes 19 x 23 in. There is a good variety of figure subjects. Regular $1.50 values, at

One Dollar Each

Some 20c Candies

Date Tarts, with vanilla covering; Chocolate Puffs, with peppermint covering; and Molasses Nic-Nacs—a delicious trio at an especially low price—20 cents a pound.

We think you'll take kindly to all three sorts, if you're a judge of candy.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

COMPROMISE ON SCHOOLS

Regents Offer Concessions to State Superintendent Skinner.

Legislators Pleased by the Plan, but Mr. Skinner Is Not Satisfied with the Bills.

ALBANY, April 3.—Compromise bills intended to end the long warfare between the Board of Regents and the State Department of Education were introduced to-day by Senator Stevens and Assemblyman Landon, Chairmen of the Education Committees of the Senate and Assembly. They are based on suggestions made by Regent St. Clair McKelway before the Senate Committee yesterday.

These bills contain several concessions to Superintendent of Education Skinner, principal among which is the provision that the Department of Public Instruction shall remain intact, but shall be a department of the university.

One bill eliminates the provision that there shall be nineteen Regents, and provides that its corporate powers shall be exercised by its elective Regents, and by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Secretary of State, who shall be ex-officio Regents. After the number of Regents now in office shall be reduced to eleven any further vacancy shall be filled by the Legislature, the Regents thus elected to serve for fourteen years.

The second bill continues the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction and provides that he shall be elected and hold office during the pleasure and under the control of the Regents. The Department of Public Instruction is to be a department of the university. It also provides that the Superintendent may be removed and a successor elected at the pleasure of the Regents, but in case of removal of the present Superintendent or his deputies they shall receive their salaries until April 1, 1904.

"It seems to me that these bills meet all objections," Senator Stevens said. "First, the Department of Public Instruction is retained; second, the life tenure of Regents is abolished, the present Regents remaining in office; third, unification will be assured, and the now annoying double inspections and examinations will be done away with."

Senator Elon R. Brown, who has been the chief opponent of the Regents, said: "Things look brighter for unification than ever before. Mr. McKelway's suggestions are in line with my bill, and I am willing to make concessions for the accomplishment of unification."

Superintendent Skinner gave out a statement on the bills:

"The Stevens bill introduced this morning does not unify the State educational work. Under its provisions private schools will still remain under the Board of Regents, which board will retain partial supervision over a portion of the public schools. Hence there will not only be the present evil of the two educational systems, but there will be the added evil that the public school system will be split in two.

"It takes from the people all voice in the selection of a State Superintendent of Public Instruction, perpetuates existing evils, intensified by the interference of the Regents by a power of passing ordinances and by-laws, hampering and restricting a Superintendent in the exercise of the functions of his office.

"The other bill, introduced by Mr. Stevens provides for the reorganization of the Board of Regents, such reorganization, however, not to take place until the death of the last surviving life member. Why delay reorganization for fifteen years? Is there any reason, save that this board is anxious to accomplish a great reform without cost to themselves?

On the part of the Regents it was said to-night: "If these bills shall quiet opposition and unite the contending forces in favor of such genuine unification, it is expected that they will be generally approved. But if the opposition to unification shall not be satisfied with the proffered concessions the original Stevens bill will probably be pressed for passage."

NEW BUCKET SHOP BILL.

Measure Reported in the Assembly Would Prohibit Stock and Produce Market Gambling.

ALBANY, April 3.—The Assembly Committee on General Laws to-day reported favorably Mr. Remsen's bill "to prohibit bucket-shops and bucket-shopping," and it will come up next week for action by the Assembly.

It defines a bucket-shop as a place where a person, either in his own behalf or as agent or correspondent, conducts the business of making or offering to make contracts or transactions respecting the purchase or sale of any securities, "cotton, coffee, grain, provisions, or other commodity or personal property," wherein it is intended that such contracts shall be closed on the basis of public market quotations, without a bona fide transaction, or where actual delivery and receipt are not intended.

Every person concerned in the keeping of a bucket-shop is liable to a penalty of imprisonment from one to six months, or a fine of $500 to $2,000. A second offense is liable to increased penalties, and in the case of a corporation, forfeiture of its charter. The continuance of the establishment after first conviction is to be construed as a second offense.

A newspaper would come under the penalties prescribed if it advertised for a bucket-shop, as the bill makes it unlawful to display or communicate in any manner quotations having in view other than bona fide transactions. The bill provides that a commission merchant or other person conducting a transaction must furnish to every customer or principal a written statement, showing the names of the parties, the time and place of the transaction, and the prices paid.

COUGHTRY REFUSES AN OFFICE.

Ex-Assemblyman Declines to Take a Place Made Vacant for Him by the Governor.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Ex-Assemblyman William Lloyd Coughtry to-day declined a $4,000 position in the State Insurance Department which was especially created for him through the influence of Gov. Odell at the solicitation of William Barnes, Jr., Surveyor of Customs at Albany. Moreover, Mr. Coughtry considers himself shabbily treated.

Mr. Coughtry was a candidate for the Republican nomination for County Treasurer last Fall, but at a party conference over which Mr. Barnes presided it was decided not to choose him. Mr. Coughtry declares that Surveyor Barnes, in the presence of the local leaders, promised to step aside and give Mr. Coughtry the position of Surveyor of Customs, worth $3,000 a year. With this Mr. Coughtry and his friends were content.

Mr. Barnes, however, has been reappointed Surveyor. Then the place was made for Mr. Coughtry in the Insurance Department. The Governor advised Mr. Coughtry to take it, but he said he did not want the place. He was notified officially of his appointment as an Inspector on April 1, and was informed that he was assigned to the branch office of the Insurance Department in New York City. He then learned that the salary was only $4,000, instead of $4,500, he had been led to expect. Besides, he and his friends concluded that the appointment was a plan of Surveyor Barnes to get rid of him as a factor in county affairs. He therefore declined to take the office.

BENDER'S BOOMERANG BILL.

Fiscal Supervisor Almost Had Himself Legislated Out of Office.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—Fiscal Supervisor Harry H. Bender has had a narrow escape from being legislated out of office, and by his own initiative at that. One of the bills which he drafted was killed to-day by motion of Senator McEwan and so he was saved.

The bill was intended to amend Chapter 246, Laws of 1896, and 252, Laws of 1902. It sought to give more power to Mr. Bender, and provided that additional annual reports of State institutions be filed in his office, but failed to specify which sections were to be changed.

Senator McEwan thus explained his reason for killing the bill: "Had it become a law it would have legislated Bender out of office."

SUING HUNTINGTON ESTATE.

Surrogate Declines to Act on Claim of Central Pacific Stockholder, Who Charges Fraud.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday declined to issue an order compelling the executors of the estate of Collis P. Huntington to file an accounting of the property, stating that Mrs. G. Emily Reynolds, on whose application the order was sought, had not yet established her claim against the estate. At the request of her counsel, William W. Mumford and Robert Livingston Cutting, the Surrogate consented to hold his decision in obeyance until counsel could file briefs, giving them until Wednesday next to take that action.

Mrs. Reynolds, who is the owner of ten shares of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California out of a total issue of 762,755 shares, in her application says, that she sues the estate in the interest of the other stockholders of the minority, who, she declares, were defrauded of vast sums of money through "collusion and fraudulent contracts," entered into by the road through the direction of Mr. Huntington, Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker, and Mark Hopkins, as Directors of the Central Pacific.

Edward L. Andrews, representing Mrs. Reynolds as counsel, began the argument yesterday by stating that under the laws of California, under which laws the corporation was organized, Directors are made liable to stockholders for moneys diverted or embezzled. He said one of the defenses set up in the statute of limitation, and the other that one of the stockholders has released the Directors from all liability, which he held no one stockholder has the right to do.

"Mrs. Reynolds says she owns ten shares of stock," said John E. Parsons, opposing the motion, "and also says there are other persons interested, but does not state their names. As to the question of Directors' liability under California laws there is nothing in the papers to show there was any embezzlement of any kind on the part of Mr. Huntington or any one else. No court ever has helped a claim of this kind. The application is based on an unintelligible jumble of affidavits and is absurd. The aggregate claims against the Huntington estate do not amount to more than $125,000."

SPENCER COMPANY BANKRUPT.

Dull Business for Optical Manufacturing Concern in Maiden Lane and Newark.

The Spencer Optical Manufacturing Company, whose store is at 15 Maiden Lane, and factory in Newark, went into bankruptcy yesterday. The business is one of the oldest in this line in the city, having been established forty years ago by James E. Spencer. The company has carried it on since 1871.

An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed against the company yesterday by the following-named creditors: James E. Spencer, $307 for salary as President; Richard W. Ryer, $68 commission as salesman, and Norburne B. Jenkins, $25 commissions as salesman. Mr. Spencer, who had been President for many years, resigned on March 31, and by vote of the Directors it was decided to go into bankruptcy.

The petition alleged that the company is insolvent and that it admitted in writing its inability to pay its debts and willingness to be adjudged bankrupt. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Hiram A. Bliss receiver of the assets, with a bond of $25,000.

The company owes $36,000 on notes and accounts payable, $63,000 on notes, and $23,000 on accounts to about sixty creditors. The company was incorporated in 1871 with a capital stock of $100,000, and two years ago claimed a surplus of $83,000. The company has a large stock at 15 Maiden Lane.

For several years competition has been very strong and prices have been low. Mr. Spencer said yesterday that the bankruptcy was due to dull business and heavy running expenses in carrying on the plant. The assets are large.

GIRL STUDENTS INJURED.

Young Experimenters in Chemistry Class at Ursuline Academy Are Severely Hurt by Explosion.

Two young girls were severely burned yesterday afternoon as the result of an explosion of chemicals, with which they were experimenting, in the laboratory of the Ursuline Academy, at 1,182 Park Avenue.

Twenty-four girls of the chemistry class were in the room at the time, waiting for the instructor, Sister Mary Joseph, to begin the lesson. Jennie Cotter, seventeen years old, and Stella Hershheimer, sixteen years old, both of City Island, began to experiment with some of the chemicals, when there was a terrific explosion, and both girls were thrown to the ground.

The other girls in the room ran out in terror, and the panic spread to about 100 others in the school. The sisters had difficulty in restoring order, and several girls were prevented from jumping out of windows.

Sister Mary Joseph was the first to go to the laboratory after the explosion, and she found the two girls lying on the floor in terrible agony. They were bleeding from cuts on the hands, their clothes were burned, and their hands and arms were covered with burns.

Dr. J. R. Alvares was called to attend the injured. He took twenty-two stitches in the cuts on Miss Cotter's hands and about eleven in the cuts received by Miss Hershheimer. The young women were not permitted to go to a hospital.

HOBOKEN LOSES MRS. GREEN.

Wealthy Woman Displeased at Being Summoned to Explain Her Possession of an Unlicensed Dog.

Mrs. Hetty Green has left Hoboken, and, it is rumored, for good. The experiences Mrs. Green had during the last month or so did not strike her as pleasant, and an intimate friend of hers said yesterday that she was not likely to return to Hoboken to reside. She has gone on a visit to Chicago, it is said, and on her return will find another place to live.

Although Mrs. Green had lived quietly in Hoboken for about seven years, she said nothing about the place displeasing her until she recently was served with a notice to appear in the Recorder's Court and give reasons why she had not paid a license fee for her dog. It developed that the dog the health authorities sought was the property of Mrs. Green's daughter, Sylvia, whose residence is in Manhattan.

"I will make sure to have no more dog summonses served on me," Mrs. Green is reported to have said, "for I intend telegraphing ahead to the different places I propose visiting in the West, informing the health authorities that I want a dog tag and license receipt left at the station."

MEDALS FOR THREE POLICEMEN

Brave Deeds to be Rewarded by Presentation at the Annual Parade.

Policemen whose deeds last year are to be recognized by the presentation of the Rhinelander, Bell, and Meyer medals for bravery, are respectively, Thomas O'Neill of the Bronx Park Station, George H. Holder of the East Fifty-first Street Station, and Patrick J. Kelly of the Macdougal Street Station. A committee selected them from the thirty-three policemen who had received department medals, who were in turn selected from 150 members of the department who, during the year, received commendation and honorable mention.

The medals are to be presented by Mayor Low at the annual parade. Each man will receive also a personal letter of thanks and congratulation from Commissioner Greene.

Policeman O'Neill plunged into Van Cortlandt Lake through the ice on Jan. 2, and rescued two boys who had broken through. Policeman Holder on July 23 saved two children from the East River at Fifty-second Street. Policeman Kelly, then in the Steamboat Squad, on Feb. 21, rescued Bridget Farrell, who leaped into the North River from Pier 55.

NEW RAPID TRANSIT BILL

Was Prepared by the Mayor or Under His Direction, It Is Said.

Explanation of the Provision Giving Power to Make Contracts for Extensions Without Advertisement.

In consequence of a dispatch from Albany to the effect that the new Rapid Transit bill taken to the capital by City Chamberlain E. R. L. Gould was designed to give special privileges to the Belmont syndicate, inquiries were made yesterday for the purpose of obtaining the point of view of the Rapid Transit Commission and the city administration concerning the measure.

The following statement was made by one who knows the attitude of the commission and was familiar with the bill and its objects before it was taken to Albany:

"The Rapid Transit bill presented at Albany is not a bill proposed by the Rapid Transit Board. On several occasions in the past the Rapid Transit Board has itself directly submitted to the Legislature amendments to the Rapid Transit act. But in such cases the board has, by a resolution in express terms, approved the proposed legislation and sent it to the Legislature with a communication signed by the board stating the reasons for the amendments. The present bill has been prepared by the Mayor or, under his direction, by the Corporation Counsel, with some merely detail and operative additions not involving matters of principle which the counsel of the Rapid Transit Board thought it a convenient time to have adopted.

"Whatever may be said of the policy of the proposed bill, and especially of the change which makes possible a contract for construction without assuring in the same contract to the city a profitable agreement for operation, some of the criticisms which are made upon the bill are without any foundation whatever. For instance, the permission to the Rapid Transit Board to make, without advertisement, contracts for rapid transit extensions with the operator of a rapid transit road in existence at the time of the extension, was not intended in any way to give, nor does it give, to the Belmont syndicate, or to any one else, any advantage. It will be plain to one who gives the matter real thought that any extension or addition to the rapid transit road now nearing completion would not be useful unless it were operated in harmony with the main line.

"So it is plain that the public letting of the contract for any such short extension or addition would be an idle ceremony. No one could or would bid except the owners of the main line or some one in their interest. The Rapid Transit Board ought, therefore, to be enabled promptly, and without the futile delay and formality of a merely nominal bidding, to take up promptly with the owners the matter of such extension, and in the negotiation to insist upon proper advantages for the city. If such owners would not grant proper terms, then the extension ought not to be built; and the Rapid Transit Board ought then to consider an independent trunk line, the contract for which would, of course, be open to public bidding. The amendment is fairly in the public interest.

"The provision for assessing rapid transit property at its cost was, it is believed, intended by the Mayor as a means of securing additional revenue to the city, which under the present law can derive no revenue by taxation from such property. The limitation of the amendment to contracts made after the year 1902 refers to the fact that the two contracts made before 1903 contain stipulations inserted under the requirement of the existing law which exonerate the contractor's rapid transit property from taxation and to the fact that those contract stipulations cannot be affected by future legislation.

"It is well open to doubt whether the taxation provision will for many years to come be of any consequence. No doubt the stipulation of the city not to tax properties for the city from the contractor in other respects more favorable terms; and it is doubtful whether the ability to tax would be of any more advantage to the city than the more favorable terms which the city can obtain under a contract stipulating for freedom from taxation. In other words, it is of no consequence to the city whether it receive a certain amount of money or an equally valuable advantage in the form of taxes or in the form of rental or other equally valuable advantage to be paid by the contractor."

BILLS SIGNED BY GOV. ODELL.

ALBANY, April 3.—Gov. Odell has signed these bills:

Assemblyman DOOLING'S—Providing that steamboats shall transport bicycles as baggage the same as railroads do now.

Assemblyman STEVENS'S—Authorizing town boards in towns where ballot machines are used to alter the boundaries of election districts.

Assemblyman BOSTWICK'S—Incorporating the Methodist Publishing House, in China.

Assemblyman WAINWRIGHT'S—Providing that village sewer bonds in Port Chester may run for thirty years.

Senator MALBY'S—Providing for the division of union free school districts containing two or more incorporated villages.

Senator TOWNSEND'S—Authorizing the acquirement of lands in Utica by the Commissioners for changing the channel of the Mohawk River, between the city and the town of Deerfield, Oneida County.

Assemblyman MORTIMER'S—Incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Order of American True Ivorites.

Assemblyman FOWLER'S—Giving to the Governor power to remove County Treasurers.

Assemblyman McCORMACK'S—Making costs of commissions to inquire into the sanity of defendants in criminal actions a charge upon a county.

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 3.—These bills were passed by the Assembly to-day:

Senator KEENAN'S—Increasing the salary of the Queens County Judge from $4,000 to $5,000 and the Surrogate from $5,000 to $3,000.

Assemblyman CONKLIN'S—Appropriating $50,000 for the erection of an armory in Oneonta.

Assemblyman McManus introduced a bill directing the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to acquire the lands between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets and Eleventh Avenue and the North River for park purposes.

NOMINATED BY THE GOVERNOR.

ALBANY, April 3.—Gov. Odell sent to the Senate these nominations:

Hugh Hastings of Albany, reappointed State Historian.

Albert Foster of Dexter and A. E. Cheney of Theresa, as United States Loan Commissioners for Jefferson.

William R. Adams of Lowville, United States Commissioner for Lewis County.

John Hill of Jefferson County, manager of Craig Colony for Epileptics.

Charles W. Anderson of New York, reappointed State Racing Commissioner.

The nominations of Messrs. Hastings, Foster, and Cheney were confirmed.

WALKING DELEGATE EJECTED.

Led from the Navy Yard by Two Marines After He Had Intimidated Non-Union Workmen.

T. S. Massey, walking delegate for the New York House Builders, Housesmiths, and Bridge Builders' Union, came in conflict with the authorities of the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday, when he issued orders for non-union men to quit work on a contract in the yard. On orders issued by Capt. C. A. Adams, acting for Commandant Rogers, the delegate was ejected from the yard and told that he would not be permitted to return.

Before he was led out by two marines he had succeeded in intimidating the twenty men employed in the construction of a seven-ton crane for the Brown Hoisting Machinery Company of Cleveland, and they refused to work unless assured of protection. They quit their employment for the day, the delegate's remarks to them, following an assault on their Superintendent, Frank D. Beale, the day before, overcoming their confidence in the assurance by Capt. Adams that union men would not be permitted to molest them.

Superintendent Beale, who has had charge of the Brown Company's work in the navy yard for two years, was attacked and beaten by alleged union men on Thursday morning, near the Sands Street entrance to the yard, after he had refused to heed Massey's demand that he discharge the non-union men. The assault was reported to Capt. Adams and Chief Naval Constructor Capps, who issued orders for the protection of the men. F. G. Tallman, manager of the Brown Company, had policemen detailed to protect his men when they left their work. Two weeks ago the walking delegate was warned against interference with employes.

The crane is a part of the machinery needed for the construction of the new battleship Connecticut.

ELEVATED MEN'S DEMANDS.

The committee of the Manhattan Railroad Men's Union, headed by President George E. Pepper, that has charge of the negotiations over the demands of the union, will have a conference on Monday with General Manager E. P. Bryan and other officials of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. The result of the conference is to be reported to the union at a meeting on Tuesday.

It is understood that the schedule that went into effect on Wednesday is not acceptable to the men. The wage scale that was submitted to General Manager Skitt is to be considered. In addition to the increase of pay given by the company on Wednesday, the number of runs was reduced from six to five round trips. The men want a nine-hour work day.

MADE MR. VAN WYCK ANGRY.

"Don't Hit the Mayor," Cried Mr. Swanstrom When the ex-Justice Gesticulated at Board of Estimate Hearing.

During a discussion before the Board of Estimate yesterday of a petition to discontinue the widening of Bradley Avenue, in the Borough of Queens, Augustus A. Van Wyck, brother of ex-Mayor Van Wyck, appeared to oppose the petition. In expressing his opposition Mr. Van Wyck stood right at Mayor Low's elbow and freely emphasized his remarks with gestures.

"Please don't hit the Mayor," said Borough President Swanstrom of Brooklyn.

"Don't you get facetious," retorted Mr. Van Wyck bitterly. "I am in earnest about this matter, because I believe it to be against the fundamental principles of law."

The board postponed action until next Tuesday.

About four hours of time was devoted by the board to a discussion over the proposed widening of Livingston Street, in Brooklyn. Ex-Corporation Counsel Joseph A. Burr opposed the plan, which he said would involve the expenditure of $2,000,000. Controller Grout said that the improvement would probably cost $4,000,000. No action was taken on the matter.

It was decided to hold a hearing on May 1 on the recommendation of the local board of the Morrisania district, providing for laying out three additional blocks as an entrance to the Zoological Gardens in the Bronx Park.

MUTINOUS COLORED COOK.

William Griffiths, a burly negro, cook of the schooner Robert McClintock, that dropped anchor off New Brighton on Thursday night, refused to do seaman's duty. Capt. Joseph Lewis brought him to the office of the United States District Attorney yesterday and charged that he had been guilty of mutiny. After receiving advice to patch up the affair, the Captain and the cook departed.

When the schooner was sighted off New Brighton, in the early gray of the morning, her ensign was upside down at the peak. Before the harbor police would attempt to board the schooner the Richmond Borough police were notified, and they, in turn, notified Headquarters in Manhattan, and for a brief time it was believed that a bloodthirsty mutinous crew was to be coped with. The recalcitrant negro was found in his bunk, deaf to all orders until yanked therefrom and taken to Manhattan.

Col. Dady Sells His Residence.

Col. Michael J. Dady, the Brooklyn Republican leader, has sold his three-story and basement brownstone residence at 218 Schermerhorn Street to Harris Salit. Col. Dady will not leave the First Assembly District, where he has long held sway in Republican politics, but will buy another house there. Temporarily he and his family will live at the Hotel St. George.

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IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Evgs. at 8:20. FERENCZY OPERETTA CO. To-day Mat. & Every Eve., "DAS SUESSE MADEL."

3RD AV. Mat. To-day. A Gambler's Daughter. Next Week—"A Little Outcast."

RACING AT BENNINGS.

Banner Crowd of the Meeting Saw Some Excellent Sport—Sir Florian's Victory.

WASHINGTON, April 3. — Charming weather and a card that gave promise of excellent sport attracted the banner crowd of the meeting thus far to the races at Bennings to-day. The track was in fine condition, although a trifle lumpy. The going was altogether the best of the meeting. It was a bad day for the talent, not a single favorite winning, and five out of the six favorites being unplaced.

The last race, at a mile and one hundred yards, was the contest of the day. For nearly a mile Sir Florian, with T. Burns up, and H. L. Coleman, ridden by Redfern, ran side by side. As they neared the wire both jockeys rode as if their lives depended on the result. Burns stalled off Redfern's final effort on the favorite, and carried Sir Florian over the line a winner by a scant half length. Summary:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs. Mrs. Frank Foster, 101 pounds, (Redfern,) 4 to 1, won; Dr. Saylor, 101, (T. Burns,) 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Pageant, 101, (Hicks,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:14 2-5. Demurrer, Merrymaker, and Orloff also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Maidens; half mile. Oriza, 104 pounds, (Minder,) 6 to 1, won; Woodshade, 104, (Redfern,) 3 to 1 and even, second; Transmigration, 104, (Rice,) 20 to 1, third. Time—0:50 2-5. Interlude, E. C. Kunto, Ricky T., Quintessence, Lintaway, and Eshinate also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Colonsay, 111 pounds, (Odom,) 7 to 1, won; Lord Advocate, 106, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Little Boy, 108, (Robertson,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:29. Jove, Star and Garter, Harrison, Sapere, Showman, and Springbrook also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Meisterswinger, 106 pounds, (Gannon,) 8 to 1, won; Tommy Foster, 102, (Redfern,) 5 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Animosity, 85, (H. Callahan,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:26 2-5. Lady Potentate, McWilliams, Ben Battle, San Andres, Bassverine, Elolm, and True Blue also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Maidens; six and a half furlongs. Prancer, 110 pounds, (Doyle,) 7 to 1, won; Heatherville, 115, (McCauley,) 13 to 1 and 6 to 1, second; Michaelmas, 96, (Hurley,) 40 to 1, third. Time—1:24 3-5. Lady Ruth, Flo Russell, Stella W., Benefit, Russell Garth, Drop O'Rye, and Catch Me also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; mile and one hundred yards. Sir Florian, 107 pounds, (T. Burns,) 12 to 5, won; H. L. Coleman, 106, (Redfern,) 3 to 5 and out, second; Benekart, 110, (Hicks,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:50. Ray also ran.

Bennings Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; five and one-half furlongs. Demurrer, 126 pounds; True Blue, 116; Honolulu and Mrs. Frank Foster, 114 each; Illyria, 111; Sir L. Coleman, 109; Tugalboy and Dr. Saylor, 106 each; Pride of Gelore, 104.

SECOND RACE.—Mount Vernon Stakes; for two-year-old fillies; four and a half furlongs. Petunia, 116 pounds; Pleasant Memories and Adel Treble, 113 each; Hoofbeat, Mica, and Reverberate, 109 each.

THIRD RACE.—Fourth Spring Hunters' Steeplechase; about two and a half miles. Double Thong, Jim Newman, and Montrip, 158 pounds each; Kalorama, 156; Kate Spotswood, 154; Charles O'Malley, 153; Duke of Grassland and *W. McCann, 140 each; Tehula, 136; H. B. Sack, 133; Twilight, 138; Japanese, 131. *Doubtful.

FOURTH RACE.—Selling, two-year-olds; four furlongs. Duneau, St. Roche, *Edna Edwards, Vibrator, 102 pounds; Young Jessie, Eclectic, 101; *Grecian Maid, The Brown Monarch, 100; Symphony, Ora McKinney, 99; Calyx, 105.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling, three-year-olds and up; one mile and forty yards. Lady Potentate, 116 pounds; Bon Mot, 113; Dark Planet, 105; Wheeler B., 105; *Barbara Fritchie, Mosketo, 102; *Lady Radnor, 96.

SIXTH RACE.—Handicap, three-year-olds and up; seven furlongs. Demurrer, Syrilla, 126 pounds; April Shower, Yellow Tail, Himself, 119; Daly, 112; Lord Badge, 110; Flying Buttress, 108; Honolulu, Athelrey, 105; Tugal Boy, Jove, 88; Pageant, Bar le Duc, 86.

*Apprentice allowance.

Star Cotton Won at 75 to 1.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 3.—Star Cotton won at Oakland to-day in the mile and a sixteenth race at odds of 75 to 1. Epicure beat Honiton in the handicap, after a drive. Diving made a great run in the mile race, getting up in time to win by a nose from Forest King.

N. Y. U. Gymnastic Championship.

The gymnastic season was closed yesterday afternoon at New York University with the eight annual gymnastic championships. The all-around championship was won by C. de Zafra, '04. Summary:

Parallel Bars.—Won by C. de Zafra, 1904, 28¼; second, Y. Bartelme, 1906, 25½; third, J. Taylor, 1904, 21¼.

Side Horse.—Won by E. Peck, 1904, 28¾; second, R. Smith, 1904, 23½; third, C. de Zafra, 1904, 22½.

Flying Rings.—Won by E. Peck, 1904, 28¼; second, G. Prochaska, 1904, 27¾; third, C. de Zafra, 1904, 25¼.

Club Swinging.—Won by T. F. Brayden, 1906, 10; second, J. S. Stevenson, 1906, 9¾; third, H. Smith, 1904, 9¼.

Horizontal Bar.—Won by S. L. Miller, 1906, 29; second, C. de Zafra, 1904, 27¾; third, T. Brayden, 1906, 27¼.

Tumbling.—Won by L. S. Everson, 1904, 8½; second, S. L. Miller, 1906, 7½; third, C. de Zafra, 1904, 6¼.

All-Round Championship.—C. de Zafra, 1904, 112¾.

YALE ATHLETIC CHANGE

Committee of Managers and Graduates to Control Sports.

System Practically That Which is in Existence at Harvard—Scientific Students Force Amendment.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 3.—The proposed constitution drawn up by the managers and Captains and several graduate advisers to govern the athletic policy of Yale was submitted to-night to a mass meeting of the undergraduates. It was ratified after a warm discussion and some amendment.

The purpose of the constitution is to put the control of the athletics of the university into the hands of a central authority vested with powers to govern and determine questions which have always before been left rather indefinite as to jurisdiction. The committee which the constitution creates will have the right, among other things, to decide upon matters of eligibility under the supervision of the several Captains. The Presidents, or managers, of the several athletic associations are chosen from the seniors of Yale College and the Vice Presidents from the seniors of the Sheffield Scientific School.

This fact led to a vigorous campaign to-night on the part of the scientific department students to secure the recognition on the committee that they felt was their due. Inasmuch as the Vice Presidents have no representation in the committee under the original draft of the Constitution, the department would only have a representative on the committee in case a Captain happened to be a Scientific School student, as is the case this year with Capt. Rafferty of the football eleven.

An amendment was finally passed to add the Vice Presidents of the football, baseball, crew, and track athletic associations to the committee. The constitution was passed with that amendment after much debate.

This new athletic policy has attracted considerable attention among college athletes during the past month, in view of the fact that it has been stated that in making the change Yale practically adopts the Harvard system. A committee composed of the Captains of all the athletic teams and, in addition, a limited number of graduates, have governed Harvard athletics, while the management of the Yale teams has practically been vested in the Presidents or managers and Vice Presidents of the respective teams.

Other colleges have long criticised Yale because she had no permanent or even special committee that had power to take any final action in athletics. Harvard has severely criticised Yale on this point, and it is interesting to note that Yale has adopted a system which in effect will be very similar to Harvard's system of governing undergraduate sports.

The new constitution makes provision for the government of undergraduate athletics by a committee composed of the Captains and the managers of the crew, the nine, the football team, and the track team, in addition to the Vice Presidents as mentioned in the amendment, the Treasurer of the Yale Financial Union, and three graduates to be selected by the Captains and managers at their annual meeting.

In this committee there will be vested the sole power of governing the undergraduate athletics, with the exception that the students will reserve the power to call a mass meeting at any time and by a two-thirds vote to veto any of the acts of the above committee.

TIME FOR SHAMROCK I.

Capt. Nelli Wants Fifteen Minutes Over the New Challenger.

LONDON, April 3.—The time allowance of the Shamrock I. in the Solent trial races has not been decided. Provisionally, it has been agreed to allow her ten minutes over a thirty-mile course. But Capt. Bevis considers that this is too little.

Capt. Nelli, who is on board the Shamrock I., wants fifteen minutes. He estimates the Shamrock III.'s superiority at between ten and fifteen minutes.

COLUMBIA-CORNELL FOOTBALL.

Both Colleges Favor Game—Only Difficulty is Date.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 3.—Manager E. G. Green of the Columbia football team came here to-day for the purpose of arranging a football game with Cornell to be played in Ithaca next Fall. He talked the matter over with Capt. S. B. Hunt and Manager Senior, and it was agreed that a contest would be arranged if possible.

The Cornell management expressed itself as strongly in favor of such a game, and the only difficulty is the matter of the date. The Cornell schedule was completed two weeks ago. Several dates can, however, be made available, and it is likely that Nov. 14 will be decided on.

Games for Princeton Polo Team.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3.—William G. Devereux of Glenwood Springs, Col., has been elected Captain of the recently organized Princeton Polo Club, and Charles Dugro of New York City is Treasurer and manager. A large field east of the infirmary has been secured. The chief drawback to the success of the team at present lies in the lack of ponies.

The first game is scheduled for April 18, when a team of Philadelphia clubmen known as the "Freebooters" will play here. There is also some prospect of a game at Lakewood, N. J., after the Easter recess. The following men belong to the association and have ponies here: W. R. Devereux, W. G. Devereux, L. M. Adsit, D. Baird, C. H. Dugro, A. D. B. Pratt, C. Nicholl, P. Archer, H. H. Yarrow, F. R. Pyne, and L. H. Ross.

Boxing Match Causes Official Tangle.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., April 3.—A tangle of injunction proceedings growing out of attempts to have a boxing match here will probably figure in a hearing in Hartford to-morrow. On March 17 Corporation Counsel F. L. Hungerford, acting in behalf of his son, W. C. Hungerford and other citizens, secured from the Common Pleas Court an injunction restraining the City Clerk from issuing a license for a boxing match, and as a result, the contest, which had been arranged for the following Monday night, did not come off. At a meeting of the City Council it was voted, 15 to 11, to instruct the Corporation Counsel to withdraw the injunction. In the event of Mr. Hungerford's failure to comply, the Mayor was instructed to engage attorneys to fight the injunction at to-morrow's hearing.

When it was learned to-day that the Mayor had signed the council resolution, a new injunction was issued by Judge Coats of the Common Pleas Court. This was served on the Mayor, and was intended to restrain him from carrying out the instructions of the council regarding hiring lawyers. The Corporation Counsel refused to withdraw the previous injunction. It is announced that the Mayor had hired a lawyer before the injunction was served.

Athletic Games for To-night.

With the pick of local and out-of-town performers in the annual sports of Company E, Sixty-ninth Regiment, Third Avenue and Seventh Street, to-night, everything is in readiness for what promises to be the finest games yet given by this progressive organization.

National champions occupy the post of honor in the several events, such men as Walsh, Joyce, Flanagan, Edwards, and others being entered.

Carr, Joyce, Soutar, MacKechnie, and the other entrants in the two-mile invitation can be expected to put up an excellent race in the distance event. The games will start at 8 o'clock. Spiked shoes will be allowed.

More than 200 entries have been received for the closed games of the Eighth Regiment, which will take place to-night.

The size of the entry has surprised and gratified the officers of the regiment, owing to the fact that this will be the initial closed meeting of the organization.

A fine entry has been received for the two open bicycle races, including such well-known performers as George Cameron of the Eighth Regiment, W. G. Frank of the Twenty-second Regiment, F. W. Sulzer of the Twelfth Regiment, Gus Perden and Joe Fogler of the Thirteenth Regiment, and H. F. Cranston of the Forty-seventh Regiment.

BASEBALL UMPIRES MEET.

At Conference with President Pulliam Measures Were Taken to Enforce Rules Against Rowdyism.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—At a conference between President Pulliam and his staff of National Baseball League umpires, held at Old Point Comfort yesterday, radical measures were taken to enforce rules against "kicking" and rowdyism.

The following important construction was placed on Rule 29, relative to the pitcher's position. It is construed as meaning "that the pitcher, in taking his position, shall place no part of either foot back of the rubber, nor shall he take more than one step in delivering the ball to the batsman." The enforcement of this rule will do away with all preliminary steps, either to the rear of or side of the pitcher's rubber.

A stricter interpretation of rules prohibiting the batsman from balking the catcher, and that of infielders interfering with base runners when caught between the bases was agreed on. No batsman hereafter will be allowed to take first when hit by a slowly delivered ball, the umpire to be judge of such speed.

Emphasis is laid on the rule requiring runners to keep within the three-foot lines in going to first, and in general notice is given of the literal enforcement of playing rules.

Those present at the meeting were President Pulliam, Umpires Emslie, O'Day, Johnstone, and Moran, and Secretary Heydler.

Brooklyn's Baseball Team in Shape.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 3.—The Brooklyn baseball team played two fast practice games to-day. The men are showing up well, and Manager Hanlon is satisfied with the progress made. The club has been favored by good weather. Several of the new recruits are batting strongly. The team will leave here Tuesday. South Carolina University will play against the Brooklyns on Monday.

COLUMBIA, 6; MURRAY HILL, 1.

Columbia's baseball team yesterday defeated the Murray Hill nine by a score of 6 to 1 at South Field. Columbia's players showed up strongly, the pitchers especially doing excellent work. Tyler, who pitched the first five innings, struck out ten men, was hit safely but once, and gave only one base on balls. Grant, during the remainder of the game, struck out five men. He sent one man to first on balls and was hit safely twice. The score by innings:

									R.	H.	E.
Columbia	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	0	6	9	1
Murray Hill	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	4

Batteries—Tyler, Grant, and Mehler; Hipkins, Hartman, and J. O'Neill.

Scores of Other Games.

At William's Bridge—Cutler School, 6; Sachs School, 4.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia A. L., 9; Brown University, 5.

At Chapel Hill, N. C.—North Carolina University, 7; Gettysburg, 5.

GOOD SPEEDWAY SPORT.

Harlem River Course in Excellent Condition—Trotting and Pacing Tilts.

Those who drove to the Speedway yesterday afternoon were agreeably surprised to find the road in good condition for fast work and a number of drivers ready and anxious for a brush.

Among the early arrivals was William Clark behind the trotter Ilderim, who had things practically his own way until the arrival of the trotter Fred Proctor, 2:04¼, driven by Nathan Ely. After a warming jog Ilderim and Fred Proctor were turned to a good start, Crystal Chimes, the bay trotter, driven by Thomas Lynch, joining in the brush before the quarter post was reached. Nearing the head of the stretch, when the trio were well bunched, Ilderim, on being touched with the whip, stepped out in front and held the lead until the final drive was made, when Fred Proctor outfooted him and won by a half length.

L. W. Boynton's trotter Nighthawk scored several victories, but tried one heat too many, and fell a victim to the speed of Crystal Chimes. John F. Cockerill drove his trotting mare Miss Hibbard, who proved herself fast and steady, especially in a half-mile go with Elmer Stevens's new trotting mare Myra, 2:29¼. On the start, which was a poor one, Myra got away like a shot, and gained an open length before her opponent had reached her gait. Handicapped as she was, Miss Hibbard kept bravely to her work, and closing the gap foot by foot, reached even terms just as the stretch was entered. A desperate struggle for a lead followed, but as the pair flashed by the post Miss Hibbard had a lead of a head. Kingmond, 2:09, the trotting champion of the Speedway, was worked out several times by his owner, Claus Bohling, in company with Kingwood, 2:17¼, driven by George Coleman. A. B. Gwathmey drove Fanny, 2:19¼, who stepped a dead heat with Ilderim.

Among the many others who joined in the sport were David Goodman, driving the trotter Freeland, 2:17¼; Frank Darrin, driving the pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¼; A. C. Kenney, driving the black gelding Roanoke, 2:28¼; Andrew Phillips, driving the pacer Harry L., 2:24¼; Louis Kahn, driving the bay pacer Bonnie Kirkland, 2:22¼; W. Kilpatrick, driving the trotter Royal Rene, 2:20; George Huber, driving the roan pacer Moth Miller, 2:07; James Kennedy behind the bay pacer N. T. B., 2:21¼; Alexander Frankenstein, with the chestnut pacer Fred W., 2:06½; John J. Halpin, driving a pair of bay trotters; David Lamar, behind his famous pacer Nathan Straus, 2:00¼, and Christopher Hackett, driving the pacer King Tom.

ENTRIES FOR TROTTING MEET.

200 Horses Will Compete at Empire City Track in Grand Circuit Races.

For its Grand Circuit meeting to be held at the Empire City Track, Yonkers, during the week of Aug. 15, the Empire City Trotting Club has received nominations to its stakes from 104 horsemen, who name about 200 horses for the events which closed March 15. The best of the fast ones are entered in the 2:09 trot and in the 2:10 pace.

Every prominent racing stable of the trotting turf is represented in the list of entries. Included among the eighteen horses named for the 2:09 class, trotting, five-thousand-dollar purse, are Eleata, Idolita, Wilque, Lord Vincent, Walnut Hall, and Baron de Shay. In the fast pacing event are Dr. Madara, Gates Ajar, Little Frank, Alice Mapes, and Brown Hesta.

There are seventeen nominators of thirty-three horses for the Mount Vernon 2:12 class, trotting, five-thousand-dollar purse; twenty-four nominators of forty-nine horses for the Empire 2:12 class, trotting, five-thousand-dollar purse; fifteen nominators of twenty-five horses for the Bronx, 2:10 class, pacing, five-thousand-dollar purse; twenty-one nominators of thirty-nine horses for the Yonkers 2:20 class, pacing, three-thousand-dollar purse; fourteen nominators of thirty-three horses for the Westchester, 2:25 class, trotting, for three-year-olds, two-thousand-dollar purse.

To insure snappy racing, the Empire Club has decided that all races will be of two in three order, and to still shorten the contests horses not in the money after two heats must retire.

Columbia's Basket Ball Officials.

Columbia's Basket Ball Association yesterday held its annual meeting for the purpose of electing officers for the coming year. Frank O'Connell was chosen Captain, and Harry A. Fisher Manager. The other selections were: R. S. Smith, the Captain of the football team, President; D. H. Brown, Vice President; H. A. Fisher, Treasurer; C. W. Cuthel, Assistant Manager, and H. H. Elias, W. F. Allen, and V. de la M. Earle as graduate Directors of the association.

Princeton's Basket Ball Officers.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3.—W. M. McCoy, 1904, of East Orange, N. J., has been elected Captain of the university basketball five for next season. J. McC. Bowyer, 1904, of Washington, D. C., who was assistant manager, was elected manager for next year.

Oarsmen's Committee to Meet.

A meeting of the Carnival Committee of the Harlem Regatta Association will be held at the house of the Metropolitan Rowing Club, McComb's Dam Park, to-morrow afternoon to arrange for the annual water carnival of the Harlem River Rowing Club, to be held on May 17.

Jenkins Won Wrestling Match.

BUFFALO, April 3.—Tom Jenkins of Cleveland regained the wrestling championship to-night by defeating Dan McLeod in two straight falls. Time, 1 hour 17 minutes, and 14 minutes 30 seconds.

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It is the Kind Physicians Use and Prescribe, and Druggists sell in Extra Large Bottles, weighing over Two Pounds, for One Dollar.

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DOESN'T WANT BODIES MOVED.

The Directors and managers of the New York Bay Cemetery at Jersey City have been served with notice not to permit the removal of the remains of several Chinamen who were buried there many years ago. The last interment was that of John Sam in February, 1895.

The plot in which the Chinese were interred was bought several years before that by Samuel Saxton, a Chinese merchant, whose home was then in New York. It is now owned by his son, Samuel Saxton, Jr., who was born in Brooklyn and who lives at Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-second Street, in that borough. Mr. Saxton said he had been informed that a Chinese merchant of San Francisco proposed to have the remains of the Chinamen buried in Jersey City taken up and sent to China. He says that he considers this country quite as good as China and he thinks that the Chinese who have made a living here should be willing to be buried here.

Horses and Carriages.

(Established 1887.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sale
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR REPOSITORY, AUCTION MART,
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Catalogues ready Saturday of each week. Parties will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Attractive, handsome, stylish, gentle 8-year-old bay hackney gelding pony, Syracuse cart, harness, robes, &c., cost $1,000; whole, $400; half, $200. Wagon, Wolfert trap, family surrey, boots and bays, pleasure, harness, robes, harness, English dairy wagon, Concord, private stable, 8 Gallatin Ave., between 27th and 28th sts.

AMERICANS LEAD AT INTERNATIONAL CHESS

First Day's Play with Englishmen by Cable Results 2 1-2 to 1-2.

Little Expectation That the Lead Can Be Overcome—Pillsbury's Game a Draw.

When play was called yesterday evening in the eighth annual Anglo-American cable chess match at the Assembly of the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, the score stood 2½ points to ½ in favor of the Americans, while the outlook on the remaining boards was a rather cheerful one. The only positive advantage the Britishers were able to gain was on the fifth board, where the surrender of Hymes to Bellingham is only a question of time.

There is only one more board where the American player is in difficulties, and this is on board nine, where Howell has been bravely wrestling against a superior position, which his adversary, Gunston was able to establish. On the other hand, Helms, Barry, and Delmar have the preferable games, while Hodges and Mills will probably put another draw to their credit shortly before adjournment. Newman's game against Michell became slightly inferior. Although the positions are apt to change their aspects, as on most boards full forces still prevail, it may be safely said that the Britishers will hardly be able to overcome the lead which the Americans assumed on the first day of the match. The pairing was arranged as follows:

America.	Great Britain.
First board, Pillsbury vs. Lawrence.	
Second board, Barry vs. Blackburne.	
Third board, Hodges vs. Mills.	
Fourth board, Marshall vs. Atkins.	
Fifth board, Hymes vs. Bellingham.	
Sixth board, Voight vs. Trenchard.	
Seventh board, Newman vs. Michell.	
Eighth board, Delmar vs. Jacobs.	
Ninth board, Howell vs. Gunston.	
Tenth board, Helms vs. Hooke.	

Lot decided that the Americans have the white pieces on the even-numbered boards, while the Britishers played white on the odd-numbered boards. After the exchange of the usual courteous messages between the teams and the officials of the Brooklyn and the City of London Chess Clubs, under the auspices of which organizations the match is played, the players went to work. Pillsbury and Marshall, who are at present in London, had to play their respective games in London over the boards.

On the first board Pillsbury defended a Sicilian defense against Lawrence. In the course of events the American assumed the attack, but the game took a turn in favor of Lawrence, when Pillsbury, by sacrificing a pawn, achieved a draw by perpetual check.

Barry and Blackburne also produced a Sicilian defense. Barry instituted an attack, of which he is very hopeful.

Hodges at first obtained a powerful looking attack in a Ponziani opening, but Mills got out of it and the game now looks like a draw. Marshall offered a queen's gambit, established a strong attack, and won brilliantly after thirty-one moves.

A queen's gambit declined on the fifth board between Hymes and Bellingham ran even for a dozen moves, when Hymes lost a pawn, which he was unable to recover.

Voigt played a Ruy Lopez, which Trenchard as usual replied to with a counter gambit. Voigt won two pawns at the outset, and crowding his opponent mercilessly, effected a mate, in face of which Trenchard resigned.

The Delmar-Jacobs and the Helms-Hooke games are favorable to the Americans, while they are still open affairs. The two remaining games are in favor of the Britishers, but not hopeless for the Americans. The games will be resumed this morning. The games:

BOARD 1—PONZIANI.

Mills. G. B. White.	Hodges. U. S. Black.	Mills. G. B. White.	Hodges. U. S. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	19. Kt—Q6	KtxKt
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	20. RxKt	B—K2
3. B—B4	B—B4	21. P—R3	P—R3
4. P—QB3	KKt—B3	22. R—R	R—Q2
5. P—Q4	PxP	23. R—KB2	B—B3
6. PxP	B—KKt5ch	24. P—R3	Q—Kt4
7. Kt—B4	P—Q4	25. P—B3	K—B
8. PxP	KKtxP	26. Q—K2	QxQ
9. Castles	BxKt	27. RxQ	R—B3
10. PxKt	Castles	28. K—B2	P—Kt3
11. Q—Q3	QKt—K2	29. K—K	K—K3
12. B—R3	B—KB4	30. K—Q2	K—Q2
13. Q—Q2	R—K	31. R—KB	R—Kt5
14. KR—K	B—QB3	32. K—B	R—K4
15. B—Kt3	Q—Q2	33. P—KR4	P—KR4
16. QR—K	KKt—Kt2	34. P—Kt3	R—K3
17. RxRch	RxR	35. RxR	KxR
18. BxKt	PxB	36. K—Q2	Adjourned.

BOARD 6—RUY LOPEZ.

Voigt. U. S. White.	Trenchard. G. B. Black.	Voigt. U. S. White.	Trenchard. G. B. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	16. KR—Kt	RxP
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	17. RxB	BxP
3. B—Kt5	P—B4	18. B—Kt7	Q—Kt3
4. P—Q4	PxKP	19. P—B3	Q—Kt2
5. PxKt	QPxP	20. RxP	P—KR3
6. KtxP	Q—R5	21. Q—K5	R—B3
7. B—K3	Kt—KP3	22. Q—KBch	K—R2
8. P—QB4	B—QKt5ch	23. R—R6	Q—K3
9. Kt—B3	BxKtch	24. Q—RBch	K—Kt2
10. PxB	Kt—Kt5	25. R—RKt6	K—B4
11. KtxKt	BxKt	26. RxP	RxP
12. Q—Kt3	Castles	27. QxR	BxP
13. QxP	QR—K	28. BxP	Q—Kt
14. KtP(B7)	R—Kt7	29. P—Kt4ch	K—R5
15. Castles	B—Kt7	30. Q—K4	Resigns.

BOARD 5—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Bellingham. G. B. White.	Hymes. U. S. Black.	Bellingham. G. B. White.	Hymes. U. S. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	17. P—K4	R—Q3
2. P—QB4	P—K3	18. BxB	BxB
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	19. R—Q5	P—B5
4. B—Kt5	B—K2	20. QR—Q	KR—B2
5. P—K3	QKt—Q2	21. P—B4	P—KR3
6. Kt—B3	Castles	22. P—B5	P—B4
7. R—Q	P—B4	23. PxP	RxP
8. Castles	P—QKt3	24. Q—Kt4	R—B8
9. Q—K2	B—Kt2	25. P—B6	RxKtch
10. KR—Q	R—B	26. BxR	Q—B
11. Kt—K5	P—BP	27. P—K6	PxKP
12. BxP	KtxKt	28. QxKPch	K—R2
13. PxKt	Kt—Q4	29. PxP	Q—B4ch
14. KtxKt	PxKt	30. K—R	R—KKt
15. BxB	QxB	31. P—KR3	RxP
16. BxP	QR—Q	Adjourned.	

BOARD 7—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

Michell. G. B. White.	Newman. U. S. Black.	Michell. G. B. White.	Newman. U. S. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—Q4	18. B—B4ch	K—R
2. P—QB4	P—K3	19. Q—Kt3	Q—Kt3
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	20. QR—Q	KR—Q
4. B—Kt5	P—K2	21. Q—B2	P—QR3
5. P—K3	Castles	22. P—R3	B—K4
6. Kt—KB3	QKt—Q2	23. PxP	QxP
7. R—B	P—QKt3	24. Q—Kt4	B—B3
8. PxP	PxP	25. P—B3	P—Kt4
9. B—Q3	B—Kt2	26. Q—Kt2	Q—K2
10. Castles	B—QB4	27. R—Q	R—Kt2
11. Kt—K5	KtxKt	28. P—K4	P—R4
12. PxKt	Kt—K5	29. P—B4	PxPep
13. B—KB4	P—KB4	30. PxP	Adjourned.
14. PxPep	BxP		
15. KtxKt	PxKt		

BOARD 8—CENTRE COUNTER GAMBIT.

Delmar. U. S. White.	Jacobs. G. B. Black.	Delmar. U. S. White.	Jacobs. G. B. Black.
1. P—K4	P—Q4	15. B—Q2	P—R4
2. PxP	QxP	16. P—QB4	P—B4
3. Kt—QB3	Q—Q1	17. P—KKt3	Q—B2
4. P—Q4	P—KKt3	18. K—KKt2	R—R3
5. B—QB4	B—Kt2	19. P—KB4	Kt—B3
6. Kt—KB3	Kt—KB3	20. QR—QB	P—R5
7. B—KB4	Castles	21. B—B2	Q—Kt3
8. P—KR3	P—B3	22. R—QKt	Kt—K5
9. Castles	QKt—Q2	23. B—R3	BxKt
10. Q—K2	Kt—Kt3	24. BP—B	B—Q2
11. B—QKt3	QKt—Q4	25. B—Q5	QR—R
12. KtxKt	PxKt	26. R—KB	R—B3
13. KR—K	Kt—KR5	27. R—KR6	B—B2
14. Kt—K5	Kt—B4	28. K—R2	Adjourned

BOARD 9.—RUY LOPEZ.

Gunston. G. B. White.	Howell. U. S. Black.	Gunston. G. B. White.	Howell. U. S. Black.
1. P—K4	P—K4	18. Kt—KKt4	Q—R5
2. Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3	19. B—QB	Q—Kt2
3. B—Kt5	P—QR3	20. Kt—Rch	K—R
4. B—R4	Kt—B3	21. Kt—R4	Kt—K2
5. Castles	B—K2	22. B—Kt2	BxB
6. Kt—QB3	P—Q3	23. KxB	Q—B3
7. BxKt	PxB	24. Kt—QB4	QR—Q
8. P—Q4	PxP	25. Q—K3	Q—Kt2
9. QxP	Castles	26. Kt—QR5	B—R
10. R—K	B—Kt	27. R—Q1	R—K2
11. P—QKt3	Kt—Q2	28. Q—Q2	Q—K4
12. B—QR3	R—K	29. Kt—KK14	Q—Kt2
13. QR—Q	B—B3	30. P—K5	Kt—QB4
14. Q—Q1	B—Kt2	31. QR—K3	P—KR4
15. Q—KR3	P—KKt3	32. Kt—K2	Kt—K3
16. Kt—KR2	B—KKt2	Adjourned.	
17. P—KB3	Kt—B		

BOARD 10.—DUTCH DEFENSE.

Helms. U. S. White.	Hooke. G. B. Black.	Helms. U. S. White.	Hooke. G. B. Black.
1. P—Q4	P—KB4	15. R—B2	BxB
2. P—QB4	P—K3	16. KtxB	P—Q4
3. Kt—QB3	Kt—KB3	17. B—K5	R—B
4. P—K3	P—QKt3	18. Q—Kt2	B—B3
5. Kt—B3	B—Kt2	19. QR—B	PxP
6. B—K2	B—K2	20. RxP	Kt—Q4
7. Castles	Castles	21. RxR	QxR
8. Q—B2	Kt—K5	22. R—QB	Q—Q3
9. P—QKt3	P—B4	23. BxB	KtxB
10. B—Kt2	Kt—R3	24. Q—B2	R—Q
11. P—QR3	Kt—B2	25. Kt—Q4	Kt—K5
12. KR—Q	PxP	26. P—B3	Kt—Q3
13. KtxP	KtxKt	27. Q—B7	K—B2
14. BxKt	Q—K	28. P—KKt4	Adjourned

Two of Vanderbilt's Horses Second.

PARIS, April 3.—At the Maisons Laffitte race meeting to-day W. K. Vanderbilt's Cleopatre II. finished second in the race for the Prix Fourgerette, and the same owner's Alpha secured second place in the race for the Prix la France. Nash Turner rode both horses.

JUDGE NASON A SUICIDE.

Drank Laudanum and Chloroformed Himself—Body Found in Woods Near Albany.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—The body of Judge Henry T. Nason of Troy, Judge of Rensselaer County, who disappeared on Monday, was found this afternoon in a piece of woods back of Kenwood, about three miles south of this city. The Judge had drunk the contents of an ounce phial of laudanum, and then tied a sponge saturated with chloroform over his nose and mouth.

Judge Nason was the grandson of the late Martin I. Townsend, who died recently in his ninety-third year. His mother also died recently. He was troubled with insomnia and cancer of the stomach.

Judge Nason was born in Troy Aug. 15, 1865; received his preliminary education in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated from Yale University in 1886 and from Columbia Law School in 1888. He became a member of the law firm of Townsend, Roache & Nason of Troy, of which his uncle, Martin I. Townsend, was the head, in 1895. He always took an active part in Republican politics, and in 1896 was elected County Judge of Rensselaer County, defeating ex-Surrogate James Lansing. Last Fall he was re-elected for a second term of six years.

SCARE OVER MINE EXPLOSION.

Rumors That Fifty Men Were Entombed Near Wilkesbarre Prove Untrue —No One Hurt.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., April 3.—An explosion of gas, caused by a naked light, occurred this afternoon in No. 5 mine of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, situated in the southern part of this city. As soon as the report was sent out the greatest excitement prevailed. There were rumors that fifty men were entombed by the caves and wreckage that had occurred, and in less than a half hour an immense crowd gathered about the head of the shaft.

There were 100 men working in the portion of the mine affected, and for a time it was feared they were lost. Rescuing parties, however, found them all within a half hour, and none was burned or in any way injured.

CHEMICAL ALCOHOL CHEAP.

New French Process May Reduce the Cost to Half That of Making Vegetable Alcohol.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Advices received by the State Department from Consul Haynes at Rouen, France, throw more light on the new process that has been discovered by which alcohol may be produced by chemical synthesis. It is predicted that the cost of such production can be reduced to less than ten cents a gallon. Thus far the cheapest alcohol produced has cost nearly twenty cents a gallon. At this price Germany produces quantities of alcohol, potatoes being used as the vegetable base.

By the French process no vegetable matter is employed. From carburet of calcium—a direct combination of carbon and hydrogen in the electric arc—acetylene is obtained. Sufficient hydrogen then is added to produce ethylene, and by combining water with ethylene alcohol is obtained. While the cost of alcohol by the new process has not yet been reduced much below its cost as produced from vegetable matter, it is predicted with confidence by eminent French chemists that in the near future it may be produced by the new process at a cost of about half that which Germany pays to obtain it from potatoes. Should this claim prove to be good, Germany will have one of her greatest industries cut from under her.

MORE DEATHS AT ITHACA.

Woman and a Child Succumb to Typhoid Fever—Two New Cases.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 3.—Two deaths from typhoid fever occurred in this city today, those of Mrs. E. Schuyler Stoddard and the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hausner. Two new cases also were reported. The local Board of Health to-day ordered two tenement houses to be vacated on account of unsanitary conditions.

Dr. Soper of the State Board of Health went to Albany to-day to confer with State Health Commissioner Lewis, and also to appear before the Executive Committee of the State Teachers' Institute regarding the annual meeting of the institute to be held in Ithaca in July.

MAY SELL BEER BY WEIGHT.

Williamsburg Dealers Consider Substitution of Pounds for Pints—Free Lunch in Peril.

More than 500 Williamsburg saloon keepers organized themselves into a protective association at a meeting in a hall at 592 Bushwick Avenue yesterday. The object of the meeting was to form some plan in order to meet the increase in the liquor tax. Some of the liquor dealers were in favor of increasing the price of a pint of beer to fifteen cents, while others believed that the size of the measure should be cut down. There was also a disposition on the part of the saloon keepers to cut out the free lunch altogether and charge five cents for a sandwich.

Both Gov. Odell and Mayor Low came in for vigorous denunciation. It was said that already a large number of the smaller saloon keepers were getting ready to shut up, as they could not afford to pay the high license and the brewers would not assist them.

A committee was appointed to confer with the central body and also to arrange for a mass meeting to be held in Palm Garden on April 17. It also was decided at the meeting to put a ban on cheese. In no saloon will there be cheese served for either lunch or sandwiches in the future. At the meeting to be held in Palm Garden the question will be discussed of doing away with pints of beer and selling it by the pound.

WABASH PEACE CONFERENCE.

Both Sides Confident That a Strike Will Be Averted.

ST. LOUIS, April 3.—A long conference over the grievances of the Wabash Railroad employes was held to-day at the Wabash general headquarters. Col. W. H. Blodgett, chief counsel for the Wabash; H. W. Ashley, acting head in President Ramsey's absence; F. N. Judson, counsel for the railway brotherhoods; John J. Hannahan, Grand Master of the firemen; W. G. Lee, Vice Grand Master of the trainmen, and a committee representing the employes of the Wabash divisions were present.

Col. Blodgett said this evening that while he was unable to say exactly when the controversy will be ended, the termination apparently is very close at hand. Representatives of the men were equally confident of a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty.

STOLE CLOCKS AND WATCHES.

Otto Wachenhausen, forty-six years old, of 227 North Street, Jersey City, was arrested last night charged with stealing clocks and watches from the New Haven Clock Company at 46 Maiden Lane, Manhattan, where he is employed as a packer.

His arrest was brought about by the arrest of his son, Hans, and another boy named Andrew Currie in Newark, where they were pawning clocks, having four of them in their possession. The boy said his father had stolen the clocks, and they were identified by Capt. John Phelps, manager for the company.

The elder Wachenhausen admitted his guilt, and said he had taken forty clocks and twenty-five watches, all of which his son had pawned. He is held for extradition.

One of Justice Keogh's Sons Hurt.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 3.—Richard Keogh, the eleven-year-old son of Justice Martin J. Keogh of the Supreme Court, was injured quite seriously this afternoon while playing with his brother and companions. They were in a pony cart, and while driving about the Justice's place they became boisterous. Young Keogh fell between the front of the cart and the pony, and before the pony could be stopped one of the wheels passed over his head, cutting the scalp.

Land for a Chicago Road.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 3.—Herman Benze has made an assignment of his leasehold interests in the property at 254 and 256 Franklin Street, to the Metropolitan West Side Elevated Railway Company. The ground, with an area of 41 by 47 feet, has been quitclaimed to the elevated company for $20,000. It will be used to increase the terminal facilities.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The northeastern disturbance has passed out by way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, while the southwest one that was central Thursday night over Oklahoma has moved east-northeastward to Eastern Pennsylvania, with the same marked intensity. These storms have caused high south winds on their eastward sides and north gales to the northward. Rain has been general from the Gulf States northeastward through the lower lake region to New England, except the Middle Atlantic States, and snow has fallen over the greater portion of the upper lake region, Northern Indiana, Middle Mississippi Valley, and Northwestern Missouri. There was rain Thursday night in the middle slope and snow in the central Rocky Mountain region, followed by clear weather during Friday. West of the Rocky Mountains the weather was fair, except on the extreme North Pacific Coast.

Temperatures have fallen greatly from the West Gulf States northeastward through the lake region, and are to-night 5 to 20 degrees below the seasonal average. They have continued high in the Atlantic States, and have risen in the Northwest and extreme West.

There will be rain Saturday in the Atlantic States generally, and rain or snow in the eastern lower lake region. Showers are probable Sunday in the Northwest; elsewhere the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday.

It will be much colder Saturday in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, and warmer from the Upper Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains. It will be warmer Sunday in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys and upper lake region.

On the New England Coast winds will continue high, becoming north. On the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be high west to northwest; on the South Atlantic Coast, high west to northwest; on the Gulf Coast, brisk to high southwest to northwest, slowly diminishing; on the upper lakes, high north, except brisk over western portion, and on the lower lakes, high north.

Steamships departing Saturday for European ports will have high, shifting winds, becoming north, and rainy weather to the Grand Banks. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Jacksonville to Eastport; on the Gulf Coast from Dunnellon to Galveston; on the lower lakes, and on Lake St. Clair and Lake Huron.

FORECAST FOR SATURDAY AND SUNDAY. New England: rain Saturday, except possibly snow in north portion; much colder; high winds, becoming north Sunday; fair.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Eastern Pennsylvania, Eastern New York, New Jersey, and Delaware: rain and decidedly colder Saturday; high west winds; Sunday, fair.

North Carolina and South Carolina: showers and much colder Saturday; high west winds; Sunday, fair.

Western Pennsylvania: rain or snow and decidedly colder Saturday; high west to northwest winds; Sunday, fair.

West Virginia: rain or snow and decidedly colder Saturday; high west winds; Sunday, fair.

Minnesota: fair Saturday; warmer in west and south portions; Sunday, fair in east, probably showers in west portion; warmer in northeast portion; fresh north winds, shifting to east and south.

North Dakota: fair Saturday; warmer in south and east portions; showers at night or Sunday.

South Dakota: fair Saturday; warmer in east portion; showers at night or Sunday.

Western New York: rain or snow Saturday; high north winds; Sunday, fair.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and much colder; high west winds.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer at the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	Weather Bureau. 1902.	Weather Bureau. 1903.	Times. 1903.
3 A. M.	38	56	57
6 A. M.	38	56	58
9 A. M.	41	61	64
12 M.	43	66	74
3 P. M.	42	70	70
6 P. M.	42	61	66
9 P. M.	40	60	63
12 P. M.	39	62	62

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 255 feet above the street level.

Average temperature yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	64¼
Weather Bureau	61
Corresponding date 1902	40
Corresponding date for last 25 years	49

The thermometer registered 50 degrees at 8 A. M. and 80 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 72 degrees at 4:15 P. M. and the minimum 38 degrees at 12 midnight. The humidity was 75 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 70 per cent. at 3 P. M.

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John Jameson ★★★ Irish Whiskey

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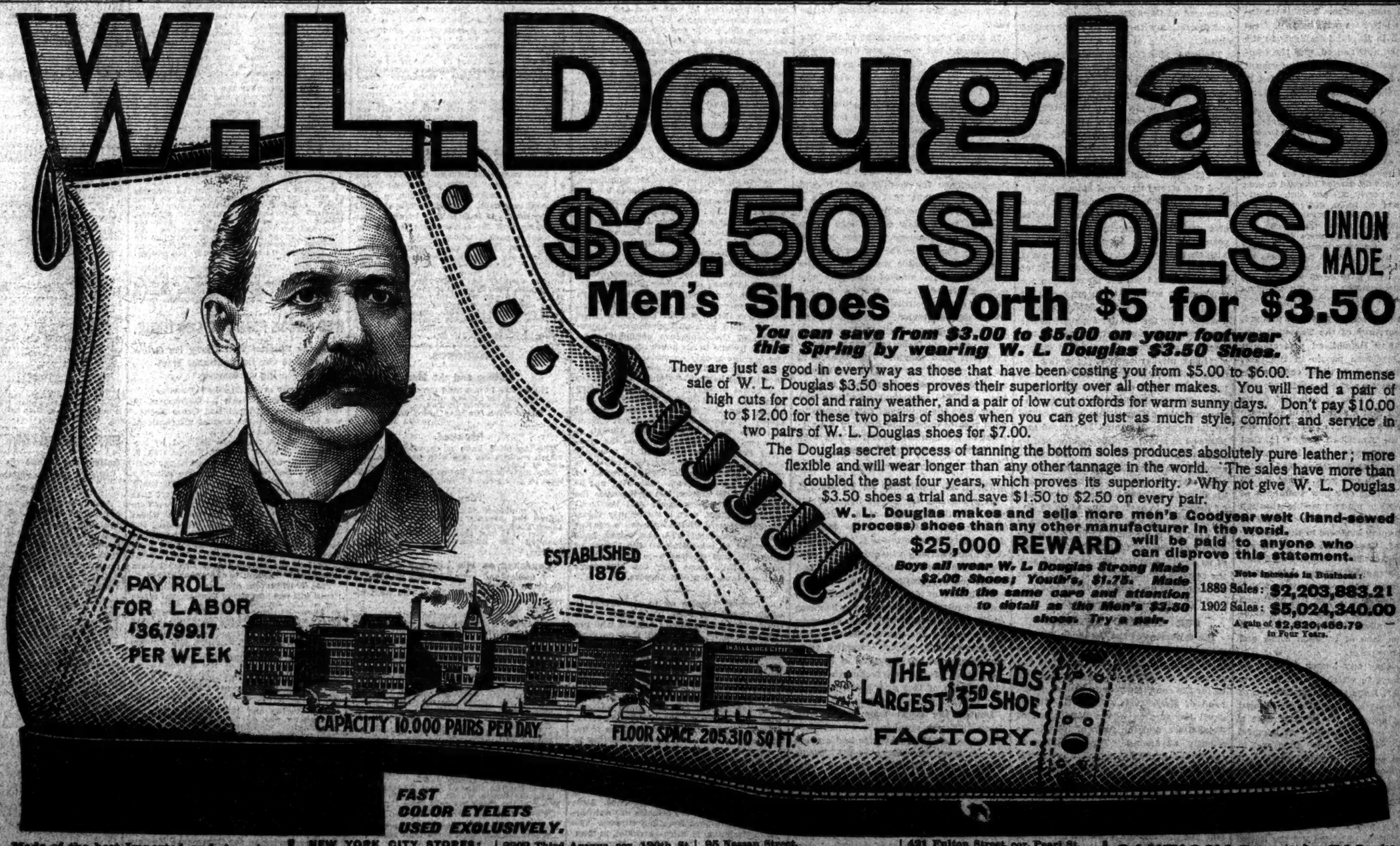

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WITH REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

MR. ROOT ON THE TARIFF.

The Secretary of War descended far below his natural and accustomed level of candor and fairmindedness when in his Home Market Club speech he said that "the second Administration of CLEVELAND is not so completely forgotten yet" that the question of protection and free trade needs to be argued in this country. Leave to the Aldriches and the Wolcotts the silly and vicious attempt to convince the ignorant and the forgetful that the hard times and the financial disasters that befell the country in 1893 and the ensuing years were the result of the Wilson act, not of the Republican silver legislation of 1890. Mr. ELIHU ROOT should be above the employment of tactics of that vile nature. Besides, they are futile as well as vile. So far from being a free trade measure the Wilson act imposed duties that were not only protective, but monstrous, outrageous, sinful; duties which the Republican Party while it was still a party of reasonable protection, before it had sold itself body and soul to the manufacturers and the trusts, would never have had the hardihood to enact. The average rate of duty under the Wilson act was 42 per cent.; under the McKinley act it was 50 per cent.

It pains us also to see Mr. ROOT following in the footsteps of Secretary SHAW in affirming the economic doctrine that to reduce the tariff would bankrupt the trusts. "A second consideration," says Mr. ROOT, "is that you cannot get rid of trusts by revising the tariff unless you are ready to reduce the duties in the classes of manufacture in which the so-called trusts are engaged—that is to say, in all the principal kinds of manufacture—to such an extent as to put an end to all American manufacture. * * * It is impossible that reduction of duties should wipe out trusts except as it wipes out American manufactures."

It is quite enough if we wipe out the evils of the trusts. One of these is extortion ruthlessly practiced by many if not most of these organizations under the shelter of the tariff wall which shuts out foreign competition. Here is an instance. The letter we print below is from a gentleman in England formerly in the iron business, now retired, and the company to which it refers, his informant being one of its Directors, is engaged in the iron business in the State of Ohio:

> We have had one of the trust men here. He showed me one of his balance sheets, the —— Company of ——, made up to December, 1902, showing over 100 per cent. profit and paying a dividend at this rate. He got as his share about £20,000, and told me he had received this rate for several years. The amount carried forward to next account was nearly 200 per cent. Pretty good for the iron trade, don't you think? I told him that if his Government were foolish enough to adopt free trade, we would soon knock his profits down to a modest rate. He very complacently said "But they won't." What a contrast between that and what we can do in England! If we get a 10 or 15 per cent. we can sell our business at a big premium and have many buyers.

Now can the Secretary of War pretend, can the Secretary of the Treasury pretend, can any Republican protectionist look the American people in the face, and say that the duty which enables this Ohio concern to make a profit of over 100 per cent. a year is essential to its success, and that a reduction of the duty would ruin the concern? You simply cannot fool the American people in that way. They remember that Mr. CARNEGIE's company at Pittsburg made $42,000,000 profit in one year. They are all the time finding out new instances of trust extortion made possible through prohibitory duties by which the cost of living and doing business in this country is increased. They listen now to the argument that tariff reduction would ruin manufacturers only because it is a conventional high tariff argument to which they are accustomed. They will not much longer listen to it at all. It is a monstrous perversion of economic truth. It flies in the face of common sense and common knowledge.

Nor are they any longer deceived by the argument to which we are sorry to see that Mr. ROOT lends the sanction of his high reputation, that the tariff must be revised only by its friends; that if there are "original errors" or harmful provisions, "at the proper time and in the proper way the sensible people will change the law." "Sensible people," of course, here means Republicans. But sensible people, meaning all the people, have not a particle of faith in the intention or the power of the Republican Party to reduce or strike off the duties that now rob the consumer and by enhancing the cost of raw material stupidly put obstacles in the way of the American manufacturer seeking foreign markets for his product. The long struggle over the Cuban reciprocity treaty and the miserable outcome of the attempt to ratify it exhibit the Republican Party powerless in the grip of the protected interests. There will be no revision of the tariff until the Democratic Party is in power at the Capitol and in the White House.

That time may be distant, but every speech President ROOSEVELT makes during his Western trip upon the necessity of obtaining Federal control over the trusts and combinations, every attempt made by the Administration to enforce the feeble statutes which were the utmost it could extort from a reluctant Congress, will tend to keep before the people the arousing issue of privilege. Every speech will tend to awaken them and to keep them awake to the fact that in this country where we boast of our equality before the law there are in fact two classes, the rich and powerful class of the protected trust makers and manufacturers and combinations at whose bidding the Republican Party makes the laws, and another class, the great mass of the people, the toilers and consumers, whose interests are unrepresented, uncared for, unprotected in the halls of legislation. There is no equality. Every demonstration the President makes of the need of laws restraining the trusts prepares the soil for the sowing of Democratic campaign seed next year. When the eyes of the people are fully opened and their minds are thoroughly informed they will be capable of showing how little the memories of the Bryan folly can restrain them from again giving their confidence to the Democratic Party if it shall have the wisdom to nominate a worthy candidate true to its old-time faith.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

That Mr. ROOSEVELT should devote his first important speech to a recital of the events of the last two years bearing on what is known as the Monroe Doctrine is doubtless due partly to the extreme importance he attaches to that matter, and, second, to the fact that other subjects in recent history are not so attractive to him. Neither the topic nor the time can be regarded as ill-chosen.

The Government has just brought to a happy conclusion the negotiations arising out of the Venezuela incident, and it was entirely proper that the President should give to the country an orderly and connected account of the main features of that incident and his interpretation of its significance. This he did in a manner that cannot but be gratifying to Americans and is entirely void of offense to other nationalities. It is clearly well for us that a disturbance of so unusual a nature, involving possibilities of misunderstanding and disagreement not pleasant to contemplate, should have been put in the way of adjustment, leaving no difficulties and no perceptible risks, with our relation to the Southern Governments more satisfactory than before, and with the substantial acceptance of the Monroe policy by the two most powerful nations of Europe. And the President is quite justified in congratulating the country, as he would be in congratulating himself, on the fortunate issue and on the admirable candor, skill, and discretion with which it was brought about.

The other phase in the establishment of the American policy, that of the Isthmian Canal, is equally agreeable to our people. The near approach of the final agreement to begin the construction of this great work certainly is a triumph of Mr. ROOSEVELT's Administration, and it is quite within the bounds of good taste for him to explain the facts in public utterance. His remarks as to the need of a strong navy and his account of what we are doing in that direction seem to some critics uncalled for and likely to give umbrage to our friends the European nations. We do not at all agree with that view. What the President said had the simple and practical merit of being true, and we see no occasion for evading the truth. At the moment that Great Britain is spending $180,000,000 in a single year for the development of her navy with the frankest avowal of her motives, and when Germany is openly straining all her energies in a like direction, there is no reason why we should not recognise our own needs and obligations. Whatever policy we have to pursue must be affirmatively approved by public opinion. It cannot be framed and followed in secret. Public opinion can be more effectively molded by the utterances of the Chief Executive than in any other way. It is at once his privilege and his duty to address himself to the task. Of course, it is open to any of us to disagree with him, and to hold that there is no need for a powerful navy. Since the President believes that there is—as most of us do—it is better that he should give the reasons for his belief. It seems to us an honorable and sensible thing to do.

OUR SURPLUS REVENUE.

The estimates of the Treasury Department based on the return for nine months of the fiscal year are that the excess of receipts over expenditures will be for the complete year in the neighborhood of $50,000,000. Up to the 1st of April the surplus was a little short of $34,000,000, and the ratio of increase is slightly advancing. The reduction in the internal revenue, which was expected to be at least $75,000,000, has been less than $32,000,000, and can hardly reach more than $40,000,000 at most. In the meanwhile the expenditures have increased for the nine months by $32,000,000, but this amount has been met by an unforeseen increase in the customs duties.

Undoubtedly this state of our finances will be the source of undisguised envy in the Chancelleries of Europe, and so far as it is the result of unexpectedly rapid progress in prosperity it may well excite such feeling. But our financial and fiscal system, under which such things are possible, surely will not be admired, and should not be. Needless taxation at best is cruel waste, and in view of the nature of much of our taxation it may be said literally to be an offensive form of robbery. It is absurd that the Treasury should have $150,000,000 in the banks and another $70,000,000 in cash in its vaults, and that our taxes should go on drawing $50,000,000 a year more from the pockets of the people than is needed. With such a reserve a reduction of at least $50,000,000 might be made with more than safety. And if we were intelligent we should take that amount from the customs alone.

THE MAYOR AND MR. JEROME.

It is, of course, quite impossible to imagine Mr. JEROME in any "position of greater freedom and less responsibility" than that he occupies on every occasion on which he happens to come into public notice. He is always primarily bent upon freeing his mind. One might say the same of one of his fellow-speakers at the votive dinner of Good Government Club C, and with even more severity, for, though District Attorney, Mr. JEROME is at least not rector of St. George's.

But the very freedom of Mr. JEROME's comments upon what seem to him the faults and weaknesses of the Mayor constitutes a guarantee of good faith in his conclusion that the Mayor is the strongest candidate who can be put in nomination to succeed himself. It lends force and cogency to that opinion.

The reason Mr. JEROME gives for this is a good reason. The Mayor "has had the wisdom to choose men who do magnificent things." Mr. JEROME is quite free to say this, since he is not a man of the Mayor's choosing. Nor, if the Mayor were free to choose a District Attorney, could he be much blamed for not choosing so utterly candid a friend. Neither is Mr. JEROME restrained, in the candor of his friendship, by what the Romans called the "necessitudo sortis" and we call the fact of running on the same ticket.

Mr. JEROME put it strongly, but not too strongly, when he said that during the fifteen years he had been watching public affairs there had been no period in which so much had been done by the City Government for the city as in the last fifteen months. It is only within the last few weeks that all this good work has become politically available. The wabbling indecision which up to that time characterized the administration of the Police Department, the department most in view of all, had made the ordinary citizen overlook the "magnificent things" doing elsewhere. Since the advent of Gen. GREENE, who has taken the ground that it was his business not to "play politics" but to enforce the law, the political results, which he ignored, have been as marked and as beneficial as the results in the improvement of the police force itself. From being an exception to the rule of reform, the Police Department has become the most conspicuous exemplification of the rule.

In truth, every department of the City Government but one is now distinctly a political asset. Only one is a political liability. The exception is, of course, the Fire Department. Whatever the merits of the Croker case may have been, Mr. STURGIS's conduct of it would have discredited any cause and any department. Yet the Mayor adhered to his Fire Commissioner with the same political fatuity with which he adhered to his Police Commissioner for months after it had become clear that that official was a millstone round the neck of his administration. In the new scrape into which the Fire Commissioner has got himself with the Controller the Mayor has not repeated this amiable weakness. It has been evident for months, and it is now more glaringly evident than ever, that Mr. STURGIS is politically a dead weight on the administration. The Mayor owes it, not merely to himself, but to the great cause which he represents, to unload that dead weight. That done, and as good a head put to the Fire Department as every other department already has, and the municipal reformers can enter upon the municipal campaign with good results to point to in every department of the municipal service, and with the brightest auguries of success.

MUNICIPAL LIGHTING IN PRACTICE.

In presenting for public approval his plan for the erection of a municipal lighting plant Commissioner MONROE does wisely in not offering it in the guise of a moneymaking venture for the city. There has been much nonsense talked about the net profits of such ventures, and figures of doubtful accuracy have been compiled to show that the business of lighting is one in which the city may safely engage for profit. Some actual figures on this subject, compiled from sworn returns, are embodied in the latest report of the Massachusetts State Commission of Gas and Electric Lighting, which are instructive.

During the fiscal year ended with June, 1902, the municipally owned electric plants of Massachusetts had a gross income from all sources of $157,390.35. Their gross operating expenses were $218,696.39. To this must be added interest on bonds, $39,395.55; depreciation, $55,729.29; losses, $447.36. The sum of these items, added to the net loss on operating account of $61,308.04, makes it appear that the cost of municipal electric lighting, over and above the charge made for it, was $155,032.34. Without a charge for the light furnished the plants could not have had a gross income, and the accounts could not have been balanced at all. What it would have cost to purchase equal illumination from private companies does not appear. It is quite possible, therefore, that the municipal electric plants may have saved money for the communities owning them, notwithstanding the considerable deficit reported.

The municipal gas plants of Massachusetts make a somewhat better showing. Their sales amounted to $57,441.52; their expenses to $38,216.84. Subtracting interest, depreciation of plant, and other fixed charges, the returns show that the municipal gas plants ended the year $15,729.34 to the good. Two cities and fifteen towns in Massachusetts have gone into the business of manufacturing light as municipal enterprises. Of these fourteen supply electricity only and three supply both electricity and gas. Even in private hands electricity does not appear to be always profitable. Of sixty-three Massachusetts companies engaged in electric lighting, thirty-eight paid dividends and twenty-five did not. For that matter, however, some of the private gas companies are in a pretty bad way financially, so that generalizations from miscellaneous statistics of this kind are likely to be misleading.

BELLAIRES is a scoundrel, of course. He was sentenced for forgery in Florida, served his time, and had the sublime impudence to write for the New York newspaper of which he was a correspondent an article on life in a chain gang, for which his personal experience had furnished abundant material. He has in his career of crime fooled a large number of good men. He appears to have deceived that able, high-minded, and stainless gentleman and officer, Gen. LEONARD WOOD. But any attempt to hold Gen. WOOD responsible for his performances, any pretense that he "made" Gen. WOOD, or that Gen. WOOD is in the remotest degree responsible for the attacks of BELLAIRES upon Gov. TAFT, will be accepted by sensible persons as evidence of a desire to serve some other end than the exposure of the wicked for the protection of the righteous.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—That thoroughgoing exponent of radical unionism, The Coast Seamen's Journal of San Francisco, has been moved by the frequent demands that troubles between employers and employés should be settled otherwise than by prolonged contests of strength that cause loss or suffering to thousands or millions not directly concerned, to ask irritably, "Who are the public? What is this factor in the community whose rights are all-important, yet is not concerned with the justice or the injustice of the issues involved in any dispute between employer and employé?" The question does not lack shrewdness, but it will impress only those who from prejudice or ignorance do not see that it includes a definition as well as an inquiry and that the definition is a false assumption which renders discussion impossible. Of course, a public that insisted on the settlement of labor controversies without regard to rights and wrongs would deserve all the scolding which The Coast Seamen's Journal proceeds to give it, but there is no such public, and every suggestion, practical or unpractical, made by every representative, authorized or self-appointed, of the real public for the substitution of arbitration for industrial war has had for basis an examination into the facts of the case as presented by both sides and a subsequent determination of justice for all. Between this public and the imaginary one that considers only its own interests and comfort there is an enormous difference. It is this public that, acting through President ROOSEVELT, took a hand in the coal strike when it threatened the welfare of the whole country and forced labor and capital to adjust their differences, not regardless of, but in accordance with, "the justice or injustice of the issues involved."

—Kentucky would not be disposed to admit that Col. JACK CHINN is a representative of the State's civilization, and therefore it will not share his humiliation at having been overcome in battle by two Cincinnati constables who had called upon him at his hotel for the base purpose of collecting a miserable debt for $75. But if the Colonel does not represent Kentucky, he is a more or less accurate illustration of a traditional Kentucky type, and for that reason his haps and mishaps, like his faults and virtues, can fairly be discussed otherwise than those of a mere individual survival from an unregretted past. The Colonel's acquaintances usually speak of him with an esteem that is not the less real because it is mingled with an apprehensive appreciation of the dangerous possibilities developed by him in his hours of—excitement. His courage is only questioned by those to whom real fearlessness seems incompatible with the habitual "toting" of revolvers and bowie knives in a time and country where the law is deemed an adequate protection for the honest citizen's personal safety. To all such the Cincinnati episode will give much pleasure, for, though it took two constables to overcome the vivacious Colonel, yet they did it promptly and effectively, using only the weapons of nature against his diversified arsenal of firearms and cold steel. This may not be the end of the matter, but as it stands the lesson is extremely good, and its occasional repetition, with a sufficiently vigorous enforcement of the ordinances against carrying concealed weapons, might have the effect of relegating all the Chinns of Kentucky—and elsewhere—to the romantic novels, where alone they can now serve an innocent and useful purpose.

—Current reports as to the extent to which Brazil has been, or is likely to be, Germanized by the many settlers who are supposed to be there with that as their chief object are contradicted in a letter from Dr. HORACE M. LANE, President of MacKenzie College, at Sao Paulo, which is quoted by a correspondent of The Minneapolis Journal. Dr. LANE has been in Brazil for more than twenty years, and, as his work has brought him into close relations with all classes of the population, it is safe to assume that his information is accurate as well as extensive. Referring to a recently published statement by Mr. E. C. WHITE to the effect that a powerful German sentiment and influence are growing up in South America, and especially in Brazil, Dr. LANE says: "Mr. WHITE is wrong as far as Brazil is concerned. Most of the Germans in the colonies are naturalized or native-born Brazilian citizens. The Teuto-Brazilian is ultra-patriotic; in fact, a very Jacobin. The present Minister of Public Works and Agriculture, Dr. LAUNO MULLER, is of pure German parentage and represents the native anti-foreign party. In commerce the German merchant is a pushing fellow and is crowding out the English manufacturer, but he is little interested in the political plans of his imperial master. The few American lines of goods in Brazilian markets cannot be pushed out, and in many instances German houses represent American manufacturers. Mr. WHITE classes all the Germans in South America under one head, which is absurd. The Germans who emigrated to Brazil, like those who went to the United States, looked for a place better than the Vaterland and found it. They have no hankering after the old land or laws. There is no danger of Germany's taking any part of Brazil with the consent or connivance of the German element here." This will make unpleasant reading for the Pan-German dreamers, but its intrinsic probability, apart from the authority of the writer, is very great. We all know that German immigrants have neither done nor desired to do any Germanizing in the United States, and it is not to be supposed that those who went to Brazil did it for the sake of creating there the conditions that drove them across the sea.

—One cannot but regret the announcement that the builders of the Reliance will probably decide to prepare the boat for launching by draping her sides with canvas, in order that even a momentary glimpse of her lines may not be obtained as she glides into the water. There may be good business reasons for taking this precaution—a precaution of questionable efficacy, by the way, since those who really want to discover the designer's secrets will do so in time—but it is out of harmony with what one wants to believe is the spirit governing every phase of the contest for the America's Cup. Aside from the joys of courteous rivalry, the only practical result of this competition ought to be the worldwide distribution of knowledge in regard to the construction of boats, and it is a pity that everybody connected with it cannot work for rewards of as little money value as the cup itself. That is, of course, impossible, but surely there ought to be no unnecessary emphasizing of the commercial features. Our merchants and manufacturers, for the most part—and to an extent unapproached by those of other countries—depend for success upon something else than "trade secrets," and are hospitable to visitors, however observing. The latest of their methods and devices will be supplanted by new and better ones next year, and anybody who uses them then will be behind the times. "Let those copy who will," they say, and view the future with a confidence that has never yet been betrayed. And of all our manufacturers, our manufacturers of racing yachts have the least need for the advantages to be derived from concealment.

Seventh Avenue for Transit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The excellent editorial in your issue of Monday last sets forth very clearly the advantage of carrying the underground road through Seventh Avenue from Forty-second Street to Fourteenth Street; the reasons given are so convincing that it is unnecessary to supplement what you have said by any additional argument.

Seventh Avenue, for some occult reason, has for years past been an overlooked thoroughfare in the section lying below Forty-second Street. That region has stood for unmitigated dullness in business and with nothing to recommend it as a residential quarter.

Here is at last an opportunity to give life to this graveyard district, and at the same time serve the best interests of the new subway system.

Let us hope that each and every Rapid Transit Commissioner has not only read your editorial, but has carefully preserved it as a reminder of the great service he has it in his power to render the city.

MANHATTAN.

Yonkers, N. Y., March 31, 1903.

Secretary Shaw's Speech.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will humbug always prevail? Since history was written recording human events there has always been a class which has managed to live by deceiving its fellow-workmen, for somebody must work in order to have "booty" for the deceptionists.

On reading your editorial in to-day's TIMES on Secretary Shaw's speech recently delivered in Peoria, Ill., the writer was constrained to ask how long humbug will continue to reap sufficient rewards to pay for such hollow demagogy as Secretary Shaw indulged in, from his reported speech. History and facts were ignored and the appeal to an audience was not above that made to a constituency of a thousand years ago or more, when "oracles" were used to humbug the people. Secretary Shaw ought to be told that "oracles" have gone by. Is it not time to throw all such humbug into the rubbish heap, such as "divine right of kings" to rule and a tariff for protection, and let fifty-cent dollars go with them?

CANDOR.

Bridgeport, Conn., April 2, 1903.

Pensions to Government Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with interest the letter from a "New Yorker" in THE NEW YORK TIMES of March 30 relative to pensions to Government employes. I think he hits the nail on the head. If it is held to be right that an employe of the Government, I care not in what capacity, whose salary is usually larger than that of men doing the same kind of work for private employers, is entitled to a pension, which would, of course, have to be paid from the public purse, to which, directly or indirectly, all of us contribute, then it seems to me that all who arrive at an age when they are too old to work should also be entitled to a pension, to be paid from the public purse. The man who works at all works indirectly for the benefit of the whole community. 47 F.

Brooklyn, March 31, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Clothes and the Man.

No matter how a man may dress,
'Tis not his clothes that make him;
Indeed, the swells themselves confess,
More often 'tis they break him.
—Syracuse Herald.

Repulsed.

The Agent—I have a chronometer here which records the millionth part of a second of time.

The Busy Man—I haven't got that much time to give you.—Yonkers Statesman.

They Did.

"Do minstrels take in this town?" inquired the advance agent of the Colossal Black Cork troupe.

"Well, the last that were here did," responded the innkeeper sourly.—Chicago News.

Launched on His Literary Career.

"I understand your son has decided to go in for literature."

"Yes, and he's made a splendid start already."

"You don't say?"

"Yes; he went to auction this morning and bought a second-hand writing desk for only $4.98."—Catholic Standard and Times.

WHERE WILL THE WAR BE NEXT?

Edwin L. Sabin in Leslie's Weekly.

'Tis peace, they say, o'er the Afric plains;
'Tis peace on the Carib coast;
Peace in the Orient islands reigns;
Quiet each ardent host;
But armies and fleets await employ—
With rumore the air is vexed;
Aye, mother, cling to your only boy!
Where will the war be next?

Peace—and the German eagle peers
And opens his greedy maw!
Peace—and the bear of the bleak frontiers
Stretches with greedy paw!
Peace—but the ships of steel increase
And statesmen watch, perplexed!
What is the thing we folk term "peace"?
Where will the war be next?

Plan, you wise, for a worldwide court,
Where nations shall plead their right—
And this the pitiful sole resort
When honor or lust says "Fight"?
When "sin!" is pealed from the trumpet's throat,
And "Glory" the rifle's text,
And the flags high float to the drum's stern note?
Where will the war be next?

WANT THE PRESIDENT TO "STAND PAT" ON TARIFF

Protectionists Hope He Will Indorse Mr. Root's Do-Nothing Policy.

Thought Possible, However, That While in the West He May Advocate Tariff Reform Just as He Did Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Secretary Root's protection speech in Boston has created much interest here. It was predicted, in a general way, that he would defend the present tariff, but it was not known exactly how far he would go. Now that he has practically put himself on record as a "stand patter," the question is to what extent he represents the President. When the "Iowa idea" appeared very threatening last year Secretary Shaw made a protection speech which was known to have been read by the President before it was delivered, and which was therefore regarded as representing Mr. Roosevelt's views. When Speaker Henderson declined to run for Congress later Mr. Shaw made an effort to prove that the "Iowa idea" meant nothing. This was not relished in Iowa, and provoked some reports from members of the Cummins faction.

When the President was on his Western trip, however, he made a speech in favor of a tariff commission. This apparently involved a conflict between Mr. Shaw and his chief which seemed inexplicable. When Congress met the President put a suggestion for a tariff commission in his message, but nothing ever was done about it. All talk of a commission stopped immediately after the message was read.

Whether the same thing will be repeated this year, with Mr. Root taking the rôle that was Mr. Shaw's last year, is a question of much interest to politicians here. Should the President, while in Iowa, advocate the idea of a tariff commission the parallel will be complete and the history of last year exactly duplicated up to the reassembling of Congress.

There are, however, those who expect the President, if he takes any stand on the tariff, to take one similar to Mr. Root's. The "Iowa idea" failed to cut much figure in that State, although one Democrat was elected to Congress. The "stand patters" think the Administration should take a positive stand on the tariff question, and are looking to the President to take the same line that has been laid down in two campaigns by two of his prominent Cabinet officers. His first utterance on the subject is looked forward to with keen interest.

Mr. Root's qualification of his speech to the effect that if a law works ill, the people will change it at the proper time and in the proper way, is not regarded here as diminishing the force of his tariff views, but rather as putting him in line with the other "stand patters." Gen. Grosvenor, the first "stand patter" to make a public utterance on the question, said the same thing a year ago, and it has been reiterated by Secretary Shaw and all the other Representatives of the high protection sentiment since.

Mr. Root, indeed, went a little further than the rest by adding that when a law is working well it is better to put up with its defects than to be constantly tinkering it.

POSTAL SCANDALS FEARED.

Prominent Republicans Tried to Stop the Inquiry—Pressure Was Brought to Bear on the President in Vain.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The importance of the investigation in to the Post Office scandals and the fear which is entertained of its expected revelations are shown by the efforts which have been made to have it stopped.

Pressure of all kinds was brought to bear upon the President before he went away to put an end to the inquiry being made by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow. It was represented to him that the future of the Republican Party was involved, and the official head of First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne was demanded. The President refused to be impressed.

Perry S. Heath, ex-First Assistant Postmaster General, came to Washington from Utah, where he is conducting a newspaper, to stop the investigation, and did the best he could to that end without avail. Heath is Secretary of the Republican National Committee. It is reported that James S. Clarkson, Surveyor of the Port of New York, also labored to the same end. Mr. Clarkson is Postmaster General Payne's right hand man in all his political business and is his chief Lieutenant in the organization of the campaign for delegates for the next National convention.

A curious phase of the situation is that at the time these men, and many others of equal or greater influence, were laboring to suppress the inquiry, George W. Perkins of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. came to Washington and said that he understood the Postmaster General had sent for him. He was told that Mr. Payne had not sent for him, and went back. It has not been disclosed who gave Mr. Perkins this impression, but out of this arose a report that Mr. Perkins wanted to stop the investigation.

Since the investigation began the officials of the Post Office Department have been fairly deluged with letters from Postmasters in different parts of the country, telling of the extent to which their offices had been crowded with supplies. All kinds of things have been showered, with prodigal liberality upon these offices, and the Postmasters were unable to understand the reason why.

All this information has been turned over to Mr. Bristow, to aid in his investigation, and he is making a searching examination of the way in which supplies and equipment for the Department were purchased.

RED CROSS FIGHT TO CONTINUE.

Minority Faction Will Carry Its Grievance to the International Meeting at Geneva.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Differences in the American National Red Cross Society will be carried to the annual international meeting at Geneva.

This decision has been reached by ex-Secretary of State John W. Foster, Gen. J. M. Wilson, and other members of the society, who find themselves in the minority in the present controversy with Miss Clara Barton and her faction. They assert that the international society will not continue to recognize the American branch, which has violated its charter and repudiated the principles of the society. The charter of the American branch is believed to have been invalidated by reason of the withdrawal of the President and Cabinet from its advisory relation to the organization.

The Washington members of the Red Cross will not attend the next annual meeting of the American society. They hope to have the body completely reorganized before next year, and do not expect to have further negotiations with Miss Barton and the members of her Executive Committee—Samuel Jarvis, W. P. Philipps, and Francis Atwater.

The minority is preparing a careful statement of the affairs of the American society to be submitted to the International Red Cross, and later to Congress. The International society meets before next December. Its action will be presented to Congress.

Miss Barton and the present Executive Committee are to be ignored by those Washington members and the members from all parts of the country who have allied themselves with the movement to reorganize the Red Cross. Congress will be asked to recognize officers who will be elected in accordance with the original charter and pledged to conduct the affairs of the society in a manner that will meet the requirements set forth in the charter.

The local members of the Red Cross anthelpate determined opposition in Congress. They do not expect Miss Barton and her supporters to surrender without a hard fight.

No Appropriation for Commerce Review

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The State Department has given notice that it is unable to comply with public requests for copies of the Review of the World's Commerce and of Commercial Relations of the United States, 1902. Congress did not make the usual appropriation, and the department has no edition for general distribution.

PETER MARIE COLLECTION SALE

Ceramics, Bric-a-Brac, Bronzes, and Marbles Disposed Of at Prices Ranging from $3 to $400.

The first afternoon of the sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday of the objects of art collected by the late Peter Marié was devoted to ceramics, bric-à-brac, bronzes, and a few marbles. The prices ranged from $3 for a pair of perfume boxes of Japanese fayence, to $400, paid for a set of Sèvres "mantel garniture," consisting of a centre urn and covered urns with lamp attachments. The purchaser was F. Melly.

The next highest price was brought by a set of eighteen plates in French porcelain decorated by E. Sieffert. These were purchased, after a lively contest, by Mrs. Ferdinand M. Thieriot, niece of Mr. Marié, at $20.25 a plate, or $364.50 for the set. Mrs. Thieriot also purchased an old Worcester tea set for $105, a bust of Napoleon in Carrara marble, after Canova, for $180, and a great number of smaller pieces.

Other relatives of Mr. Marié were also among the largest purchasers. Mrs. J. M. De Birmingham was one of them. Others who bought were Alfred Quane Pell, Mrs. Henry Sedley, R. A. Witthaus, and A. J. Crawford, and a large purchaser was William Wright.

The portion of the collection auctioned off yesterday contained 264 lots, most of them consisting of not more than two pieces, and with few exceptions small matters—cups, plates, and vases of Dresden, Coalport, Copeland, Royal Crown Derby, Sèvres, Wedgwood, Royal Vienna, with some old Japanese and Chinese porcelains, medallions, and figurines of bisque and bronze. The total realized was $6,337.75, making the average price of a lot less than $25. The sale yesterday was only fairly attended, and there was no conspicuous outpouring of society on the one hand, nor on the other were the dealers very much in evidence.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the sale will proceed, and objects of virtu, fans, snuff-boxes, and miniatures on ivory are the chief things catalogued. The collection is on view at the American Art Galleries from 9 to 12 this morning.

PICTURES AT AUCTION.

The H. W. Sullivan Collection of One Hundred Canvases Sold for $25,270.

The sale of 100 paintings, principally by American artists, from the collection of the late H. Wood Sullivan of Brooklyn filled the auction room at the American Art Galleries to the very doors last night.

The record price was $3,000, obtained for the painting by J. C. Cazin called "A Village Street," and the purchasers were Knoedler & Co., art dealers. The next highest was a landscape by J. Francis Murphy, which fetched $1,550 and was bought by Senator F. W. Gibbs. Another Murphy, "Silence," which was put up next in order, was knocked down to Bird S. Coler for $800—this being the third best price. Mr. Coler bought yet another Murphy, "At Sunset," for $225. The total proceeds of the sale of the hundred pictures was $25,270.

The following are the more important paintings, with the names of the artists, the purchasers, and the prices:

Spring Ploughing, Frederick W. Kost; William K. Olcott	$225
A Load of Wood, Benjamin Eggleston; A. J. G. Gillespie	45
A Wood Nymph, Charles Chaplin; A. Obrig	75
White Horse in Sunshine, Rosa Bonheur; T. Stevens Ulmann	120
The Evening Glow, R. A. Blakelock; Knoedler & Co.	65
Sunset, J. C. Cazin; S. A. Murray	150
The Hunters, R. A. Blakelock; M. C. Lee	75
Ploughing, Rosa Bonheur; C. S. Mersick	110
Sunset on the River, R. A. Blakelock; Mr. Hewitt	70
Twilight, Robert C. Minor; William Clausen	200
The Edge of the Forest, George Inness; G. D. Pratt	180
The River St. Croix, H. W. Ranger; M. D. Lee	100
Snowy Day in the City, Childe Hassam; John Zimmerman	110
Sugar House, J. Francis Murphy; W. E. Ward	450
A Frosty Morning, Southfield Marshes, Frederick W. Kost; J. G. Gillespie	135
Willows and Wild Flowers, Theodore Robinson; John Gellatly	325
In the Hastings Woods, George Inness; M. D. Lee	310
Southfield Marshes, S. I., Frederick W. Kost; William H. Cummings	120
Landscape, R. A. Blakelock; E. C. Fuller	275
The Sun, Serene, Sinks in the Slumbrous Sea, R. A. Blakelock; M. D. Lee	475
In the Catskills, J. Francis Murphy; A. Healy	270
Landscape, Arthur Hoeber; Mr. Graham	65
Halt on the Tow Path, Theodore Robinson; T. E. Maine	425
The Kelp Gatherers, Frederick W. Kost; Louis Stillman	230
The Milk Carrier, Etuples, Elizabeth Nourse; E. B. Meyrowitz	200
Charging the Battery, Gilbert Gaul; W. C. Anderson	200
Midwood, Leonard Ochtman; E. B. Meyrowitz	410
Marine, Alexander Harrison; J. Stevens Ulmann	210
Showery Day, Katwyk, George H. Bogert; M. D. Lee	400
Autumn Morning—Plymouth, Mass., George H. Bogert; E. C. Fuller	450
Abandoned, George Inness, Jr.; W. S. Huxley	220
A Rose Twilight, Charles H. Davis; William Macbeth	340
Spring, Bloomfield, N. J., Lawrence C. Earle; M. L. Sire	200
A Cape Ann Moor, Bruce Crane; E. C. Fuller	250
Indian Summer, J. Francis Murphy; E. C. Fuller	850
Sunrise, Paul Dougherty; A. Gross	300
Frosty Morning, Forest of Fontainebleau, Carleton Wiggins; A. Flaut	200
After a Rain, J. Francis Murphy; G. H. Ainslee	460
Solitude, Richard Paul; D. B. Pratt	275
In the Meadows, Horatio Walker; W. E. Montross	575
The Brook, J. Francis Murphy; W. E. Ward	455
Hazy October, J. Francis Murphy; M. D. See	370
White Horse, Rosa Bonheur; Albert Flaut	330
Spring Morning, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, Childe Hassam; A. J. Healy	320
The Old Medfield Elm, George Inness; G. D. Pratt	420
Landscape, J. Francis Murphy; H. B. Dick	350
The Village of Immenig, Frederick W. Kost; C. A. McGregor	210
A Bit of Giverny, Theodore Robinson; John Gellatly	250
A Sunny Nook, Arthur Parton; Mr. Hewitt	260
Near Little Falls, Julian Rix; C. Stohlberg	525
Autumn Leaves, Benjamin Eggleston; E. C. Fuller	250

EXPLORER STONE'S TREASURES

Collections Made in Arctic America Shown at a Reception to Him in the Natural History Museum.

A dinner and reception were given last evening at the American Museum of Natural History. Andrew J. Stone, the arctic explorer, was the guest of the evening, but several men interested in arctic work and in the development of the collections of the museum were present, among them being:

Archibald Rogers,	Dr. J. A. Allen,
Henry Clay Pierce,	John Hill Prentice,
E. W. Davis,	Charles D. Cleveland,
Percy R. Pyne,	Madison Grant,
Henry W. Poor,	Frank Seaman,
Major Daniel L. Brainard,	John S. Barnes,
Dr. Lewis R. Morris,	Dr. Robert T. Morris,
Charles Stewart Davison,	F. M. Chapman,
	Caspar Whitney,
	Prof. Ralph W. Tower.

In the east mammal hall the entire floor and walls were covered with the collections Mr. Stone has brought back from Arctic America during the past two years. These aggregate 1,500 mammals, of which several are new, and over 300 birds. A majestic Alaskan moose stood in the centre of the hall, surrounded by the skins and antlers of nearly a score of his kin. Among the caribou were thirteen of the Grantii, unique example of the Stonell, and four specimens of the new Osborni. There were seventeen Dall's sheep, fifteen Kenai sheep, and f

ENGLAND'S IRISH POLICY.

Speech on the New Land Bill by Mr. Wyndham.

Hints at a General Election and Predicts a Tory Victory—Nationalists Save the Government.

LONDON, April 4.—Mr. Wyndham, Chief Secretary for Ireland, speaking at Manchester last night, alluded in a distant manner to the possibility of a general election in the near future. He said he believed that when the bell rang for the next elections the Tory Party would be found ready and would again carry its flag to victory.

Referring to the Irish Land bill, Mr. Wyndham declined to believe that it would be repudiated. Ireland, he said, had not enjoyed the opportunities at the disposal of other parts of the empire, partly because in 1881 Parliament, instead of giving her justice, gave her litigation. Furthermore, the last fifty or sixty years, the age of steam and coal, had not been happy or profitable for Ireland, a country lacking in mineral wealth. Apart from the justice of the case, it was to England's interest that Ireland should have a fair opportunity to develop her agriculture.

"In times of peace," said Mr. Wyndham, "Ireland is our best customer, and in war time, when everything would depend upon our control of the sea, it would be well to have a big meat supply in Ireland. Every true imperialist wishes Ireland to be a bridge, and not a chasm, between ourselves and Canada, and with Canada I would associate our kinsmen in the United States, and for even an outside chance of attaining that object it was worth while to make an effort."

In seeking a solution of the Irish problem, said the Chief Secretary, he would set only two limits—"one, that we must not weaken the imperial credit, and the other, that we must not sap the elasticity of our revenue, which is our reserve in times of danger."

Mr. Wyndham added that he was hopeful that the movement of the Irish Land bill would be something they could contemplate with pleasure.

Viscount Cranborne, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at St. Albans last night, said that though he did not believe a dissolution of the House of Commons was imminent, the Unionist Party ought to be prepared for all contingencies.

The Liberal papers this morning, commenting on Mr. Wyndham's remarkable speech at Manchester, and on the flying rumors of the Government's intention to appeal to the country on a programme of local self-government for Ireland, declare that Mr. Wyndham's address might have been the speech of a Gladstonian, so friendly were its sentiments toward Ireland and in regard to the wisdom of trusting the Irish people and conciliating the Irish sentiment in the United States and Canada.

The Daily News remarks the significant silence of Mr. Chamberlain on the Irish problem and the Irish Land bill and the fact that the Government appears to be threatened with the alternatives of defeat or dependence on the Irish vote.

Michael Davitt contributes to The Daily News a long article in which he discusses these points. Mr. Davitt shows that the Irish Land bill embodies to a certain extent the policy which Mr. Chamberlain advocated in 1888, though it contains larger financial proposals than Mr. Chamberlain then favored.

Mr. Davitt thinks that some sort of measure of self-government for Ireland will almost inevitably follow the adoption of the Land bill.

William H. K. Redmond, M. P., speaking here last night, said that King Edward was assured of a courteous welcome in Ireland, because Irishmen, even in the hottest moments of agitation, always recognized that the King was not responsible for the misgovernment of Ireland.

The Government was only saved from defeat in a division yesterday in the House of Commons on the second reading of a private bill by the support of a number of Nationalists. The bill provided that the light dues hitherto paid by shipowners, and amounting to £500,000 yearly, should be defrayed out of the imperial funds and transferred the lighthouse administration to the Board of Trade. Mr. Ritchie, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opposing the bill on behalf of the Government, said the Ministry had no intention of imposing this additional load on the taxpayers, whose burden they hoped to reduce in the coming budget.

KING EDWARD'S JOURNEY.

Paris to be Visited After Rome—His Majesty, at Lisbon, Refers to the British-Portuguese Alliance.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 4.—On leaving Rome, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, King Edward will go to the French capital by way of Marseilles, and will hold official intercourse with President Loubet. His Majesty will stay in the British Embassy, probably for four or five days.

The correspondent says that French political and public feeling is now more friendly toward Great Britain than at any moment in the past decade. The two Governments are resolved to examine together all existing and probable future subjects of difference in a friendly and conciliatory spirit.

It is not likely, adds the correspondent, that France will follow in the wake of Russia as Austria was for so long compelled to follow in the wake of Germany. The France-Russian entente is not a political alliance, and leaves France at liberty to shape her course in foreign politics as she thinks proper. It does not preclude the revival of the old friendly relations between France and Great Britain.

By The Associated Press.

LISBON, April 3.—King Edward and King Carlos, accompanied by their suites and with an escort of cavalry, to-day visited Cintra, the Summer residence of the Queen Dowager, and other points of interest in the neighborhood of the capital, returning here this evening. Their Majesties were greeted with enthusiastic demonstrations at various points along the route.

A reception was given to-night in honor of King Edward to the members of the Diplomatic Corps, members of Parliament, and many social notabilities.

Replying to addresses presented by the Parliamentary deputations, King Edward graciously thanked them for the warmness of his reception, which, he said, he regarded as a renewed affirmation of the political alliance binding Great Britain and Portugal.

A water fete was given on the Tagus to-night in honor of the royal visitor, and proved a brilliant affair. On all the warships were colossal electrical devices representing Windsor Castle and bidding "Welcome to King Edward VII.," &c., in colored lights.

There were elaborate flights of rockets, while on the opposite bank of the Tagus thousands of burning tar barrels, Chinese lanterns, and illuminated devices carried the scheme of light in a gradual ascent for two miles to the top of the mountains. King Edward and King Carlos viewed the illuminations and pyrotechnic display from the National Museum, where a garden party was being held.

The streets to-night are almost impassable with throngs of spectators.

HONOR FOR HENRY WHITE.

Secretary of United States Embassy in London Elected a Member of the Athenaeum Club.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 3.—Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy here, was to-day elected a member of the Athenaeum Club under the rule enabling the committee to elect persons distinguished in science, literature, the arts, or for public services.

Mr. White receives the honor in recognition of his successful efforts, during twenty years' diplomatic work in London, to draw closer the bonds uniting the two great English-speaking nations. More particularly the distinction is conferred as a result of the recent Venezuelan negotiations, throughout which, owing to Ambassador Choate's absence on a holiday in Egypt and the Levant, Mr. White was in charge of the embassy, and by his tact, ability, and good feeling materially contributed toward the conclusion of a satisfactory arrangement.

THE PLAGUE AT HONGKONG.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 4.—The Times's correspondent at Hongkong says the plague is steadily increasing in that city. There is difficulty in checking the disease, owing to the Chinese practice of throwing bodies into the streets and unoccupied areas.

FINNISH EXODUS TO TRANSVAAL?

JOHANNESBURG, April 3.—It is reported that applications have been received for immigration permits for 30,000 Finns.

FEARS TROUBLE IN FRANCE.

Premier Combes Says He Is Not Going to Algeria Because of the Congregations' Threatening Attitude.

PARIS, April 3.—Premier Combes, answering an interpellation by M. Rudelle, (Liberal Republican,) in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, as to why he did not intend to accompany President Loubet on the latter's coming trip to Algeria, said the real reason was the threatening, violent attitude of the congregations.

The Premier added that there was no mistaking the manner in which the friends of the congregations and the congregations themselves had received the action of the Chamber in voting to expel the orders from France. They were openly talking of violent resistance. Under such circumstances the leaders of the Left Party had requested him not to absent himself from Paris. It was with great regret that he gave up the pleasure of accompanying the President, but he (the Premier) regarded it as his duty to do so.

Continuing, the Premier said the reports of a disagreement between the President and himself or between himself and members of the Ministry had no foundation.

AT LAST SEES THE SULTAN.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The long-expected interview between United States Minister Leishman and the Sultan of Turkey took place at Constantinople to-day.

Mr. Leishman cabled the State Department that he had presented the President's letter to the Sultan and had received satisfactory assurances on all points mentioned. These relate to the recognition of diplomas issued by American colleges in Turkey to native graduates and the general granting to Americans in Turkey of the privileges enjoyed by persons of other nationalities.

OPPOSES THE CANAL TREATY.

Member of Colombian Congress for the Isthmus Says It is Better to Suffer Poverty Than Indignity.

COLON, April 3.—Alejandro Orellac, one of the Ministerial Congressmen for the Isthmus, announces that he is opposed to the acceptance of the Hay-Herran Panama Canal Convention, on the ground that it is better to suffer poverty than indignity.

Señor Orellac says that Colombia should do her utmost to facilitate the opening of the canal for the benefit of the world, but that patriotism rejects the sale of a single foot of the soil of the Isthmus, and scorns to entertain the idea that Government to exercise its jurisdiction over territory received as a free legacy from the Colombians' forefathers.

FRANKLIN CELEBRATION.

Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Philosopher's Birth to be Observed in 1906.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—The American Philosophical Society decided to-day to observe in January, 1906, the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the society. A committee to arrange plans was appointed as follows:

George F. Edmunds, Chairman; Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Boston; President James B. Angell, Ann Arbor; Prof. George F. Barker, Philadelphia; Prof. A. Graham Bell, Washington; Andrew Carnegie, Prof. C. F. Chandler, New York; Grover Cleveland, President Charles W. Eliot, Cambridge; President Daniel S. Gilman, Baltimore; President Arthur T. Hadley, New Haven; Provost C. C. Harrison, Philadelphia; John Hay, Washington; Dr. I. Minis Hays, Philadelphia; Prof. Samuel P. Langley, Washington; Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, United States Navy; Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Philadelphia; Prof. Simon Newcomb, Washington; Gov. B. W. Pennypacker, Pennsylvania; Prof. E. C. Pickering, Cambridge; Prof. Michael I. Pupin, New York; President Ira Remsen, Baltimore; Prof. John Trowbridge, Cambridge; Dr. Charles P. Walcott, Washington; Andrew D. White, Ithaca, N. Y., and President Woodrow Wilson, Princeton.

SUGAR WAR TALK DISCREDITED.

John Arbuckle Refuses to Discuss a Report That His Brooklyn Plant is to be Increased.

It was reported in Brooklyn yesterday that as a result of a renewal of the fight between the so-called Sugar Trust and the independent refiners the Arbuckle Brothers were planning to build a large new refinery, adjoining their present plant, in Brooklyn, to increase the output of the firm. No information about the reported plan could be obtained at the offices of the Arbuckles in Brooklyn. John Arbuckle of the firm declined to discuss the matter.

The reports of a renewal of the sugar war were not taken very seriously in Wall Street, although the bears used the rumor as an argument to knock down the Sugar shares on the Exchange. It was pointed out that, while reductions have been made by the Arbuckles in this city and in Ohio, the prices on the Pacific Coast are rising. The Sugar Trust has so far not met the reductions, and consequently the orders pouring in on the Arbuckles have been so heavy that they have been forced to decline to take any orders except in very small lots. The list price of the American Sugar Refining Company for refined granulated is 4.70, while that of the Arbuckles, less allowances and discounts, is about 4.60. The market yesterday was quiet and unchanged.

SUGAR CHEAP IN PITTSBURG.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 3.—Pittsburg is the scene of a war between the two great sugar interests, Arbuckle Brothers and the American Sugar Refining Company, known as the trust, and the people of Pittsburg are reaping the benefit. Sugar is selling lower than it has for years.

A further reduction of 10 points was made yesterday by the Arbuckle concern to Ohio trade. It is now expected that the reduction will also be ordered at Pittsburg, which will bring the total slump in sugar up to 30 points. It has now been cut at the rate of 70 cents a barrel. Retail grocerymen are taking advantage of the war. Some grocers are selling 21 pounds of the sweet stuff for $1, while others are selling 20 pounds for 94 cents. The cost price of sugar to jobbers from refiners is $4.74 and the price to dealers in Pittsburg is $4.70. One year ago sugar at Pittsburg was quoted at $4.90.

President-Elect King's Reception.

A reception is to be tendered to-day in the School of Applied Designs for Women, at 200 West Twenty-third Street, to the President-elect, William F. King. Invitations have been sent to Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. William Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, Mayor and Mrs. Low, William C. Whitney, Bishop and Mrs. Henry C. Potter, and Secretary and Mrs. Elihu Root.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

Last of the Season's Public Rehearsals.

Beethoven's Eighth Symphony and Wagner Numbers Played—Prof. Hugo Heermann the Soloist.

There was one of the largest audiences that the Philharmonic Society has had this season present yesterday afternoon at the last of its public rehearsals in Carnegie Hall. There was interest and enthusiasm in the playing of the orchestra for which it gave not a little good reason, and there was especial approbation for the solo performer of the concert, Prof. Hugo Heermann, who has shown himself to be by all odds the most commanding figure among the virtuosos that Europe has sent us this season.

The fact that the programme was half made up of Wagnerian selections no doubt also exercised a considerable attraction. The symphony was the eighth of Beethoven's in F, and it received a vigorous performance—one, in fact, in which vigor was more predominant than refinement of detail. Contrasts there were in plenty, but they were sometimes rather crass contrasts, and of working out of the subtler and less obvious points of the score there was not enough to make the performance really distinguished. The first and last movements went with much life and buoyancy; but Mr. Damrosch took the second movement at a very deliberate tempo that robbed it of much of its grace and elegance, and the mirthful quality that Beethoven has indicated in the "allegretto scherzando" that he inscribed upon it, and embodied so unmistakably in the music itself. Mr. Damrosch no doubt set before himself the purpose of avoiding the view which Wagner first promulgated, and which has been adopted by the conductors who derive their inspiration from him and his utterances, that this allegretto serves the purpose of a quick movement and the "Tempo di Menuetto" which follows it, that of a slow movement—a "vice-adagio," as von Bülow once expressed it. There have been many good reasons advanced to show the fallacy of this, but the chief one is in the character of the music itself. Mr. Damrosch was right to keep the allegretto from a breakneck pace; as he was to give the "Tempo di Menuetto" the vigorous and propulsive movement that belongs to it; but the allegretto he went so far as to destroy the effect of his purpose.

The Wagner selections included the passages from the first act of "Götterdämmerung" that depict the morning dawn and Siegfried's journey up the Rhine, and the prelude to "Die Meistersinger." There is a certain force in the argument that such selections as those from "Götterdämmerung" are unnecessary in the concert hall when they can be heard in their proper places in the music dramas to which they belong; but however much they lose in the transfer to the conventional surroundings of an orchestral concert—and in these two particular selections the loss happens to be minimized by the fact that they do not accompany action upon the stage—there is a certain gain in another way. That is in the greater numbers and better balance of such an orchestra as the Philharmonic and the advantages that they give over the smaller and less competent band of the Opera House. These advantages told in the effect of the music yesterday afternoon. The "Götterdämmerung" excerpts were played with splendid color, volume, and quality of tone, and vitality of expression. The "Meistersinger" prelude suffered from the inflexibility of tempo with which Mr. Damrosch played it, but it was likewise full of life and energy.

The quality of Mr. Heermann's playing seems to vary in something like a direct ratio with the value of the music he is interpreting. He has risen to his greatest heights in the concertos of Beethoven and Brahms; and in the lesser things that he has attempted he has shown less distinction and mastery. He played Bruch's mellifluous G minor concerto, a popular, but not deeply felt composition, with sincerity of style and solid technique, but without any very great charm. He at least did not drop into the pitfall of sentimentality that this piece lays for the unwary virtuoso who attempts it; and while it was a good performance, it was scarcely a great one. There was an unpleasant prominence permitted to the first hornist in the accompaniment, who seemed to consider himself also a soloist upon this occasion, and at times almost covered up Mr. Heermann's part.

In the two arrangements of pieces by Wagner, the "Albumblatt," originally a piano piece, and the song "Träume," Mr. Heermann played with beautiful warmth and finish. Yet they are hardly pieces that deserve so much attention in a concert of the Philharmonic standard.

MR. SCHALSCHA'S CONCERT.

Mr. Frederick W. Schalscha made his "first appearance in America after his concert tour in Europe" last evening in Mendelssohn Hall, as his programme announced. The artistic importance of the occasion, however, did not seem to be so great as might have been inferred from this fact. Mr. Schalscha is a violinist who is neither completely master of the technique or his art nor equipped with all of the qualities that go to make up the finer elements of violin playing. His tone is neither large nor beautiful; he has fluency and plays with plenty of aplomb, but his intonation is uncertain and he frequently lacks in clearness and precision in rapid passage work. He played Schubert's "Rondeau Brilliant," for violin and piano, with Mr. Leopold Winkler; Spohr's eighth concerto, called the "Gesangsscene," and shorter solos. His performance of the concerto was in some ways creditable and showed sincere effort, but it was not an important artistic achievement.

Mme. Adele Guttmann, soprano, also participated in the concert, singing songs by Wagner, Tschaikowsky, Brahms, Goldmark, and Schubert. Mr. Winkler also played Chopin's F minor fantasia.

WEBER & FIELDS'S ACTIVITY.

Believed to be Interested in a Cincinnati Theatre Deal.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, April 3.—A new theatre which is to be erected at Fifth Street and Lawson Alley is understood to be intended for the Weber & Fields syndicate. A man who is closely connected with the deal said to-day:

"The property is for the Weber & Fields syndicate, which is seeking to establish a chain of theatres all over the country."

M. N. Silberberg, a son of Max Silberberg, is in New York City looking after the finances. The site is 65 feet on Fifth Street by 150 feet on Lawson Alley.

GOSSIP OF THE THEATRE.

Kyrle Bellew will no longer be the hero of the matinée girl, for Liebler & Co. have decided that he ought to leave romantic drama and so yesterday arranged for him to appear next year as a gentleman thief in "Raffles," a new play by E. W. Hornung and Eugene Presbrey. E. M. Holland will play the part of a detective, just a little slower than Sherlock Holmes. "Raffles" will not be exactly a dramatization of Mr. Hornung's book of that name, since the detective part was worked in expressly for Mr. Holland, one of whose characterizations was Capt. Redwood, the detective in "Jim, the Penman." Mr. Presbrey is general stage manager for Liebler & Co., and will probably stage the play when it is produced in New York next October.

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Isaac B. Rich of the firm of Rich & Harris sent yesterday to Amelia Bingham from Boston a check for $100 to be used in purchasing a gallery seat for the Clara Morris benefit at the Broadway Theatre, Tuesday afternoon, April 14. He asked Miss Bingham to give the seat to the first newsboy she encountered. It was reported last night that Clara Morris's condition had become worse.

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While Maurice Grau's health is now restored he will not engage in any business for some time to come. He said yesterday: "I shall rest for the coming season, at least." After the testimonial to him at the Metropolitan Opera House he will leave for his Summer home, near Paris. After next season it is quite likely that he will devote his spare time to carrying out his and Charles Frohman's idea for a French theatre in New York.

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Mme. Emma Eames, who has recovered somewhat from her illness of the Winter, sails for Europe next Thursday, going direct to Genoa, where is located her castle, Terra del Campiglioni. The singer has no definite plans, and it is doubtful if she will make any until fully restored to health.

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H. C. Easton, the usher at the Herald Square who received a prize from W. A. Brady for his ability in speaking a few lines of "Pretty Peggy," had a speaking part in the play itself last night, taking the part of the Ringmaster in the first act.

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Richard Harding Davis, whose play "The Taming of Helen" has just been produced at the Savoy, sails to-day for the Balkans, where he believes the situation will grow worse.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The last day of Passion Week affords some entertainment. Mrs. James A. Burden is to give a luncheon, and the Badminton Club will meet in the afternoon. The Liberty will take another peep to Lakewood, and the Meadow Brook Hunt will have a meet at the clubhouse. There are to be also house parties at Chatsworth and Tuxedo. In the evening Cornelius Lee, who is to marry Miss Chloese Hatch on Tuesday, April 14, will give his bachelor dinner. The ships sailing have large passenger lists.

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Miss Edith H. Owen, who is to be married to George H. Moore on April 29, will have her sister, Mrs. Janson, as matron of honor, and another sister, Mrs. Herbert C. Taylor, will be one of her bridesmaids. The others are to be Miss Florence Bryant and Miss Ethel Bowers. Mr. Moore's best man is to be his brother, Frederick Moore, and the ushers will include Clark Bell, Howard Whitney, Hugh Camp, William Floyd, Fairfax Bush, and Mr. Appleton.

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Mrs. Gilbert E. Jones entertained a large number of women yesterday afternoon at bridge, and some handsome prizes were awarded. J. B. Elwell conducted. Tea was served after the playing. Among the guests asked were:

Mrs. Henry G. Trevor,	Mrs. Horace Russell,
Mrs. Clement Moore,	Mrs. George De Witt,
Mrs. Wm. Goadby Loew,	Mrs. Francis Lynde,
Mrs. Walter G. Oakman,	Mrs. John G. Nesser,
Mrs. Charles Whittier,	Mrs. H. Powers Farr,
Mrs. John Jay Knox,	Mrs. Henry Dimock,
Mrs. Charles A. Vanderbilt,	Mrs. McL. Van Ingen,
Mrs. Rensselaer,	Mrs. Henry Munn,
Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins,	Mrs. Herbert Johnson,
Mrs. Hull Wickham,	Mrs. de Forest,
Mrs. F. H. Johnson,	Miss Lulu Noel,
Mrs. Charles Peabody,	Miss Cora Van Wyck,
Mrs. L. B. Valentine,	Miss Martha Campbell,
Mrs. Robert Waller,	Miss Jane Anderson,
Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll,	Miss Duane,
Mrs. Warren Goddard,	Miss Daisy Pierson.
Mrs. J. F. Pierson,	

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Mr. and Mrs. Edward Padelford, who were abroad during the Winter, will return and go to Washington the middle of the month. Mrs. Padelford's son by a former marriage, John Woolsey, is ill in the University Hospital at Georgetown, D. C.

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A cake and candy sale will take place this afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Edward Leverich, 30 East Sixtieth Street, from 2:30 till 6:30. The proceeds of the sale are to go toward the running expenses of the mission boat. The object of a mission launch is to take sick sailors from vessels to ambulances on shore, preventing the discomfort attending their removal in small boats. It will also be valuable in preventing shanghaing of sailors, and for many other purposes, and will enable the Chaplain of the society to visit ships at distant anchorages. The Seamen's Benefit Society, whose members are having this sale, was organized on Dec. 10, 1900, at the residence of Mrs. Frederic de Peyster, and it was then decided to assume the expenses of the social work connected with the Mission House at 34 Pike Street. A pianist and refreshments were provided for the Saturday evening "sociables," various entertainments and a Christmas dinner were given, and Sunday evening teas are held for apprentice boys who are in the British merchant marine. The members of the society make comfort bags, helmets, &c., for destitute sailors. Any one can become an associate member by paying $5 yearly. The officers are Miss Catharine S. Leverich, President; Miss Augusta M. de Peyster, Secretary; Miss Helen C. de Peyster, Treasurer. Among the active members besides those mentioned are the Misses Edith Jay, Mabel Storm, Edith C. Hollins, Emily Van Amringe, Frances G. de Peyster, Margaret D. Leverich, Dorothy Schieffelin, Helena Curtis, Mrs. Benoni Lockwood, Jr., and Mrs. T. W. Lloyd. Among the associate members are Mrs. Seth Low, Miss Leary, the Misses Alice and Emma Rutherford, Mrs. Stephenson H. Pell, Mrs. Alfred Duane Pell, Mrs. A. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Newbold Morris, Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Mrs. J. Langdon Schroeder, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Edward Leverich. The honorary members include Sir Percy Sanderson, the English Consul General, and the Consul Generals of Italy, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, and Belgium.

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Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, who have been in Washington as the guests of Senator Corbin and Mrs. Corbin, are expected to return to town to-day. The Corbins are to come with them.

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Mrs. Ogden Mills has a house party at Staatsburg. Among her guests are Mr. and Mrs. James A. Burden, Jr.

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The Duke of Newcastle has gone to Philadelphia for a few days.

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Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will sail to-day for Europe. Mrs. Ogden Goelet and Miss Goelet are also booked to sail.

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Mrs. Vanderbilt and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt have returned from Newport, where they went on a short visit.

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Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden are also back in New York after a few days' sojourn at Newport.

Newport Society Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 3.—Mrs. Duncan Elliot arrived at her cottage in Bellevue Avenue this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick P. Garrettson returned this evening from a trip to Bermuda.

Mrs. Edwin S. Cramp is at her cottage, Sunny Lea, on Bellevue Avenue.

Automobile Suit Not Decided.

In the recent report in THE NEW YORK TIMES of the formation of a combination of automobile manufacturers, Henry D. Macdona, counsel for the combination was made to say that the Electric Vehicle Company's suit against Smith & Mabley over the Selden patent had been decided in favor of the Electric Vehicle Company. Mr. Smith, of Smith & Mabley, said yesterday that the suit had not yet been heard in court, and consequently no decision could have been rendered favoring the Electric Vehicle Company.

JERSEY CITY PRIMARIES.

Republicans Probably Will Renominate Mayor Fagan—Democrats Considering Two Names.

The Democrats and Republicans of Jersey City yesterday announced that their primaries would be held on Sept. 8. This is required by the new law which directs that all primaries shall be held on the first day of registration.

The Republicans will probably renominate Mayor Mark M. Fagan, but Democrats yesterday were non-committal as to their candidate. There were so many aspirants, it was said, that it would be difficult to decide between them. It is fairly well known, however, that the choice of the leaders lies between Dr. John J. Nevin and Police Justice James J. Murphy.

It is generally conceded that Mayor Fagan's election was brought about by his Roman Catholic friends, who voted for him without regard to party lines, he being a member of the Catholic Church. It is believed that Dr. Nevin or Justice Murphy can divide this vote, they being prominent members of the Catholic Church.

IN THE SHOPS.

Effective Easter souvenirs are eggs that are being sold in one shop up town. They are painted to represent the heads of public men, including President Roosevelt as a Rough Rider with Rough Rider coat and hat, Chauncey M. Depew, Minister Wu, Secretary Hay, and J. Pierpont Morgan. Each is in a box that is a little wider than the egg and perhaps twice as long. With the exception of the representations of the President and Minister Wu, the eggs are dressed in black coats with white shirt fronts. Other eggs in the same style have comic faces. They cost $2 apiece.

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There are all kinds of things for the children for Easter. One little Easter cart is of wicker, open in the back, with a hood over the driver's seat. The horse is a white rabbit and the driver is a good-sized chicken. On the whiffletree are three tiny chickens, and two others are perched like small guards, one on either side of the hood over the driver. In the wagon several dolls and rabbits are riding, what appears to be a straw ride, although for them tissue paper is used, as they are packed into it, each with the head out. All around are perched tiny chickens.

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A milk cart, filled with tin milk cans, has a chicken, half way out of the shell, on the top of each, and there are chickens perched on all parts of the cart.

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A railway train with open cars has a chicken engineer and chickens in each car. A doll bride and bridegroom are standing upon a basket under a big straw bell on which are small eggs. Chickens are perched on it also.

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There are smaller brides and bridegrooms under other straw bells, with more eggs and chickens, and a big egg which opens into two halves has in one half a tiny bride and in the other a small bridegroom. These surprise eggs may contain anything from a doll's suite of furniture to a set of jewelry. All are found in the eggs ready filled, but anything acceptable for a gift may be put into them, a little prayer book, a purse with money in it, a pretty scarf pin or other trinket in jewelry, or more elaborate gifts, for there are eggs large enough to contain a diamond tiara.

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Big nests of twigs, trimmed with green, are sold for Easter gifts, and in them are placed either the surprise eggs or candy eggs or both. The chocolate man has chocolate eggs, white inside and with a yolk in the centre. They range from the size of a hen's egg to that of an ostrich's, weighing several pounds.

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Very pretty are Little Red Riding Hoods, with sweet little faces painted on eggshells, and the regulation Red Riding Hood costume, all made of crimped paper.

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So is the dress of the old woman who took an upward flight to sweep the cobwebs from the sky. Her wrinkled face is painted on an eggshell. Little fur-dressed dolls with pretty egg faces and long furry ears are also attractive, but they are not new this year.

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Four-leaf clover handkerchiefs, with one big and several little clover leaves, are selling for 12½ cents each.

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A good-sized book, paper covered, that will interest many persons, gives a list of New York hotels and restaurants, with photographs. It costs 35 cents.

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Bathroom shoes of Turkish toweling made without heels are the best. They can be scrubbed clean with a nail brush, care being taken not to wet the leather sole. The shoes are not new, but similar ones, that have the inner soles of the Turkish toweling and the toe pieces of open canvas to make them cooler for Summer wear, have come in this season. The slippers, like the regular ones, cost $1 in a shoe shop.

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Tussah louisines are silks with smart effect. They are also serviceable and sell at reasonable prices. They are to be found at $1 a yard. There are grays, tans, and other dull colors, with some light shades—pale blue, for instance. There is a pattern of rings woven in the silks.

CITY MARSHALS JOLLIED.

Crowd Took the Part of Woman Who Resisted Levy on Her Furniture.

Three City Marshals, with an execution against the furniture of Mrs. Mary Flanagan of 101 West Thirty-eighth Street, secured by Dr. Herbert S. Constable of 72 West Forty-eighth Street on a bill of $75, had trouble last night. They spent some time in trying to get into the flat, the doors of which Mrs. Flanagan kept locked while she and some friends watched the officials from the windows and a crowd jollied them in the street. A policeman appeared, and then Mrs. Flanagan let the Marshals in.

While the Marshals were trying to get through the front windows, the side windows, the side of the house facing a lot, and the rear windows, they received all kinds of suggestions, four of which were:

"Ring in a fire alarm."

"Blow up the house."

"Get an airship."

"Invite her out to dinner."

Policeman McDonald advised the woman to accept service in the execution and let the court decide the matter.

"I won't," she said. "I don't owe that bill and I won't pay it. Nobody will get any of my furniture. That judgment was obtained by default, anyway. I went to the wrong court, and they let the judgment go. You can't get in to take my belongings."

The crowd took the part of the woman, but after further parleying she consented to unlock her door.

OPPOSE TARIFF CHANGES.

Resolutions of the Home Market Club of Boston Indorse the Dingley Law.

BOSTON, April 3.—At a meeting to-day of the officers of the Home Market Club resolutions were unanimously adopted opposing reciprocity in competitive products, the removal of protection from raw materials, and a general reduction in the tariff. The resolutions say:

Whereas, There seems to be a well-defined attempt in Massachusetts as well as in Iowa, to commit the Republican Party to the advocacy of reciprocity treaties in competitive products; to the removal of duties on so-called raw materials, and to a general reduction of protective duties; therefore the Home Market Club desires to place itself on record on the following resolutions:

We consider the great prosperity of the country under the Dingley tariff as fully justifying that tariff and the protective policy behind it.

We accept the policy of reciprocity in non-competing products as laid down in the last Republican National platform, but we are unalterably opposed to reciprocity in competing products, or to destroying the home market for the American industry for the sake of enlarging the foreign market of another.

We believe that the producers of so-called raw materials are as much entitled to reasonable protection as the makers of finished goods, and we are sure that a removal of protection from the one class of products will precede but a little the removal from the other also.

We believe that a general reduction of tariff, instead of being an advantage to the community, would be a great calamity—unsettling business, throwing labor out of employment, and reducing wages.

NEWARK ICE COMBINATION.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—Four deeds were filed here to-day conveying eight tracts of land to the recently incorporated Union Ice Company, which is a combination of nearly all the local wholesale ice distributers in this city.

The properties conveyed include the Krueger Hygiene Ice Company's plant, at Murray Street and Railroad Avenue; the property in Mount Pleasant Avenue formerly occupied by the Newark Hygeia Ice Company, and the property in New Street formerly occupied by the Lermann Hygeia Ice Company.

There was also filed in connection with the Union Ice Company deal a mortgage for $1,000,000, given by the Fidelity Trust Company to secure an issue of 1,000 bonds of the denomination of $1,000 each.

DEATH OF JOSEPH PARK.

One of the Founders of the Firm of Park & Tilford.

Joseph Park, one of the founders of the firm of Park & Tilford, and formerly the President of the corporation, died yesterday in his apartments in the Hoffman House at the age of seventy-nine years. He was born in Rye, N. Y., on May 24, 1823. He obtained work as a clerk in a grocery in this city when he was a very young man, and he manifested early great business aptitude. He was very economical, and he saved sufficient means to embark in business with John M. Tilford, the two men founding the firm that developed into a large corporation.

In 1900, when the business was reorganized, Mr. Park, who had always been recognized as the controlling and dominant factor in the business, was elected President of the corporation, and he continued at the head of affairs until failing health compelled him to give up the active management of the business. He left two sons, George C. Park and Hobart J. Park.

Mr. Park had large estates in Harrison and Rye. He was a member of the Union League, Manhattan, American Yacht, and New York Yacht Clubs, the Aldine Association, and the American Museum of Natural History, a Director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, the Bank of the Metropolis, the Plaza Bank, and of the New York County National Bank, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange.

Stricken While Playing Pinochle.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 3.—While playing pinochle in a tournament at the Young Men's Democratic Club on Thursday evening John Martinson was stricken with paralysis. The game was being contested closely and Mr. Martinson became excited. Suddenly he sank back in his chair in a semi-conscious condition. He was removed to his home, on East Broad Street, where he died soon afterward. He had been in business as a tailor in this city for twenty-five years. He was sixty-three years old and left a widow and three sons.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Hugh Lamb.

Hugh Lamb, an architect, died yesterday morning in his home, in Arlington Avenue, East Orange, N. J. He had been ill for about two weeks with typhoid fever. He was born in Scotland fifty-four years ago. Twenty years ago he moved from this city to East Orange. A widow, three sons, and five daughters survive him.

Mr. Lamb's work included the Barnard College Building and the German-American Building, at Liberty and Nassau Streets. He also planned several of the buildings in the Oranges. Although Mr. Lamb never held any political office, he was interested in civic affairs, and he was identified with several municipal reform movements. For twenty-three years he was an active member of the New England Society of the Oranges, and was one of the most prominent temperance workers in Essex County as a member of the Advisory Board of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Obituary Notes.

LYMAN T. LAWTON, widely known as an electrical inventor, died at Meriden, Conn., yesterday, aged fifty-five years. He was formerly President of the Automatic Lighting Company and the Connecticut Telephone and Electric Company.

JOHN J. HEALEY, who died at his home in Saratoga yesterday, was for years a member of the Board of Education there. For thirty years he was attached to the United States Hotel at Saratoga, and previously was identified with the Walworth Manufacturing Company of Boston. He was born in Boston fifty-nine years ago.

GEORGE PALLISER, architect, died yesterday at the age of fifty-four years, in his home in Dobbs Ferry. He had been in business in this city for thirty years. He was born in England. His first book on plans was issued in 1876, and it supplied the ideas for the construction of many thousands of residences. He was also the author of many other books.

CHARLES U. COTTING, one of the heaviest holders of real estate in Boston, as owner and trustee of numerous large properties, died last night from heart disease at his residence in Commonwealth Avenue, Boston. He leaves a son, Charles E. Cotting, a trustee of several large estates, and a brother, Amos Cotting, also in the real estate business.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TUTTLE, one of seven students of Union College, Schenectady, who in November, 1833, founded the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, died yesterday in his home in Bath, N. Y. The only survivor now of the seven founders of the Psi Upsilon society is Gen. Edward Martindale of San Diego, Cal. Mr. Tuttle was a merchant in this city from 1848 to 1868. He retired from active business life in 1878.

Princeton Honor Men Chosen.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, April 3.—The senior appointments for the One hundred and fifty-sixth annual commencement of the university were made to-day by the Faculty. The Latin salutatory was awarded to Frank Smith of Fricks, Penn., and the valedictory to Corwin Howell of Newark, N. J. President Wilson said that the standing of these two men was almost the same and the highest in several years.

DIED.

CUTHBERT.—On April 2, J. H. Cuthbert.
Funeral Monday, April 6, 2:30 P. M., Grace Church, Plainfield, N. J. Train leaves foot Liberty St., 1:20.

DAVISON.—William John Davison, at his late residence, 106 West 77th St., aged 70 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

LUTZ.—On Thursday morning, April 2, 1903, Louis, beloved husband of Elizabeth Lutz.
Funeral at his late residence, at corner of 181st St., Morris Av., Bronx, Sunday, April 5, 1903, at 2 P. M.

McQUADE.—On Thursday, April 2, 1903, John McQuade, beloved husband of Rose Murphy.
Relatives

Religious Notices.

CALVARY CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST.—Dr. MacArthur preaches 11 and 8. Evening subject: "Christ's Triumphal Entry into Jerusalem." Special Easter music.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 42D ST., WEST of Broadway. Frank M. Goodchild, Pastor.—11 A. M. sermon, fifteenth, cor. Stilwell and Surf P. M., "The Dying Anguish." Everybody welcome. Miss Ethel Ellis, violinist, will play at night.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2 West 46th St.
Rev. R. F. JOHNSTON, D. D., Pastor.
Worship at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the pastor. Bible school 9:45 A. M. YOUNG LADIES' & YOUNG MEN'S CLASSES.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Howard Judson, pastor, will preach 10:45 and 8:00. Special Evangelistic Passion Week services. Preaching by the pastor every night.

Madison Av. Baptist Church, Cor. 31st St. REV. GEORGE C. LORIMER, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning topic: "Christ's Resurrection and the Spiritual Body." Evening topic: "The Hand of Destiny." Sunday school 9:45 A. M. All welcome.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, 5TH Av., near 126th St., W. O. Bitting, Pastor.—11 A. M., "The Triumphal Entry." 7:45 P. M., "A Most Unconscious of His Guest." Services nightly 8 P. M. Monday, Dr. Howard L. Jones; Tuesday, Dr. Ira Landrith; Wednesday, Dr. John Humphrey; Thursday, Dr. C. E. Jefferson; Friday, Dr. Lyman Abbott. Every one invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 34th St., Rev. C. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Public worship, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preaching by the Pastor at both services.
10-minute organ recital preceding evening service, 7:45 P. M. Bible class, conducted by Dr. William H. Thomson.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MANHATTAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Broadway and 76th St., Rev. M. A. STIMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 A. M. Evening vesper service, with sermon, at 8 P. M.

PILGRIM (CONGREGATIONAL), MADISON Av. and 121st St., Rev. Frank E. Drendell, Pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., Rev. Ewer E. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.—8, 11, and 4 o'clock. Preacher, the rector.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 30th St.—The rector, Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and at 4:30 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 71ST ST., Rev. George Alexander Strong, Rector.—Regular services, 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The rector preaching. Daily week services 10 and 5. Good Friday, 11 and 8.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Low masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Procession, high mass and sermon, (rector,) 10:45. Evensong and sermon, (rector,) 4.

CHURCH OF THE ARCHANGEL, ST. NICHOLAS Av. and 115th Street, Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—Services in the unfinished auditorium, morning and evening, at usual hour, till further notice. Bishop Potter will administer confirmation at the evening service, Palm Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. AND 10th St. (Grace), Rev. J. Cleveland Cady, (Rector.)
Morning service and sermon, 11 A. M.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
"Stabat Mater" ..... Rossini
Evening service and sermon, 8 P. M.
Holy Week: Service and addresses at 5 P. M.
Good Friday: Devotional service, 12 M. to 3 P. M.
Seats free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Fifth Avenue, Above 45th Street.
Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.
8 a.m., Holy Communion.
11 a.m., Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector.
4 p.m., Evensong; Preacher, Rev. John Williams.
8 p.m., Evening Prayer; Preacher, Rev. G. A. Carstensen.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, a Neighborhood Church of the People, 9th Av. and 28th St., the Rev. ROBERT LEWIS FADDOCK, Rector.—Services at 8, 10:45, 4 and 7:45; special preachers Wednesday and Sunday evenings.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 5 E. 29th.—Last week of the LENT MISSION. Father Huntington will preach every day; also the Good Friday Passion Sermons. Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; and DAILY at 10, 12:30, 3:30, and 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY, 334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer, Holy Communion; Preacher, the Rector ..... 11 o'clock
Evening Prayer ..... 4:15 o'clock
Choral Litany; preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 8 P. M.

GOOD FRIDAY.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, Rev. Dr. Rushton ..... 10:30 o'clock
Meditations on The Passion, conducted by the Rector ..... 12 noon to 3 P. M.
Evening Prayer ..... 8 o'clock

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT, 45, 27e, rue estes.—Services religieux le dimanche à 10h. ½ du matin et 8h. du soir. Rev. A. Witmeyer, recteur.

HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74TH ST. AND PARK Av.—Rev. Walter E. Bentley, rector, preaches at 11 and at 8 P. M. on "The Fall of Jerusalem."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Avenue and 44th Street, the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Celebration of the holy Communion at 8 o'clock. Regular morning service at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. Dr. Greer will preach.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 84TH ST., NEAR Central Park West, Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE, Rector.—Services 7:30, 11, and 8.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av. and 55th St.—Services, Sunday, 11 and 8. Next Thursday evening at 8, Union Communion. Rev. Drs. Lowe and Steele will speak. Good Friday, at 11.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Holy Trinity.—Rev. Dr. Armand Keller, pastor. Divine service in the Y. M. C. A. Building, 318 West 57th St., 11 A. M.; Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF ST. James, Madison Av. and 126 St., Dr. Remensnyder, Pastor.—Rite of confirmation, 11 A. M. Service daily in Holy Week.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF the Advent, Broadway and 93rd St., Rev. G. Sarstedt, Pastor.—Services 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Sunday school 9:30 A. M.

AT TEMPLE BETH-EL, 5TH AV. AND 76TH St.—Religious services at 11 A. M.; Rev. Dr. S. Schulman will lecture; subject, "The Social Unrest." Seats free. All welcome.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5TH AV. AND 43D ST.—Sunday, 11:30 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman on "How to Find the Joys of Life." All welcome.

AT EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, Near 8th Av., Rev. ARTHUR JAMIESON, Pastor.—Morning, 10:45. Evening, 7:45, preaching by the pastor.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 35th, Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon by the pastor; 4 P. M., cantata, "St. Mary Magdalen," Stainer.

DR. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS will preach in Grace M. E. Church, West 104th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., at 11 and 8. Evening subject, "When the Devil Tempts Your Mortgage."

JANE STREET METHODIST CHURCH.—Morning worship and prayer meeting, 10:15. Frank Mott Gaston, preaching 10:45, 7:45. Dr. C. W. McPherson, vested choir, special music, processionals. Prof. Parsons Cole, Sabbath school, 2:30, William D. Udell, Superintendent; Epworth League, 6:30, Miss Jessie Godsen. You are invited.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Cor. 60th St., REV. WALLACE MacMULLEN, D. D., Pastor.
Preaching by the pastor at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Morning subject, "The Soul's Champion." Evening subject, "A Claim of Royalty." Sunday school at 9:30 A. M.
Services during the next week every evening except Monday and Saturday at 8 o'clock, with short sermons by the pastor.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. and 14th St.
Rev. Robert Bagnall, Pastor.
Preaching, 10:45 and 7:45 by Rev. Lindsay B. Longacre. The Lord's Supper Thursday evening. Friday, the Temple Choir will sing The Crucifixion.
Honolulu Choir To-night.

PARK CHURCH, 51st St., near 7th Av.—Rev. E. A. DENT, Pastor. Services 11 and 8.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 266 West 76th St., near Columbus Av., Rev. JAMES OLIVER WILSON, D. D., Pastor. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by REV. GEORGE P. EVERHART, D. D., Washington, D. C.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 86 West End Av. and 86th St.
REV. GEORGE P. EVERHART, D. D., Pastor.
PALM SUNDAY.—SPECIAL MUSIC.
Sermons by the Pastor, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Prayer service Wednesday evening, 8 o'clock.

THE WASHINGTON SQUARE CHURCH, West 4th St., between the Square and 8th Av.
Rev. Dr. JOHN J. REED, Pastor.
Preaching 10:45 and 7:45 by Rev. Dr. J. T. Robbins of Montclair, N. J.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon, service at 4:30 o'clock. The concluding sermon in the series on "Salvation." THE FINAL CONSUMMATION." Preacher, the Rev. Professor Francis C. Hall, D. D.
COURSE OF PUBLIC LECTURES, His Foundation, on "The Exploration of Syria and Palestine," by Frederick Jones Bliss, Ph. D., on Monday, April 6th, and Wednesday, April 8th, in the Adams Chapel, at 5 P. M.
All are welcome.

ERICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street.
Ministers:
William R. Richards, D. D.,
Henry Sloane Coffin.
Services Sunday, April 5th,
Dr. Richards
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.
Young Men's Class at 10 A. M.
Weekly Evening Service, Wednesday at 8 o'clock.
Services in the church at 8 o'clock every day this week, except Saturday. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Dr. Wilton Merle Smith, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Dr. Henry Van Dyke. Brick Church will open its service will be preceded by a short recital by Mr. Gibson, of appropriate devotional organ music.

HARLEM PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 125TH St., near Madison Av.—Services, 11 and 8. Rev. Daniel Bliss, pastor.

Religious Notices.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. William Merle Smith, D. D., Pastor, Rev. Wendell Prime Keeler, Assistant.—Dr. Smith will preach at 11 A. M. and Mr. Keeler at 8 P. M. communion at 4:30 P. M.; Sunday school at 3 P. M.; Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. All welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
REV. J. ROSS STEVENSON, D. D., Pastor.
Services on April 5th at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Morning Topic—"Thy Kingdom Come."
Afternoon Topic—"The Gospel's Final Appeal."
Home Sunday School and Young Men's and Young Women's Bible Classes meet at 9:45 A. M.
Preparatory Service on Friday Evening at 8:15.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St., Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 81st St.
REV. HERBERT HUNTER, D. D., PASTOR, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 73d St., Rev. Howard Agnew Johnston, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M. communion; 8 P. M. praise service, Stainer's "Daughter of Jairus."

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. corner of 24th St.—Sabbath services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. C. E. M. Parkhurst, D. D., will preach in the morning and the assistant minister, Rev. William V. Cole, in the evening. Communion service, 4 P. M. Bible School in Chapel, 2:30; classes for adults, 10 A. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street.
Howard Duffield, D. D., pastor, will preach, 11 A. M., When the King Draws Nigh; 4:30 P. M., "The Seven Words."

REV. JOHN LLOYD LEE, D. D., Westminster Presbyterian, 33rd St., near 7th Av. 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Song Service.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. ROBERT MACKENZIE, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. John Lewis Clark, D. D., Pastor's Assistant.
Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
This week will be observed as a week of prayer, with public meetings on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock.

SPRING ST. CHURCH, SPRING, NEAR VARick.—Preaching Sunday morning, 10:45; also evening, 7:45; Rev. F. E. Bates: "The Workingman and the Church."

THIRTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. James H. Hoadley, D. D., pastor, preaches Sunday, 10:45 and 7:45. Sunday School, 2:30.

UNIVERSITY PL. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of 10th St.—Public worship to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. The sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed in the afternoon and to-morrow at 4 o'clock. Sunday school and Bible classes at 9:45 A. M. Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, AMsterdam Av. and 105th St.—Rev. John Balcom Shaw, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; communion at 11; vespers at 4:30; services 8 and 8 P. M. every evening of Holy Week.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—The Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
23 Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. WAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Service on Good Friday, 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE (MARBLE) CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Note of Victory."
Evening: "Palms and Hosannas."
Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the close of the morning service.
Service Good Friday at 4 P. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. DONALD SAGE MACKAY, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Morning: "The Message of Palm Sunday for To-day."
Evening: "The Clank of the Chain."
Service Good Friday at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D.D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening Topic: "Napthali, Bearer of Good Tidings."
Service Good Friday at 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, cor. 57th St., Rev. Abbett E. Kittredge, D. D., Pastor.—The Lord's Supper will be administered at 11 A. M. to members received by Dr. Kittredge will preach at 8 P. M.; subject of evening sermon, "An Hour on Calvary."

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, (UNITARIAN,) 4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor, will preach the first sermon in a series of two on "The Passion for Immortality" at 11 A. M. All cordially invited. Pastor's Study Class after services. Sunday School in Parish House, 10 A. M. Special service on Good Friday, 8 P. M.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Corner 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11; subject—"Personality the Key to a World Theory." Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, (UNITARIAN,) 34th St. Corner Park Av.—Services 11 A. M. Dr. Savage will preach tenth sermon in series on "The Religion of Jesus"; subject, "Jesus and the Spiritual World." Sunday school, 10 o'clock, in the chapel; entrance Park Av. All cordially invited.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNity, 76 West 76th St., near West End Av.—Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Frank Oliver Hall, D. D., pastor; morning subject, "The Triumph of Jesus"; evening, "The Success That Fails; the Failure That Succeeds." Choir will render Gounod's "Gallia." Holy Week services daily at 4 P. M. Good Friday at 11 A. M. Dr. Hall will preach. Subject, "Atonement."

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, 30TH St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., the Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.—Service at 11 A. M.; sermon by the Pastor; subject, "The Sovereign Idealism of the World." Administration of the Sacrament of Baptism. Special service on Good Friday, 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS,
West 57th St., near 8th Av.,
Rev. D. Ass Blackburn, Pastor.
11 A. M.—"God Sees Me."
7:45 P. M.—"God Intended It for Good."
Everybody welcome. All seats free.

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, 187-143 West 45th St., Between 6th and 7th Avs.—Christian Science service Sundays, at 10:45 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesday evenings, at 8 o'clock. Reading rooms open daily from 9 to 5.

HENRY FRANK,
Carnegie Lyceum, Sunday, 11:15; "Problems of Immortality." Also Sunday night, 8 o'clock. 108 West 45th St.; "Concentration."

HUGH O. PENTECOST,
128 6th Av., near 4th St.—Sunday at 11 A. M., "The Long View."

LAST SUNDAY
at Old 23d St. Y. M. C. A., April 5th, 3:45 P. M. Rev. Pleasant Hunter, D. D., will speak. Solos by Mrs. Jeannette Robinson Murphy.

LENTEN SERVICE
Tuesday Evening, April 7th,
at 8:15 o'clock.
Address by—Rev. Walter E. Clifton Smith, "Christ and the Times of Dante."
Also, Midday Services at 12:30 in Holy Week. With address—Monday, Rev. Shepherd Knapp.
Tuesday, Rev. R. F. Johnston, D.D.
Wednesday, Mr. Robert E. Speer.
Thursday, Mr. Robert E. Speer.
Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New York, 7 East 15th Street.
All Women Cordially Invited.

MORAVIAN CHURCH, LEXINGTON AV. AND 30th St., Rev. H. C. GERHARD, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 A. M.; subject, "The Redemption."

"SEVEN LAST WORDS OF OUR SAVIOUR on the Cross." Mercadante will be sung at St. Mark's, 10th St. and 2d Av., Sunday at 8 P. M. Solo quartette, full chorus, Mr. John C. Dempsey, choirmaster. All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome. Other services 8 and 11 A. M.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, CARnegie Hall, 57th St. and 7th Av.—Sunday morning, April 5th, at 11:15 o'clock, lecture by Mr. Wm. M. Salter, leader of Chicago Ethical Society; subject, "The Blessings and Dangers of a Home." All interested are invited.

SPIRITUALISM.—First Association, Tuxedo, Madison Av. and 66th St., Sunday, at 8 and 8. Miss Margaret Cole, phenomenal medium, will demonstrate immortality. Excellent music.

SWAMI ABHEDANANDA OF INDIA WILL lecture during April at 102 East 58th St., at 11 A. M., subject to-morrow, "Worship of God."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 144 LENOX AV., near 122d St.—Public lecture Sunday night, 8 P. M., "Common Sense Theosophy," by Mr. Alexander Fullerton.

"Stabat Mater" to be Sung.

Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is to be repeated at the 4 o'clock service to-morrow in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street. The soloists, Mrs. A. D. Lippincott, soprano; Mrs. Magdalene Perry MacBride, contralto; John Young, tenor; H. W. Rose, bass, will be assisted by a chorus of thirty mixed voices under the direction of Charles Heinroth, choirmaster.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—F. H. Prince, Boston, and Byron L. Smith, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Aind V. Stone, Chicago; Erskine M. Phelps, Chicago; Samuel Mather, Cleveland, and Eugene Davis, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Capt. C. J. Snow, United States Navy, and Col. D. A. James, Mississippi.

PLAZA—Theodore Rockefeller, Chicago, and H. H. Woods, Pittsburg.

MANHATTAN—Col. J. V. Spring, United States Army, and Sir Martin Conway, London.

PARK AVENUE—M. J. Lagunas, Peruvian Consul General, and United States Consul General Smythe to Hull, England.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. Gov. Frank Higgins, Olean, and J. W. Wallace, Santiago de Cuba.

FIFTH AVENUE—Alfonso Simonson, Havana.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for April 12, 1903.

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SUBJECT—The Resurrection.—I. Cor., xv., 20-21, 51-58.

GOLDEN TEXT—Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.—I. Cor., xv., 20.

Among all the events which have happened in the world's history, the resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth from the dead stands by itself. Nothing like it ever occured before or since. We have, to be sure, accounts of others who have been dead, and have come back to life again, but never under conditions to be at all compared with His death and resurrection. In the Old Testament, for instance, we read of one who was dead and cast "into the sepulchre of Elisha; and when the man was let down, and touched the bones of Elisha, he revived and stood up on his feet." (II. Kings, xiii., 21.) In the vision of Ezekiel also, which may have been a real vision of a great battlefield, "very many, and very dry, bones in the open valley lived and stood up upon their feet, an exceeding great army," (Ezek., xxxvii., 1-10.)

In the New Testament, the daughter of Jairus, who had but just died, (Mk., v., 35-42;) the son of the widow of Nain, who was about to be buried, (Lu., vii., 11-15;) Lazarus, the brother of Mary and Martha, who had lain in the grave four days, (John, xi., 1-44,) and at the crucifixion, many who had long been buried, (Matt., xxvii., 52-53,) arose from death to live again upon the earth.

But not in any of these cases was it by their own volition. Jesus, and Jesus alone, of all the sons of men, could say of His life, "No man taketh it from Me; but I lay it down of Myself. I have power to lay it down, and I have power to take it again." (John, x., 18.) And the sequel shows that it was no mere assumption. The circumstances attending His resurrection were also very remarkable and very significant. When He was born in Bethlehem, when He was baptized, when He went about doing good, when He taught, when He was crucified, when He was buried, when He ascended into heaven—in fact, every incident of His life upon earth was apparently witnessed by others. The only ordinary exceptions were His seasons of temptation and private prayer. These, like ours, were known only to Himself and His Father in heaven. Of all other incidents, however, there were some who could testify that they actually took place, because they had seen them. But not so of the resurrection. No human eye ever saw that. Important as it was, therefore, there never was any one who could testify of his or her own knowledge that it actually occurred. And yet there is no fact in all history that is better attested.

Moreover, none of His enemies ever saw Him after He arose. To His friends alone was this privilege granted. For there is no record that any chief priest, any elder, any scribe, any high Roman official, any learned rabbi, or any of the common people ever saw Him again after his death and burial, unless he was one of His chosen disciples.

SEEN ONLY TEN TIMES.

And even His disciples did not see Him as they had seen Him before His crucifixion. This privilege was granted to them now only on rare occasions, and with ever increasingly long intervals between. During forty days He was seen only ten times as far as we know—five times on that first Easter day and five times during the next thirty-nine days. The recorded occasions when "He showed Himself alive" (Acts, i., 3) were as follows:

On the Day of the Resurrection.

1. To Mary Magdalene, (Mk., xvi., 9; John, xx., 11-17.)

2. To at least three other women, (Matt., xxviii., 9; Lu., xxiv., 10.)

3. To Simon Peter, (Lu., xxiv., 34; I. Cor., xv., 5.)

4. To Cleopas and his companion, (Lu., xxiv., 13; Mk., xvi., 12.)

5. To a number of disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being absent, (Mk., xvi., 14; Lu., xxiv., 36-43; John, xx., 19-24.)

During the Next Thirty-nine Days.

6. To a number of disciples in Jerusalem, Thomas being present, (John, xx., 26-29.)

7. To Peter and others on the Sea of Galilee, (John, xxi., 1-24.)

8. To "above five hundred brethren at once," probably on a mountain in Galilee, (Matt., xxviii., 16; I. Cor., xv., 6.)

9. To the Apostle James, (I. Cor. xv., 7.)

10. To a number of disciples at His ascension near Bethany, (Lu., xxiv., 50-51; Acts, i., 9, 11.)

Within a year after this He also again appeared and spake "in the Hebrew tongue," to Saul of Tarsus, (Acts, ix., 1-19; I. Cor., xv., 8.) Thus the proofs that He had actually risen from the dead were then "many," infallible, (Acts, i., 3,) cumulative, and conclusive. At first He was seen by only one, but at last "He was seen of above five hundred," and the number has ever been increasing, and will continue to increase, until it is "a great multitude which no man can number." (Rev., vii., 9.)

Moreover, when any did see Him between His death and His ascension, He appeared to them exactly as He had always done before His crucifixion. He appeared in the same flesh, and wore the same garments. He talked and walked with them as before. He ate the same food, and He was known of them, not only by the old familiar voice, but by the old familiar manner of breaking bread with them. So that there was no doubt whatever in their minds that it was actually He with whom they walked, and talked, and ate. But they did not see Him at all times as before. When they did see Him it was only by a personal revelation of Himself to each one. No one then believed that it was true that He had risen on any other testimony, even if that testimony was given by angels from heaven—by those who had themselves seen Him—or by His own exposition of the Scriptures to them. In every case it was by His own revelation of Himself when, and as, it pleased Him.

But when each one saw Him for himself, or herself, he or she knew that He was alive, and having once seen Him they were just as sure of it when they did not see Him, as when they were, at first. And so it has been ever since. No one ever knows practically of a risen Saviour, unless he has actually seen Him. To all others, His rising from the dead is only an incident of history, and has no more vital influence upon life and hope than any other incident which is accepted as a matter of knowledge, and of fact. The knowledge of Christ's resurrection, like every other feature of His redemption, must therefore be experimental. It was so in the beginning. It is so now. None of His disciples who actually saw Him after His resurrection, therefore, had any advantage over those to whose faith He has since revealed Himself.

"THE SON OF GOD."

Such are the essential facts connected with the resurrection of Jesus—it was by His own volition—it was unseen of men—to every disciple it was an indisputable fact because he had the witness of it in himself. With these facts before us, we can easily appreciate the emphasis with which the apostle declares its importance when he says, "If Christ hath not been raised, your faith is vain; ye are yet in your sins. If of all men most pitiable," (verses 17-19, R. V.) In other words, he virtually says, that the incarnation might have taken place—Jesus might have taught all that He did—He might have lived among men "without sin" during the life of a whole generation—he might even have died upon the cross—and yet man would have had no Saviour. For there would have been no proof that what He did, and taught, and suffered, was acceptable to God for our salvation.

The resurrection of Jesus, however, proved as nothing else had done in all of His ministry, that He was more than a teacher come from God, who justified His claims by doing great and gracious miracles—more than a prophet of profound wisdom to discern and reprove hypocrisy, and everything false in character and deed—more than a man of unexampled holiness whose life was a model for every other life—and more than a great reformer who willingly laid down His life in support of His principles. His teaching—His life—His miracles—and His death—did indeed indicate that one like Him had never been known before—and three times the voice of God from heaven had declared "This is My Beloved Son"—but all of these, men could and did explain as belonging to simply an extraordinary man. When He rose from the dead, however, by His own volition, it was declared with a power which could not be resisted, or explained away, that He was indeed exactly what He claimed to be—"The Son of God." (Rom., i., 4.)

The mere resurrection of God set His seal to the stoning work of Jesus Christ, and certified that it was the work of His own Son and acceptable to Himself. Without that seal all of His work would have been of no more practical or legal value than the finished proclamation of a King, or the well-considered conditions of a treaty or the unanimously enacted statute of Congress or the carefully drawn will of a testator, would be without the signature required by the law. The resurrection furnished the signature.

Moreover, the resurrection proved that the work of redemption was completely finished when Jesus died upon the cross. For then He had paid the full penalty of sin, which is death. Therefore, it is distinctly said that He "was delivered for our offenses, and was raised again for our justification." (Rom., iv., 25.) This remarkable passage has been interpreted as certifying that the resurrection was necessary to complete our justification. On the contrary, it clearly asserts that our justification was already completed before He rose, even when He Himself pronounced His work "finished" and died upon the cross. Otherwise the words "for" must have a different meaning in the second member of the sentence from the one it plainly and necessarily has in the first. Therefore, if it means that Jesus was delivered up to death "for" or "because of" or "on account of" "our offenses"—because we had sinned—then it must mean that He was raised again "for" or "because of" or "on account of" "our justification"—because we had been justified. For when He died the law was fully satisfied in its demand for both obedience and penalty; for the one by His life, for the other by His death.

ADAM AND CHRIST.

In the application of all this to our condition it will be noticed that the Apostle puts Adam and Christ in opposition to each other. The one he calls "the first man," the other "the second man." (v. 47.) And every man, he says, has his standing before God and His law, as he is represented by one or the other of these two men; he is either "in Adam" or he is "in Christ." (v. 22.) They are, therefore, our representatives or substitutes just as every man "in Congress" or "in Parliament," by the member from his district. The Scriptural argument which grows out of this fact may be briefly stated as follows:

In Adam	In Christ
All are condemned	All are redeemed.
Because	Because
He broke the law,	He satisfied the law,
Became	Was made
A Sinner,	A Sin Offering
Died,	Rose again,
And saw corruption.	And saw no corruption.
Therefore	Therefore
All "In Adam,"	All "In Christ"
Must Die.	Must Live.

Thus these two men—Adam, who was made in the image of God, and Christ, the Son of God, who was made in the image of man—stand for us very much, only on an infinitely higher plane, as Goliath stood for the Philistines, and David for the children of God, in Ephesdammim. (I. Sam., xvii.) The victory of either was the victory of all whom he represented.

Therefore when death—the penalty of sin—comes to him who is "in Christ," it finds him still clothed with the body which he had when "in Adam." Like the giant of Gath, it therefore boastingly claims him for its own, saying: "Come to me, and I will give thy flesh unto the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field." (I. Sam., xvii., 44.)

But the believer hears the voice of his Divine David saying, "O death, I will be thy plagues; O grave, I will be thy destruction." (Hos., xiii., 14.) So when death seizes upon his body, it has not conquered him. It has only delivered him out of captivity to the flesh, and with the triumphant shout "O death! Where is thy sting? O grave! Where is thy victory?" his immortal spirit which is "in Christ," goes to be forever with its Lord, (I. Thess., iv., 17.) For "the sting of death is sin, and the strength of sin is the law, but through the atonement of his Redeemer, "the victory." (R. V.) "Sin, which is the sting of death, is destroyed, and "death is swallowed up in victory." (Verses 54-56.) Even that "vile body," as the Apostle calls it, (Phil., iii., 21,) which he has seized shall be delivered out of his power and be "fashioned like unto His glorious body," when he redeemed it, for "when He shall appear we shall be like Him," (I. John., iii., 2.)

As His resurrection body, therefore, was the same that He had before His death, and yet a very different body, so will it probably be with us when we are made "like Him." How it will be changed we cannot now know, any more than we can now understand how it changes even in this life. For scientists tell us that it does change and become entirely renewed every seven years. If so, the man of seventy has appeared among men in ten different bodies since he was a child of seven, and yet he has always been the same—known and dealt with as such from time to time. So in the resurrection "this corruptible must put on incorruption," (V. 53,) but "God giveth it a body" as it pleaseth Him, (V. 38.) And whatsoever pleaseth Him will certainly "satisfy" every one that is "in Christ." (Psalms, xvii., 15.)

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

Why does the resurrection of Jesus stand by itself as a fact in history?

What is said of witnesses of His resurrection and of His appearance among men?

What are the recorded instances when "He showed Himself alive"?

In what form did He appear to His disciples and how were they assured that He had risen?

How does the Apostle declare the importance of Christ's resurrection and what did it give concerning Himself?

What did it prove concerning our redemption?

How are the representative characters of Adam and of Christ stated and illustrated?

What is the victory of the believer over death and what is said of his resurrection body?

MR. DEPEW ON JOHN WESLEY.

Senator Eulogizes the Founder of Methodism—Fund for Superannuated Ministers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 3.—Senator Chauncey M. Depew delivered a eulogy on John Wesley before the Methodist Episcopal Conference here to-night, the occasion being the celebration of the bicentennial of Wesley's birth. The services were held in the Trinity Church. In his address Mr. Depew said:

"Wesley is immortal because of the adaptability of the truth represented by him to all stations in life, all conditions in diverse and widely-separated communities, and all ages of the world.

"It is a common saying indicative of current thought that 'money talks.' Judged by these standards, far from being a base one, when the money is contributed and is used for high purposes, the twentieth century gifts by Methodists have no parallel. The vast sum, counting its millions by the number of the centuries of the Christian era, poured into churches, colleges, seminaries, and missions, is to work still greater wonders than ever in the up-building of character which makes citizenship, and the principles and institutions which serve both God and Government.

"Many years ago, I visited for the first time Westminster Abbey. No spot in the world is so impressive to the student of English history and literature. I stood at last before a slab upon which was a bust of John Wesley, and under it this simple inscription: 'All the world is my parish.' My thoughts ran rapidly backward. I saw this young man of Oxford University entering the ministry of the established church with a future full of promise for its highest honors and rewards. I saw him persecuted, despised, churches closed against him, mobs raising around him, the companion and savior of the poor and the lowly, the unfortunate, the persecuted and the oppressed.

"I saw him when a strong church and a great following had increased the hatred of his contemporaries while his power commanded their respect. And now, his statue and name were triumphantly enshrined by those who would have destroyed him in life, among the oldest and most venerated, honored, and loved of England's mighty dead."

There was great enthusiasm among the ministers at the conference in the afternoon over the announcement that the Laymen's Association of the New York Conference, which held its annual meeting here to-day, had pledged itself to exert every effort to raise $250,000 for the relief of the superannuated ministers. The laymen were escorted before the conference and the President, Senator Charles B. McClellan of Dobbs Ferry, advocated making the fund $500,000. He said that there were thirty-six hundred ministers who now have charges who ought to be retired.

NEW YORK EAST CONFERENCE.

Candidates Admitted and an Address Made by Dr. Raymond.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., April 3.—At the New York East Conference these candidates for admission were elected: Elder, Henry H. Du Bois, West Hampton Beach; Deacons, William G. Griffin, New York City; Edwin M. Pickup, Nichols, Conn., and B. Danforth Lewis, Brooklyn. Bishop Goodsell made the address to the new members.

On motion of Dr. Buckley the conference voted to reconsider the motion passed Tuesday to make the order of the day today the report of the Committee on Superannuated Preachers, and this matter was made the order of the day for to-morrow morning. This action was taken to allow the Rev. Dr. E. P. Raymond, President of Wesleyan University, to address the conference on behalf of the institution.

NEWARK CONFERENCE WORK.

Indications of Transfers in the Districts—Increase of Number of Students in Drew Seminary.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., April 3.—Bishop Warren and the Presiding Elders of the Newark Methodist Conference have been arranging the list of transfers and other changes. The list will include about sixty changes. The Newark district will have about eight, including new pastors for St. Paul's Church and the South Market Street Church of this city, and possibly the Ferry, Maplewood, and Verona Churches. In the Jersey City district about twenty changes are to be made, including the appointment of an assistant in the First Church, Hoboken.

ADVANCE IN WINDOW GLASS.

Prices to Go Up as Result of the Early Closing of American Factories.

Frank S. Waller of 290 Broadway, Secretary of the Glass Dealers' Protective Association, said yesterday that an early advance in prices might be expected. Mr. Waller said:

"The recent decision of the manufacturers of window glass to cease operation on April 15 has brought about a complete change of conditions in the window glass situation, and from the best authorities it is understood that an advance in price soon may be expected.

"The window glass factories, usually cease operation on June 30, therefore such an early stoppage as April 15 must curtail production to a large extent. One-third of the factories are already closed, and 60 per cent of all the others will shut down on April 15.

"The Belgian market is in an unsettled condition. Nearly one-half of the factories there have ceased operation, and labor troubles are threatened. The early closing of the American factories should naturally advance the prices on foreign glass considerably."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

JACOBS & RUSSNOOR.—Jacobs & Rubinoor, manufacturers of children's dresses, at 149 Spring Street, who made an assignment on March 17, had their property reassigned to them yesterday, having made a settlement with their creditors.

PETITIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

SAMUEL GLASER.—Judge Holt has appointed Henry E. Barnes, Jr., receiver of the assets of Samuel Glaser, wholesale dealer in millinery novelties at 41 Bond Street, against whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on March 26 on the application of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, who said the liabilities were more than $4,000.

SIMON R. LEWENGOOD.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Simon R. Lewengood, manufacturer of children's clothing at 152 Wooster Street, show liabilities to the amount of $6,798 and nominal assets to the amount of $7,052, consisting of stock, $2,124; machinery, $3,015; notes and accounts, $1,007, and cash, $4. Among the creditors are the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, $1,000, secured; Abe Lewengood, $2,000, and Jonas Munker, $1,600.

LEVIN & AUERBACH.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against David Levin and Harry Auerbach, who compose the firm of Levin & Auerbach, manufacturers of clothing at 128 Bleecker Street, by the Varick Bank, a creditor for $1,041. It was alleged that the firm had committed acts that they allowed a creditor, Abraham Kressin, to obtain a preference by legal proceedings. He entered a judgment against them on March 31 for $1,085, and the Sheriff removed all the stock, estimated to be worth $3,000, under a writ. Judge Holt of the United States District Court appointed Isidor Grayford receiver of the assets. The liabilities are more than $10,000.

PROGRESSIVE LABEL COMPANY.—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Progressive Label Company of 43 and 45 East Eighth Street by William Wright of Wright & Graham, creditors for $1,707 for taps. The company manufactured labels for cotton linen, and clothing. It was alleged that it is insolvent and that on March 24 it made a payment of $200 to Louis Sittner to prefer him. It was alleged also that in the past two weeks the company had failed to deposit its collections in the bank where it kept its account, and that the petitioner had been unable to ascertain what has become of the money collected. The company was incorporated on Jan. 11, 1902, with a capital stock of $12,000.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 145 failures in the United States during the week, against 175 for the previous week, and 176, 188, 182, and 190 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899. The Middle States had 48, New England 15, Southern 22, Western 34, Northwestern 14, Pacific 10, and Territories 2. Canada had 18, against 16 for the preceding week. About 80 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of $5,000 or less, and 7 per cent. had from $5,000 to $25,000 capital.

A Correction.

J. F. Frederichs, Cashier of the German-American Bank, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday, said that the bank had no dealings with the bankrupt firm of Feinner & Feldstein, and has no interest in the firm's affairs, as reported.

Judgments.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

ARNE, Horace J. and Edith G.—Lehrbeck & Betz Eagle Brewing Company... 821
ACKER, John B. and Alice—A. Wuensch... 183
ANDREWS, Charles C.—City of New York 204
ARCHITECTS' REALTY COMPANY—City of New York... 204
AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY—M. Schwartz... 1,380
BURNEY, Emma—J. H. Marsh, costs... 85
BUCKLEY, George—H. Cluff, costs... 32
BROWN, Henry—J. D. Thompson... 177
BALDWIN, Stephen C.—D. McL. Shaw... 2,413
BELLIS, Orazi—W. Thalberg... 61
BAMBERGER, Hilda—C. Joseph... 94
BLUMENTHAL, C. Mitchell—J. Wood... 24
BROWN, Julia F.—M. Danziger, costs... 106
BROWN, Julia F.—W. E. Strong, trustee, costs... 105
BROBERG, Esther C.—C. Otto... 458
BROWN, Delaware C.—F. Martin... 198
BLOOM, Jacob—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs... 110
CAMPBELL, Horace J.—L. Bamberger and another... 290
CONIGLIO, Salvator P.—City of New York... 204
CONIGLIO, Salvator P.—City of New York... 204
DOERING, James—City of New York... 204
EINSTEIN, Alice—S. Barnstein... 60
EGAN, Patrick K.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs... 78
FISHER, Harry—F. W. Enge & Sons Company... 252
FEDER, Jost—W. C. Damron... 43
GROGAN, James F.—the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York—P. W. Cullinan, Commissioner... 1,808
HOWE, James P. and Frank L.—Metropolitan—Onondaga County Milk Association... 295
HENRY, Martin L. and William W. Muser—F. Enesel, Jr... 103
HUME, Henry J.—S. Hume... 505
HOPKINS, Charles W.—Schwartz & Co. 204
HEXTER, Solomon K.—N. Fernbacher... 38
ISAAC, Morris, and Samuel D. Rosenfeld—C. F. Kruse... 119
ISAAC, Morris, and Samuel D. Rosenfeld—C. F. Kruse... 204
INGRAHAM, Daniel P.—S. Brockway, administrator... 815
KELLOGG, Louis L.—G. Barrie and another... 80
KARSTEN, Herman—M. I. Ritterman and another... 97
LANGLEY, John—A. J. McCullum... 197
LEWIS, Morris—J. Nachtigall... 110
LOMONTE, Frank C.—J. Solomon... 48
MILLS, Harrison C.—W. A. Higgins... 219
McCORMACK, John—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs... 111
MERCANTILE COMPANY—Manhattan Rubber Manufacturing Company of New York... 400
MILLER, Dwight D.—H. B. Auchincloss... 168
MENDELL, Lena—J. F. Hanley... 187
NATIONAL GRAMAPHONE CORPORATION—H. E. Fletcher... 120
MIENSTED, Charles—K. Dotzner... 76
NANN, William H.—A. Koenig and another... 42
NICHOLS, Georgiana—W. G. Park, costs... 155
OLUTT, Mary F., and Harriet M. Young—W. A. Greiner... 61
OLSON, Carl L.—Metropolitan Street Railway Company, costs... 112
ROSENWEIG, Marcus—S. Bisen... 63
SILVERSTEIN, William J.—M. Arouson... 91
STONE, Max and Rosetta—S. Granbart... 100
SCHMANDER, Mary—J. E. Geary... 378
SMITH, George M.—J. W. Hough and another, costs... 123
TAYLOR, Bruce—City of New York... 854
WEISER, Joseph—N. S. Kallman... 60
WEIR, Martin—J. H. Carl... 67
SITTEL, Charles P.—E. E. Niles... 100

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises	5:42	Sun sets	6:37
Moon sets	12:27		

High Water This Day.

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Sandy Hook	12:04	Gov. Isl'd	12:17
Hell Gate	2:16		
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	12:35	Gov. Isl'd	12:41
Hell Gate	2:37		

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alsace, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Altes, Port au Prince and Jacmel	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Alex, Cartagena	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Cincinnatian, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caracas, via Guayra and Porto Rico	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*3:30 P. M.	
Cuidad, Argentina, Para, Montevideo and Uruguay	9:00 A. M.	
Columbia, Glasgow	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Ems, Galveston, Bremen		
Gera, Walderseer, Hamburg		10:00 A. M.
Gallia, Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	
Island, Denmark	11:00 A. M.	
Minnehaha, London		10:00 A. M.
Numidian, Glasgow		1:30 P. M.
Nueva Carlos, Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Panama, Colon	12:30 P. M.	
Prinz Wilhelm, Kingston, Santiago and Colon	10:00 A. M.	
Prussian, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Rhaetia, Naples		
Westbrook, Antwerp and Ghent	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Havre (Transpacific mail), Venezuela, Brazil and Argentine Republic	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Trave, Naples and Genoa	11:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

Lake XIII, Cadiz and Genoa		

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda and West Indies	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

Citta di Napoli, Italy	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
El Rio, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	8:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

Antilla, Bahamas	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
	*12:30 P. M.	
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull		
Oceanic, Liverpool	11:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Salina, Galveston		3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

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(Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 8, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of Japan. Merchandise for United States Pacific Islands and Samoan Islands cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and specially addressed matter for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 20, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 15, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Victoria. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 15, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Asia. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Hongkong Maru. Mails for New Zealand, Australia, (except West Australia,) New Caledonia, Fiji, Samoan, Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after March 28 and up to April 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Custom House clearance of the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., Sundays at 9:30 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Custard steamer.) Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to April 24, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji Islands, and New Caledonia, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after April 18 and up to April 28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Miowera.

Note.—Unless otherwise addressed, West Australia is forwarded via Europe; and New Zealand and Philippines via San Francisco—the quickest route. Philippines specially addressed "via Canada" or "via Europe" must be fully prepaid at the foreign rates. Hawaii is forwarded via San Francisco exclusively.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily. Mail by the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 4.

Aragonian, Jacksonville, April 2.
Malta, Gibraltar, March 25.
Belgravia, Hamburg, March 20.
Cosme, San Juan, March 31.
Cymric, Liverpool, March 27.
Havana, Havana, March 31.
Kentucky, Christiania, March 21.
Malin, Bremen, March 27.
Nicomedia, Hamburg, March 21.
Perugia, Naples, March 20.
Pontiac, Gibraltar, March 17.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 21.
Southwark, Antwerp, March 21.
Umbria, Liverpool, March 28.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

La Bretagne, Havre, March 28.
Minneapolis, London, March 28.

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Anchoria, Glasgow, March 26.
Comus, New Orleans April 1.
Duc di Galliera, Gibraltar, March 26.
El Dorado, Galveston, March 31.
Knoonland, Antwerp, March 28.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

Cevic, Liverpool, March 28.
Dagbtorg, Liverpool, March 24.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 1.
Minneapolis, Southampton, March 28.

Arrived.

SS Princess Anne, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Deutschland, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, March 24. Southampton and Cherbourg, 27th, with mdse., passengers, and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 5:45 P. M.

SS El Cid, Baker, Galveston, March 28, with mdse. to John T. Van Sickle.

SS Kansas City, Smith, Savannah, April 1, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Company.

SS Chickasaw, Delano, Baltimore, with mdse. to H. C. Foster.

Steam yacht Isis, from Nassau via Jacksonville.

SS Dunlin, (Br.,) O'Connor, Guantanamo, March 25, with sugar to Larrinaga & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7 A. M.

SS Algonquin, Hale, Jacksonville, March 30, and Charleston, April 1, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Yucatan, Smith, Cienfuegos, &c., March 26, with mdse., passengers, and mails to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:50 A. M.

SS Thordis, (Br.,) Harrison, Demerara, &c., March 20, with sugar to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:00 A. M.

SS Solivia, (Br.,) Crowley, Leghorn, &c., March 10, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Leon XIII., (Span.,) Umbert, Vera Cruz, March 26, and Havana, 30th, with mdse. and passengers to J. E. Ceballos & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Eastern Prince, (Br.,) Jones, Santos, &c., March 4, with coffee and mdse. to J. G. Seager & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 5:30 P. M.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, N. J., at 9:30 P. M., southwest, strong breeze; cloudy, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Oracabessa, (Br.,) for Port Limon.
SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br., cable,) for Halifax, N. S.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, Chilito, &c.
SS Fruiera, (Nor.,) for Kingston, Ja.
SS Korona, (Br.,) for St. Croix, Barbados, &c.
SS Foxhall, for Bona.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, &c.
SS Cienfuegos, (Cuban,) for Progreso.
SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
SS Nacoochee, for Savannah.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 3.—SS Ryndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Van der Zee, from New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Eagleton, from New York, arr. at Malta April 1.

SS Cedric, (Br.,) Capt. Haddock, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Blanchard, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Tioga, (Br.,) Capt. Roos, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

SS Potsdam, (Dut.,) Capt. McDonald, for New York, sld. from Avonmouth to-day.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Ottvari, from New York for Genoa, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York, arr. at Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

SS Szczelcin, (Ger.,) Capt. Courtin, for New York, sld. from Shields yesterday.

SS Nicolai II., (Dan.,) Capt. Sonne, from New York for Copenhagen, &c., passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Norge, (Dan.,) Capt. Gundell, from New York for Christiansand and Copenhagen, passed Bull of Lewis to-day.

SS Vincenzo Sonzogno, (Ital.,) Capt. Bologna, for New York, sld. from Porto Empedocle March 28.

SS Albano, (Ger.,) Capt. Kusenhold, for New York, sld. from Hamburg March 31.

SS Alexandra, (Dan.,) Capt. Thomsen, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen March 31.

SS Heimdal, (Dan.,) Capt. Larsen, for New York, sld. from Copenhagen March 31.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from Glasgow for New York, sld. from Moville to-day.

SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Sauermann, from New York via Genoa, &c., for Constantinople, on order, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

SS Hindoman, (Br.,) Capt. Litchfield, from Yokohama, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore via Colombo and Algiers for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) Capt. Rizzo, from Genoa, New Orleans..... 3:00 P. M.
Konig Albert, Naples.....
Westbrook, Antwerp and Ghent..... 8:00 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Havre (Transpacific mail), Venezuela, Brazil and Argentine Republic..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.
Trave, Naples and Genoa..... 11:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

SUNDAY, APRIL 5.

Lake XIII., Cadiz and Genoa.....

MONDAY, APRIL 6.

Algonquin, Charleston and Jacksonville..... 3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, Bermuda and West Indies..... 4:00 P. M. 6:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, APRIL 7.

Citta di Napoli, Italy..... 8:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
El Rio, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen..... 8:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Silvia, Newfoundland..... 10:00 A. M. 12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8.

Antilla, Bahamas..... 12:00 M. 2:00 P. M.
*12:30 P. M.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville..... 3:00 P. M.
El Monte, New Orleans..... 3:00 P. M.
Hindoo, Hull.....
Oceanic, Liverpool..... 11:00 A. M. 3:00 P. M.
*1:00 P. M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam..... 7:30 A. M. 10:00 A. M.
Salina, Galveston..... 3:00 P. M.

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Dagbtorg, Liverpool, March 24.
Lampasas, Galveston, April 1.
Minneapolis, Southampton, March 28.

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SS Mackay-Bennett, (Br., cable,) for Halifax, N. S.
SS Arkansas, (Dan.,) for Copenhagen.
SS John Sanderson, (Br.,) for Valparaiso, Chilito, &c.
SS Fruiera, (Nor.,) for Kingston, Ja.
SS Korona, (Br.,) for St. Croix, Barbados, &c.
SS Foxhall, for Bona.
SS Niagara, for Tampico, &c.
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SS Jamestown, for Norfolk and Newport News.
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SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Blanchard, from New York, arr. at Glasgow yesterday.

SS Tioga, (Br.,) Capt. Roos, from Calcutta for New York, arr. at Suez to-day.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Adamson, for New York, sld. from Palermo yesterday.

SS Potsdam, (Dut.,) Capt. McDonald, for New York, sld. from Avonmouth to-day.

SS Citta di Torino, (Ital.,) Capt. Ottvari, from New York for Genoa, passed Sagres yesterday.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Verlynde, from New York, arr. at Havre at 2 P. M. to-day.

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SS Hindoman, (Br.,) Capt. Litchfield, from Yokohama, Hongkong, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Singapore via Colombo and Algiers for New York, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Regina Elena, (Ital.,) Capt. Rizzo, from Genoa, passed Gibraltar yesterday.

SS Buffoni, (Br.,) Capt. Clark, from New York for Manchester, passed Rose Head to-day.

SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Nicol, from New York for Liverpool, passed Rose Head at 9:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Canadian, (Br.,) Capt. Grant, for New York, sld. from Liverpool to-day.

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

For great purity and power of tone, tenacity of keeping in tune, durable construction, beauty of style and finish, and for reasonableness of price, the Waters Pianos have long been celebrated.

Call to see them or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

PEASE PIANOS.
128 WEST 42D ST., NEAR B'WAY.
The ideal piano for the vocalist. Big values offered in our SPRING SALE of used pianos. Pianos $5 up. $1 cit. Write for sale list and special payment plan. Renting, Exchanging.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
22 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing keyboard. Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.
Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
WATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1042—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.
The invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any one can play it. Cash or installments. Recitals daily. Warerooms, 128 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Alteration Sale.—Surprisingly low prices; Chickering, $350; Weber, $75; Colonial, $65. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 105 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 467 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 96 East 14th St.

Fine Piano—A great bargain; $110; cash or installments. 1,551 3d Av.

Excursions.

EASTER TOURS!!
Washington, D. C., 3 days, $12.
Atlantic City, 2, 3, and 9 days, $10 to $21.
St. Augustine, Savannah, 9 days, $20.
THOS. H. HENDRICKSON'S
Send for details, also European arrangements. Tourist and Ticket Office, 343 Fulton St., B'klyn.

Spring and Summer Resorts.

Texas, Mexico, California.
Southern Pacific
"Sunset Limited"
AND
"Pacific Coast Express"
DAILY.
349 Broadway, 1 Battery Pl., New York.

TRAVELLERS' INFORMATION CO., 2 PARK PL. Tourists' information gratis.

Adirondacks.

JOIN THE FASHIONABLE COTTAGE COLONY SURROUNDING THE
HOTEL CHILDWOLD
ON LAKE MASSAWEPIE IN THE
Adirondack Mountains
THE CHILDWOLD COMPANY are preparing to build camps and summer homes within the estate for prospective visitors after plans approved by the lessee, costing from one to five thousand dollars. These cottages will be rented at attractive prices. Only two cottages now vacant, are for rental.
THE HOTEL CHILDWOLD is one of the most popular of the high-class Adirondack hostelries, and already twenty cottages and camps have been erected on the border of the Lake within the Park limits, which comprise over 6,000 acres. The preserves are the finest in the Adirondack regions.
GOLF, FISHING, BOATING, DRIVING, and EVERY known Adirondack sport. Hotel accommodates 300 guests, and the social life during the season is a continuous feature. Special inducements are offered from June 1 to July 15th.
Apply to Cl. R. ELDRIDGE for booklet and all information concerning cottages, camps or hotel, at the Hotel Imperial, New York City.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL AGNEW.
Atlantic City's newest and finest hotel. WHOLE BLOCK BEACH FRONT. Sea water baths and plunges. Orchestra. Capacity

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money firm, 5 to 10 per cent. on call.

Stocks decline and rally.

Weakness in the morning and greater strength later in the day left the majority of representative stocks less than a point higher. There was an exceptional advance of 2 for Brooklyn Rapid Transit, which means nothing except to those who can see behind the blanket. The day's dealings do not merit extended discussion. They were essentially of a sort to delight room traders and tape watchers, and disgust those desirous of taking a reasoning view of financial events. There was no news to make all active stocks except a half dozen advance. But they did so, and the change in the temper of the dealings in the afternoon was decided. There was no cause except sundry rumors about the Southern Pacific affair. Gossip had it both settled out of court and decided in court. In fact, the matter rests in the hands of the Judge. It is curious that the Exchange should make such a menace for itself as this by exaggerating and hanging upon every rumor about it. Nervous people would better let experts play with edged tools, which will then do others no damage. The bond market showed more activity and a better tone. The lack of buying power first manifested itself in this investment department, and recuperation might well enough first appear here.

The bank statement is more difficult to forecast than usual, owing to the extensive and conflicting changes due to preparing for and making dividend payments for an exceptionally heavy month. That there was a difficulty appears from unusual movements in the money market, and that the difficulty is past appears from the decline in the call money rate, and the stability shown by time money. This serves as the best single indication of a favorable bank statement. The movement to and from the interior was the year's largest, and the result was a credit, which, however, was more than absorbed by the market's debit to the Sub-Treasury. The banks have thereby lost exceeding a million, leaving conditions dependent upon the loans, which are likely to have decreased in a market like the week's. Whatever to-morrow's report shows, to-morrow's conditions and the week's average condition are likely to be unusually divergent.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. C. & F.	½	N. Y. Central	¾
At. T. & S. F.	1	N. Y., C. & St. L.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	2	Rock Island pf.	1
Chi., M. & St. P.	½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Chi. Term. Tr. pf.	½	St. L. S. W. pf.	½
Consol. Gas	½	Sloss-Sheffield	½
Corn Products	¾	Union Pacific	½
Detroit South. pf.	2	U. S. Rubber pf.	½
Int. Paper	½	Wabash	½
Am. Ice pf.	½	Wabash pf.	¾
Am. Smelting pf.	¾	Wis. Central pf.	½
Am. Sugar	1½		
Am. Sugar pf.	1		
Anaconda Copper	1		
Chi. & Alton pf.	¾		
Chi. G. W. pf.	1		
Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	1½		
Chi., R. I. & P.	½		
Cc., C., C. & St. L.	½		
Col. Fuel & I.	1		
Col. So. 1st pf.	½		
Corn Products pf.	2½		
Del., Lack. & W.	2½		
Del., L. & W.	1½		
Detroit Union Ry.	¾		
Distillers' Sec. A	½		
Dul., S. S. & A.	½		
Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	½		
Evans. & T. H.	1		

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi., St. P. & M. 1st 2½	Stand. R. & T. 6s 2

Bonds Declined.

Adams Exp. 4s	1	Nat. R. R. of Mex. con. 4s	1
Erie, Penn., col. 4s	2	N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. 4s	3
Kan. & M. 4s	4	West Shore 4s, reg.	1½
Mex. Cent. 2d inc.	2		
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	2		

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
April 3	718,464
To date this year	43,452,716
Corresponding date last year	42,751,754

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

April 3	$2,683,500
To date this year	$190,826,700
Corresponding date last year	$264,899,700

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Company common stock.
American Shipbuilding Company preferred stock.
Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Light and Traction.
Maurice Grau Opera Company.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company.
Reece Button Hole Company.
Union Trust Company.
United States Printing Company.
Wabash Railroad.

ANNUAL MEETING.

General Realty Company.

FEATURES OF THE MARKET.

The stock market yesterday was sensational enough in its movements to suit even the most ardent lover of the sensational. It was the unexpected that was happening all the time. In the morning there was a severe decline all through the list, under heavy liquidating and professional selling in which Southern Pacific, St. Paul, New York Central, and Pennsylvania were the principal sufferers. In the afternoon, just when all the wiseacres were looking for a collapse, the entire market turned and in a very short time had more than retraced its lost ground, with the bears in full retreat and with prices closing at near to the best for the day.

This complete reversal of market tone and form was of course due to the cleverly concocted and equally cleverly disseminated report that the Southern Pacific fight had been ended, and that Mr. Morgan, playing the part of a philanthropist, had come to the rescue of the pool and taken over its holdings. The story was just plausible enough to receive credence, especially as coincident with its appearance there came into the market heavy buying orders for Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, St. Paul, and other important properties. At once the bears started a rush to cover and they were busy at this for the next half hour, or until a few moments before the close, when it was learned that there was not the least foundation in fact for the report. The short covering thereupon promptly ceased, and thereupon, just as promptly, the market again sagged off.

It was the general opinion after the close of business that the stories had been put out by certain leading operators, Mr. Keene among the number, in order to shake out a week's bear following and, incidentally, to sell some Southern Pacific stock on the advance. It was not considered an assuring sign that the instant the shorts stopped covering, as that instant the market started again to sag, because this was taken to indicate that there was little outside support to the market.

As for particular stocks, there is little to be said of them because they were not influenced by any special developments, but rather went with the general market. The conspicuous exception was Brooklyn Rapid Transit, elsewhere referred to. In Pennsylvania, Central, St. Paul, General Electric, and other high-priced stocks there was renewed liquidation, with a notable break of 15 points in Adams Express stock on the transfer of 100 shares. Relatively heavy selling of Lackawanna was also a feature in this connection. Sugar Trust stock was not helped by the disturbed trade conditions, nor Copper Trust stock by the further fall in the metal price. Professional selling of the shares of the United States Realty Company was reported, the selling being based, presumably, upon the reports of the troubles in the building trades. Good support appeared in these issues all day, and the selling was without effect.

Wall Street is uncertain how to view the Southern Pacific fight and its results. If a decision be rendered in favor of Union Pacific it is believed a severe break will occur in Southern Pacific, and that the whole market may go down in sympathy. On the other hand, if the decision be against Union Pacific the belief is that that stock will break badly, here also carrying the general market down. Either way the outlook is declared not to be promising.

It is believed that the market position has been technically weakened by the elimination of the short interest yesterday afternoon. To the extent of that elimination the market has been deprived of support which would otherwise have been accorded it in extreme weakness. Even the most persistent bull does not look with favor upon a market that has in it all bulls and no bears.

In view of the fact that loans made on Friday carry over until Monday it was generally agreed that the money market yesterday had acted very well—certainly better than had been expected. At no time did the call rate rise above 10 per cent., while at one time it fell to 5, with the bulk of the day's loans at 8 per cent. The National Park Bank was a lender of some $2,000,000 at the legal rate.

One of the encouraging signs of the times was the better market reported for bonds. Reports yesterday were that the demand for good bonds was greater than at any time in some weeks, and the character of the buying better.

London did little in this market yesterday, trading all told on not more than 10,000 shares, with about 7,000 purchases. Advices were that the Londoners were not disposed to do anything in this market pending a settlement of the Southern Pacific affair.

There is general expectation that a substantial reduction in loans will be reported by the banks to-day and that for that reason the weekly bank statement ought to be more than ordinarily favorable.

The Gates interests were credited with having put out fully 50,000 shares of stock yesterday morning. Some of the orders were believed to come from Mr. Keene.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT.

One of the features of the market yesterday was a fairly sensational rise in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, of some three points, while the general market was declining. The buying advancing the issue was so persistent that the Street, aided by many well-distributed rumors, jumped to the conclusion that the purchases were "for control."

As a matter of fact, this is known to be ridiculous; the control of the property is securely lodged in the hands of the Flower-Porter-Brady interests.

What actually was the case yesterday—so good authorities declare—was that a speculative pool, in which Boston interests are conspicuous, bid up the stock by matched and manipulated orders, believing that the strength of the issue in a weak market would lend color to the reports of purchases for control. The insiders themselves were doing nothing in the stock—frankly stated so to the newspaper reporters.

On the advance, when the entire market became strong the pool, under cover of this strength, marketed a fairly considerable line of stock.

The story that Interborough people were buying the stock is officially denied. It is believed that this report was put out for stock-jobbing purposes.

RECORD BANK CLEARINGS.

According to figures prepared by Bradstreet's bank clearings, no less than failure returns, point to satisfactorily active conditions in trade as compared with a year ago, but as comparisons with 1901 are now with periods of exceptional activity in stock speculation, the showing made by current figures is not so good as it was two years ago. The Spring of 1901, it will be recalled, saw unprecedented stock and bond dealings and consequently largely inflated clearings totals, so that unless the unexpected happens succeeding months' returns this year, which, by the way, are due more to the inclusion of additional cities than to gains in older clearings centres, will not hold up to the gains shown so far this year over 1901. March clearings exceeded those of February naturally enough, and also surpassed those of March a year ago, while for the first three months this year the totals recorded are in excess of anything recorded in the past. Following are the clearings by months for four years past:

	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
January	$11,081	$10,564	$10,679	$7,619
February	8,419	8,816	8,823	6,388
March	9,583	8,884	9,900	7,594
April	....	10,870	11,869	7,440
May	....	10,342	12,789	7,284
June	....	8,170	10,069	6,639
July	....	10,194	9,352	6,222
August	....	8,809	7,950	8,675
September	....	10,066	7,925	8,592
October	....	11,256	9,460	7,564
November	....	10,032	9,792	8,702
December	....	9,810	9,723	9,029
Total	....	$117,407	$117,969	$85,749

The heaviest quantitative gain in March over a year ago is noted at New York, where clearings are half a billion larger than a year ago. This results in a gain of 9.2 per cent. in the Middle States group. In percentage of gain, however, the Western, Southern, and Far Western groups of cities show larger gains. Three groups of cities, those of New England, the Northwest, and the Southwest, all show slight decreases, but outside of New York, in the country, as a whole, the gain is 4.4 per cent.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

Trade reports to the several commercial agencies continue highly favorable. Bradstreet's sums up the situation as follows:

Wall Street, as for some time past, holds a practical monopoly of bearish sentiment. This is owing to the stringency in money for stock speculation, and the use made by bears of the numerous labor troubles culminating on April 1. Reports from the rest of the country are however, strikingly at variance with the pessimistic views held in the country's financial centre. Bradstreet's reports of failures show the smallest number of embarrassments in the first quarter for twenty years past, and the smallest liabilities in sixteen years. Bank clearings for March exceed those for a year ago by 7 per cent., and outside of New York the aggregate this year is the largest by far ever reported, all of which is confirmatory of the idea that the quarter's trade outside of speculation exceeds that of any previous year for that period. Prospects of Winter-sown crops were never better, a record-breaking yield of Winter wheat being predicted for the country as a whole. Southern trade preparations are backward, particularly in the flooded districts of the Lower Mississippi Valley, but a large acreage will undoubtedly be planted in cotton, high prices for the staple and heavy advance sales of fertilizers pointing to this, if an adequate supply of labor can be secured. Export trade continues excellent, particularly in cotton and corn, and the fiscal year's total will probably equal the best previously recorded, taking exports as a whole.

Dun's along the same lines has this to say:

Another week of good weather has brought out a large volume of business, many manufacturers receiving urgent requests for immediate shipment. Floods have caused serious losses at a few points along the Mississippi, and traffic was interrupted on railways in that vicinity, but on the whole the freight situation is more satisfactory than at any previous time this year. Quicker transportation has relieved the fuel pressure, and the industrial situation would be unprecedentedly favorable were it not for the prevalence of labor disputes. Numerous agreements have been reached, but April brought more than the customary number of strikes, and probably 50,000 men are voluntarily idle who might be well employed at the highest level of wages ever paid in this or any other country. An economic loss of this magnitude affects many more than those directly concerned. Thus far the most serious controversies have occurred in the building trades and textile lines. Railway earnings in March increased 13.0 per cent. over last year's, and 21.1 per cent. as compared with 1901.

MOVEMENT OF CURRENCY.

Discussing the movement of currency during the week, Messrs. Dew, Jones & Co. say:

The principal movements of currency this week indicate that the banks lost thereby $1,294,800. They received from the interior $3,994,700 and sent to the interior $3,474,800, and to Canada $250,000. The gain from the interior was $520,500, which is reduced to $270,500 by the shipment to Canada.

New gold was received to the amount of $635,200, of which $602,800 was on New York Assay Office checks and $2,500 on Seattle Assay Office checks.

Receipts from the Sub-Treasury on ordinary Government disbursements, including the $3,000,000 Philippine appropriation, were $18,900,700. Payments to the Sub-Treasury for customs, internal revenue, retirement of circulation, 5 per cent. redemption fund, &c., were $21,408,000. The loss on Sub-Treasury operations proper was $2,502,300.

The total gain from the interior and new gold was $1,435,800, which, deducted from the total loss of $2,752,300 to the Sub-Treasury and to Canada, makes the net loss $1,316,500.

The loss of $2,502,300 on Sub-Treasury operations proper, in spite of the extraordinary payment of $3,000,000, was due in part to the deposit of $575,000 lawful money for the retirement of circulation, to the collection of $3,865,600 customs, and to large transfers of internal revenue collections. Pension payments for the week were only $602,000.

The interior movement was the largest in both directions since the last week of February. The shipments of currency were chiefly to the West and to Boston and Philadelphia. The receipts were from all sections.

CANADIAN TRADE.

Canadian trade advices to Dun's Review are to the effect that Spring trade is opening fairly well at Halifax, but collections are not entirely satisfactory. Wholesale trade in leading lines at St. John is more active, and retailers of dry goods and millinery are busy. Country dealers report bad roads and quiet trade, but bills are well met. Good weather and the approach of Easter stimulate trade in dry goods at Montreal, and wholesalers report that good orders come in from travelers and by mail. Spring freight rates are in effect and all lines of heavy goods move freely, while collections are prompt. Trade and collections are satisfactory at Quebec. Wholesale trade improves at Toronto, hardware, metals, and groceries are especially active, but the grain market continues dull. Trade conditions are unchanged at Winnipeg. Business is affected at Vancouver by labor troubles, the situation being notably serious as to building operations. Money is scarce.

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

Boston Stock Exchange to remain closed Friday and Saturday, April 10 and 11.

Philadelphia dispatches stating that about $22,000,000 Pennsylvania 5½s have been converted into stock, and that to-day is the last day for taking advantage of the offer.

Fall River advices that plans are said to be maturing for the consolidation of the Massasoit, Pocasset, and National Union Banks into one institution, having a capital of $650,000 and a surplus of $325,000.

Dispatches from Sharon, Penn., stating that the thirty-two blast furnaces in the Mahoning and Shenango Valleys produced in 1902 2,004,344 tons of pig iron.

Statement that bank clearings for Louisville for the first quarter of this year amount to $141,045,473, an increase of $9,869,841 over the record of $131,175,633 made for quarter ending June 30 last year, and an increase of $19,410,887 over the total for the first quarter in 1902.

Dispatches from Pittsburg stating that the Castle Shannon Savings and Trust Company, which was recently incorporated with a capital of $125,000, will within the next few days begin business.

According to Philadelphia dispatches the Union National Bank there has been absorbed by the Corn Exchange National Bank also of that city by the purchase of its stock.

Pittsburg advices that at an adjourned meeting to be held April 9 definite steps will be taken by the Iron City Trust Company toward increasing its capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000.

Application, it is said, will be made to the Dominion Parliament for the incorporation of a company to manufacture iron and steel at a point near the Welland Canal, and that the name of the company is to be the Steel Corporation of Canada.

Boston dispatches stating that the Traction and Power Securities Co., Limited, which acts as a securities company for the British Westinghouse Electric Manufacturing Company, is to increase its capital from $2,105,000 to $10,000,000.

Decrease of $774,052 in imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week as compared with the previous week but increase of $1,754, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 5@10 per cent., with the last loan at 6 per cent. The majority of the day's loans was made at 8 per cent.

Time money, 5¼@5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 5@5½ per cent. for four, five, and six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 5½@6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5¾@6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6½ per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $262,126,550; balances, $12,223,196; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $658,265.

Money on call in London, 3¼@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, short bills, 3 7-16 per cent.; three months' bills, 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

Foreign exchange was quiet and without feature. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business: Sixty days, $4.83¾; demand, $4.87; cables, $4.87½.

Commercial bills were $4.83@4.84. Continental bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16 and 5.16¾; reichsmarks, 94 9-16@94¾; guilders, 39⅞@39 15-16 and 40⅛.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—15c 16 2-3c discount. Chicago Par@10c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying 1-16 premium; selling, 1-16 discount. Savannah—Buying, 50c discount; selling, 75c premium. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c. St. Louis—20@25c premium. Pittsburg—25@35c premium. Louisville—Par. Cincinnati—15c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, April 4.—In its City article to-day The Times says almost all of the very large sum due to the Bank of England was paid yesterday. The discount market was steady.

On the Stock Exchange the chief features were the continued firmness of consols and other investment securities and a decided improvement in foreigns, except German rentes, which were easier on the announcement of the new issue. Consols rose 5-16, to 90 11-16 for cash and 91 1-16 for the account. Home rails were firmer.

American rails were dull, and relapsed in the afternoon owing to arbitrage sales. The weakness was accentuated by a sharp fall in Southern Pacific. Canadians were dull. South American rails again advanced.

The general mining market was very quiet, the closing being firm. South Africans were dull.

The Bank of England bought £87,000 bar gold and reported the withdrawal of 10,000 sovereigns for Brazil.

Silver bars fell ⅛d. per ounce, to 22 11-16d. spot and 22 9-16d. forward. The tone was steady and there was moderate business.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 3.—Money was more plentiful in the market to-day and rates were easier. Discounts were steady.

Operators on the Stock Exchange were more cheerful, owing to the strength of consols, which resulted from much cash buying for home and foreign account and the ease of money. Americans opened heavy, there was a partial recovery later, and then they became lifeless and closed irregular. Grand Trunk reacted on disappointing traffic returns, but subsequently grew firmer. Kafirs were weak.

Closing prices:

Consols for money, 90 13-16; consols for account, 91⅛; Anaconda, 5⅝; Atchison, 82⅛; Atchison preferred, 99⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 92⅝; Canadian Pacific, 151⅛; Chesapeake and Ohio, 46; Chicago Great Western, 24; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 165⅝; De Beers, 21⅛; Denver and Rio Grande, 37; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 86½; Erie, 35¼; Erie first preferred, 67¼; Erie second preferred, 54; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 120; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 25⅝; New York Central, 134½; Norfolk and Western, 71¼; Norfolk and Western preferred, 90; Ontario and Western, 30½; Pennsylvania, 70; Rand Mines, 11⅛; Reading, 30; Reading first preferred, 43⅝; Reading second preferred, 36; Southern Railway, 31⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 93¼; Southern Pacific, 60⅛; Union Pacific, 92½; Union Pacific preferred, 92; United States Steel, 39⅞; United States Steel preferred, 88¼; Wabash, 27; Wabash preferred, 47. Bar silver steady, 22 11-16d per ounce. Money, 3¼@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3 7-16@3½ per cent.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance day was £87,000. The sum of £10,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.27; Madrid, 34.75; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, April 3.—Prices reacted on the Bourse at the opening to-day, owing to the expectation of a failure, which, however, did not occur, and the improvement which followed was accentuated by the rise in British Consols. At the close stocks were firm. Spanish securities were in brisk demand, and most foreigners advanced. Rentes had a better tone, Turks recovered, and Industrials rallied. Rio Tintos started weak on unsatisfactory New York advices, but recovered slightly.

The private rate of discount was 2 15-16 per cent. Three per cent. rentes, 98f 72½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 17c for checks.

BERLIN, April 3.—Stocks opened weaker on the Boerse to-day, owing to yesterday's unsatisfactory news from foreign markets, and realizations in industrials caused a heavy reaction. Home funds were easier. At the close prices were somewhat steadier, owing to the recovery of British Consols.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 49¾ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 3¼ per cent.; three months' bills, 2½ per cent.

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 3.—The money market continues quiet and unchanged. Call loans, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, on collateral, 5@6 per cent.; time loans, on mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent.; Clearing House loans, 5 per cent.; New York funds, 15@16 2-3 cents discount. Clearings, $22,790,674; balances, $1,553,509. The foreign exchange market continues quiet and steady; rates are unchanged.

There was an active market in Amalgamated and Sugar, with more declines in American Telephone, which fell to 152½, rallying to 154, some 2,000 shares coming out in the morning—mainly through New York selling, it was said. It was a weak market, with increased selling pressure all around. However, the strain was relieved in late dealings and a rally took place.

Complete transactions follow:

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
968	Atchison	81	79⅝	81
3	Atchison pf.	97½	97½	97½
126	Boston Elevated	146½	144½	145
120	Boston & Albany	256	255	255
6	Boston & Maine	184	184	184
1,245	Mass. Elec.	32½	30⅝	32½
42	Mass. Elec. pf.	90	89⅝	90
161	N. Y., N. H. & H.	209	208	208
2	Old Colony	207	207	207
150	Old Mexico	80	79⅝	80
915	Union Pacific	91¼	89	91¼
10	Union Pacific pf.	89¼	89	89¼
1	West End	92½	92½	92½
1	West End pf.	113	113	113

TELEPHONES.

2,261	*American	155⅝	152½	155
110	*American pf.	137	137	137
1	New England	137	137	137
93	Western	21	21	21
8	Western pf.	97	97	97

MISCELLANEOUS.

140	Am. Ag. Chem.	22	21⅝	21⅝
171	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	70½	70	70
50	Am. Pneu. Service pf.	21	21	21
3,151	*Am. Sugar	123	120⅝	122⅝
22	*Am. Sugar pf.	119½	119	119
100	Am. Woolen	13	13	13
36	*Am. Woolen pf.	77½	77	77½
1,835	Am. Iron & Steel	28½	27¼	27⅝
40	*General Electric	187	186	186
1,007	Mass. Gas	44⅝	44	44⅝
121	Mass. Gas pf.	89⅝	89½	89½
27	Mergenthaler	182	182	182
23	Pullman	223	221½	221½
10	Seattle Electric pf.	100	100	100
87	*Un. Fruit	107	106	107
133	*Un. Shoe Machine	48¼	48	48
146	Un. Shoe Machine pf.	30	29½	30
225	U. S. Steel	35½	35⅝	35½
140	*U. S. Steel pf.	86¼	85⅝	86¼
350	U. S. Steel rights	18⅝c.	12¼c.	12½c.
5	Westinghouse	100	100	100

MINING.

145	Adventure	10½	10¼	10¼
650	Allouez	7⅝	7	7⅝
6,907	Amalgamated	66⅝	64½	66½
5	Anaconda	28	28	28
275	Arcadian	4⅛	4	4
45	Atlantic	12	11½	11½
375	Bingham	31	30⅝	31
50	Bonanza	75c.	70c.	75c.
27	Cal. & Hecla	527	525	525
220	Centennial	25½	25	25½
126	*Cons. Mercur	1⅝	1 0-16	1 0-16
12	Continental	13	13	13
2,810	Copper Range	63½	62⅝	63⅝
785	Dom. Coal	110⅝	107½	110½
205	Elm River	4	3⅝	3⅝
70	Franklin	11	11	11
10	Isle Royale	12½	12½	12½
250	†Mass	11	10½	11
25	Michigan	9¼	9¼	9¼
828	Mohawk	53	51	52½
550	Montreal & Boston	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
622	Osceola	70½	68	70½
215	Parrott	29½	29	29
50	Phoenix	5½	5½	5½
100	Rhode Island	3	3	3
60	Santa Fé	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
900	Shannon	13½	13	13½
51	Tamarack	155	153	155
25	Tri-Mountain	90	90	90
400	Trinity	10½	9⅝	10½
830	U. S. Coal & Oil	14⅝	14½	14½
3,668	United States	25	24½	24⅝
2,083	Utah	29	28½	29
70	Victoria	6⅝	6¼	6¼
200	†Winona	10⅝	9½	10½
100	Wolverine	72	72	72
100	Wyandotte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝

British Columbia, 5 bid; ——— asked.
*Ex dividend. †Assessment paid. ‡Ex rights.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—Weakness was developed to-day in some of the inactive issues and in the bond department. Seattle and San Francisco Railway and Navigation first 5s sold at 48, six points below its last previous sale, on default in the April interest. United Railways 4s were down 1, Consolidated Traction of New Jersey 5s ½, Philadelphia Arcitic gold 5s ⅛, and Indianapolis Street Railway 4s ⅝. Indianapolis stock was a point lower and Keystone Watch issues lost 1 each. In the active list prices were firm, although only fractionally improved, an exception being Pennsylvania Steel preferred, which was up 1¼. A better feeling prevailed in the Street, but trading was generally dull and professional in character.

Total sales, 30,892 shares and $110,000 bonds. Range of prices:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
4	Bell Telephone	76½	76½	76½
10	Cheapeake & Ohio	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
100	Cambria Iron	47½	47½	47½
187	Cambria Steel	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
1,355	Con. Lake Superior	6 15-16	6¼	6 15-16
100	Con. Lake Superior pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝
20	Diamond Steel pf.	1½	1½	1½
15	Electric Co. of America	9	9	9
1,800	Erie	34½	34½	34⅝
200	Indianapolis Street Ry.	82½	82½	82½
4	Keystone Watch Co.	93	93	93
12	Keystone W. C. Co. pf.	89	89	89
2,465	Lehigh Valley	44½	43	44½
8	Lehigh Navigation	73	73	73
3,405	Pennsylvania	68⅝	67 9-16	68⅝
2,043	Penn. warrants	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝
10	Penn. Steel Co. pf.	90	90	90
4,010	Philadelphia Electric	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,267	Philadelphia Co.	46	45	45½
5	Philadelphia Co. pf.	48½	48½	48½
800	Philadelphia Rapid T.	14	13⅝	14
9,204	Reading	29 9-16	29⅝	29½
100	Reading 2d pf.	35	35	35
100	Southern Ry.	31	31	31
200	Susquehanna Steel	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	St. Louis Southwestern	32	32	32
712	United Gas Imp. Co.	106⅝	106	106
10	Union Traction	47	47	47
2,250	U. S. Steel	36	35½	35⅞
100	Wabash pf.	45⅝	45½	45⅝
100	Warwick Steel	5½	5½	5½
17	W., J. & Seashore R. R.	70	69⅝	70

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

In some parts of the outside market yesterday more than usual activity was displayed and a greater number of issues were traded in than in some little time past. By far the greater number of stocks scored declines, which at one time, during the earlier part of the day, were quite considerable, but later on, with the improvement of the Stock Exchange market, a number of recoveries were noted, particularly in Northern Securities, which at one time sold as low as 103⅛, but closed at 109⅝, a net loss of ⅝ of a point. United States Steel bonds sold off from 86 to 85¼, but later rallied to 85⅝. The copper stocks were only fairly active, and showed weakness, especially British Columbia, which declined from 4⅞ to 4⅝, on sales of some 1,200 shares, and later jumped back to 4¾ with no intervening sale from the low price for the day. Tennessee Copper declined ⅛ of a point on transactions amounting to only 300 shares. Electric Vehicle, which displayed so much activity and strength on Thursday, broke rather sharply. The common declined a point and the preferred half a point, but later these losses were partially recovered, the common closing with a net loss of a half of a point, at 11⅛, and the preferred reacting from 14⅝ to 15, closing the day a quarter of a point lower than on Thursday. There was considerably less activity in the stock yesterday than on the day previous, only a little more than 2,000 shares of the common being traded in and only 300 preferred.

***

The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Am. Barrel & Package	53½	53½	53½
390	Am. Can pf.	42½	42	42½
130	Am. DeForest Wireless	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
112	Am. Light & Traction	58	58	58
83	Am. Light & Trac. pf.	90	88	89
100	Am. Writing Paper pf.	22	22	22
240	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,350	British Columbia Cop.	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
200	California Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	Con. Refrigerating	5	4⅞	5
100	Central Foundry	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
100	Central Foundry pf.	16	16	16
310	Compressed Air	2½	2	2½
300	Deadwood Quartz	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2,250	Electric Vehicle	11⅛	11	11⅛
500	Electric Vehicle pf.	15½	14⅝	15
10,900	Erie rights	1-32	1-32	1-32
400	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,900	Greene Con. Copper	24⅝	24	24⅝
300	Hackensack Meadows	90	90	90
200	Int. Mer. Marine	12½	12½	12½
200	Int. Salt	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
200	Inter-State Oil	2	1⅞	2
200	J. C., Hob. & Paterson	18	18	18
700	Kitchener Mining	⅛	⅛	⅛
350	Manhattan Transit	3	3	3
100	Marconi Wire., Canada	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,700	Mont. & Boston Cop.	1½	1⅜	1½
100	N. Y. Transportation	9½	9½	9½
100	N. A. Lumber & Pulp	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
12,200	Northern Securities	104⅛	103⅛	109⅝
100	New Orleans Rys.	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
25	Pac. Pack. & Nav. pf.	2	2	2
105	Pe., Doc. & Evans	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,600	Penn. Steel rights	3 7-16	3⅛	3 7-16
100	Seaboard Air Line pf.	29½	29½	29½
12	Standard Oil	674	670	674
850	Storage Power	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Tennessee Copper	30½	29⅝	29⅝
600	Union Copper	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Universal Tobacco pf.	3	3	3
110	U. S. Light & Heat	3	3	3
1,500	U. S. Steel rights	5-32	⅛	⅛
200	Wash. Ry. & Elec.	10½	10½	10½
100	Wash. Ry. & Elec. pf.	40	40	40
25	White Knob Copper	10½	10½	10½

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$35,000	*Brook. R. T. new 4s	83	82	83
1,000	*Buffalo Cas 5s	75	75	75
10,000	*Int. Salt 5s	48	48	48
27

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 3, 1903.

Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Net Change.
100	Adams Express	250	250	250	-15
29,000	Amal. Copper Co.	65¾	66⅝	64⅞	+⅝
84	Am. Ag. Chemical Co.	21½	21½	21½	....
2,400	Am. Car & F. Co.	40⅝	40⅝	40	+⅛
630	Am. C. & F. Co. pf.	90½	91⅝	90½	+⅝
400	Am. Cotton Oil	43	43	43	-⅛
400	Am. Express	215	215	210	-2
100	Am. H. & Leather	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	-⅛
120	Am. Ice Co.	71½	71½	71½	-½
400	*Am. Ice Co. pf.	81½	81½	81½	-½
1,650	*Am. Locomotive Co.	27⅝	27⅝	27	+⅛
50	*Am. Malting Co. pf.	20½	20½	20½	....
4,100	*Am. S. & Ref. Co.	48⅝	49	48⅝	+⅛
700	*Am. S. & Ref. Co. pf.	92	93	92	-⅛
16,000	*Am. Sugar Ref. Co.	121⅝	122½	120⅝	-1⅛
100	*Am. Sugar R. Co. pf.	119½	119½	119½	-1
700	*Anac. Cop. Mining Co.	111	111	110	-1
100	Ann Arbor pf.	65	65	65	....
28,900	Atch. Top. & S. Fe	80½	81½	79⅝	+1
700	Atch. T. & S. Fe pf.	96⅝	97½	96⅝	+⅛
23,800	Baltimore & Ohio	90½	91⅝	89½	+⅛
200	Baltimore & Ohio pf.	92	92	92	....
42,400	Brooklyn Rap. Transit	66⅝	68⅝	65⅝	+2
100	Canada Southern	72	72	72	....
8,500	Canadian Pacific	127⅝	128⅝	126⅝	+⅛
1,800	Chesapeake & Ohio	45	45	44⅝	+⅛
2,000	Chicago & Alton	30½	30⅝	30	+⅛
820	Chicago & Alton pf.	68½	68⅝	68½	+⅛
1,600	Chi. Great Western	23⅝	24	23½	+⅛
100	Chi. Gt. West. pf. A	79	79	79	-1
300	Chi. Gt. West. pf. B	39⅝	39⅝	39½	+⅛
48,700	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	161⅝	162⅝	160½	+½
500	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	183½	183½	182½	-1½
800	Chi. & Northwestern	181⅝	182	181½	+½
200	Chi. Terminal Transfer	16	16	16	....
1,450	Chi. Ter. Tr. pf.	20	20½	20½	+⅛
800	Chi. Union Traction	10	10½	10	+½
800	Cleve., C., C. & St. L.	90½	91	89½	+½
20,000	Col. Fuel & Iron	56½	56⅝	54	-1
600	Colorado & Southern	25½	26	26½	....
100	Col. & Southern 1st pf.	65	65	65	-⅛
2,000	Consolidated Gas	203⅝	205½	202½	+½
700	Corn Products Co.	33½	33⅝	32⅝	+⅛
200	Corn Products Co. pf.	82	82	82	-2½
100	Delaware & Hudson	163	163	163	-2½
1,100	Del., Lack. & Western	253½	253½	252	-1½
100	Denv. & Rio Grande	35½	35½	35½	-½
800	Denv. & Rio G. pf.	86	86	85½	-⅛
300	Detroit Southern	15	15⅛	15	+⅛
500	Detroit Southern pf.	31	31	31	+2
250	Detroit United Ry.	83	83½	83	-⅝
630	*Distillers Securities	30½	30½	30	-½
100	*Dul., S. Sh. & Atl.	14½	14½	14½	-1
300	*Dul., S. Sh. & Atl. pf.	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	-½
22,000	Erie	34⅝	35	34⅝	+⅛
3,050	Erie 1st pf.	66	66½	64½	+⅛
3,600	Erie 2d pf.	52½	53	51½	-1
100	Evansville & Terre H.	65½	65½	65½	....
1,500	General Electric	186½	186½	184	-2
100	Hocking Valley pf.	95½	95½	95½	-⅝
2,300	Illinois Central	136½	136½	135⅝	-1½
230	International Paper	16½	16½	16½	-1½
70	International Paper pf.	71⅝	71⅝	70½	....
800	*Inter. Power Co.	53	53	53½	-1½
300	Inter. Steam Pump pf.	83	83	83	....
100	Iowa Central	36½	36½	36½	....
10	K. C., Ft. S. & M. pf.	79½	79½	79½	....
300	Kansas City Southern	30	30⅝	30	-⅛
500	Kan. City Southern pf.	53	54	52	+⅛
200	Lake Erie & Western	40½	40½	40½	....
100	Lake Erie & West. pf.	113	113	113	....
8,650	Louisv. & Nashville	117⅝	118⅝	116	+⅛
8,724	Manhattan Elevated	138⅝	139⅝	137½	-⅛
400	*Met. Securities	114½	114½	114	-½
5,650	*Met. Street Railway	134⅝	134⅝	133½	-1½
1,800	Mexican Central	26½	26½	26	-½
1,600	Minn. St. P. & S. S. M.	68	67	66⅝	-⅝
400	Mi. St. P. & S. St. M. pf.	126½	126½	125	-1
600	Missouri, Kan. & Texas	25	25	24⅝	....
600	Missouri, K. & T. pf.	54	55½	54	-55½
23,310	Missouri Pacific	106⅝	107½	105½	-⅝
700	Nashv. Chatt. & St. L.	106½	106½	106	-1
300	*Nat. Biscuit Co.	44½	44⅝	44½	-⅛
200	*Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	108	108	108	+⅛
750	*Nat. Lead Co.	25	25	24½	....
500	Nat. R. R. of Mexico	17½	17⅝	17½	+⅛
500	New Central Coal	47	47	47	....
161	*New York Air Brake	159	160	159	+⅛
21,460	New York Central	131⅝	133	130½	+⅛
300	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	33	34½	33	+1
100	New York Dock pf.	51½	51½	51½	-⅛
200	N.Y., N. H. & Hartford	209	209	208	-4
4,900	N. Y., Ont. & Western	29⅝	30	29⅝	+⅛
3,225	Norfolk & Western	69⅝	69⅝	68⅝	-⅝
2,425	North American	100	100	99	100
1,250	North American rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	-⅛
700	Pacific Mail	33	33	34½	-1
101,000	Pennsylvania Railroad	136⅝	136⅝	135	-1⅛
15,815	Pennsylvania rts.	3⅝	3⅞	3½	-⅝
800	People's Gas, Chicago	101	101½	100⅝	-1½
250	Père Marquette	79½	80½	79½	-⅝
1,300	Pressed Steel Car	60	60½	60	-⅛
220	Pullman Company	220	220	220	-2
200	*Railway Steel Spring	33½	33½	33⅝	-⅛
150	*Ry. Steel Spring pf.	86½	86½	86½	-⅝
28,800	Reading	58½	58⅝	57⅝	-⅝
100	Reading 2d pf.	70	70	70	-1½
1,200	*Republic Iron & Steel	19⅝	19⅝	19	-1½
700	*Republic Ir. & Steel pf.	77	77	76½	-1
49,000	Rock Island Co.	43½	44½	42½	-1
1,400	Rock Island Co. pf.	76½	77½	76	-1
1,000	*Rub. Goods Mfg. Co.	22½	22½	23⅝	-2½
300	*Rub. Goods Mfg.Co. pf.	78	79	78	-1
1,100	St. L. & San Francisco	78½	78⅝	78	-1⅛
300	St. L. & S. Fran. 2d pf.	68½	68⅝	68	-1⅛
400	St. L. Southwestern	23	23	22⅝	-1½
100	St. L. Southwestern pf.	54	54½	53	-½
250	Sloss-Sheff. St. & Ir. Co.	53½	53⅝	53½	-½
38,935	Southern Pacific	59⅝	60½	58½	-½
5,900	Southern Ry. extended	31½	31⅝	30⅝	-1½
900	Sp. Ry. pf. extended	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	-1½
50	Stand. Rope & Twines	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
4,200	Tenn. Coal & Iron	65½	63½	62½	-⅝
9,600	Texas Pacific	35⅝	36⅝	34⅝	-⅛
100	Third Avenue	120	120	120	-4
100	Tol., St. L. & Western	25½	25½	25½	....
50	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	44	44	44	....
225	Twin Cit. Rap. Transit	109½	110⅝	109⅝	+⅛
100	*Un. Bag & Paper Co.	12	12	12	....
700	*Un. Bag & Paper Co. pf.	74½	74½	74½	-⅝
56,120	Union Pacific	90½	91½	89⅝	+⅛
200	Union Pacific pf.	89½	89½	89½	-⅝
2,200	*United States Leather	12½	12⅝	12½	-⅛
345	*U. S. Leather pf.	90⅝	91½	90⅝	-⅝
12,700	U. S. Realty & Constr.	19⅝	20½	19⅝	-⅛
1,600	U. S. Realty & Con. pf.	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	-⅝
200	*U. S. Reduc. & Ref.	32	32	32	-⅝
450	U. S. Rubber	15⅛	15½	14⅝	-⅛
600	U. S. Rubber pf.	50	50½	50	+⅛
11,500	U. S. Steel	35⅝	36	35½	-⅛
9,800	U. S. Steel pf.	86½	86½	85⅝	-⅝
700	U. S. Steel pf rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	-⅛
1,571	Va.-Car. Chemical	62	62⅝	61½	-⅝
400	Va. Iron, Coal & Coke	33½	33½	33	-1
200	*Vulcan Detinning	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	-⅝
200	*Vulcan Detinning pf.	80	80	80	-⅝
1,200	Wabash	26½	26⅝	26⅛	-⅝
9,225	Wabash pf.	46⅝	46⅝	45	-⅝
220	Wells-Fargo Express	220	220	219½	-1½
2,100	Western Union Telegraph	85½	85½	84	-1½
200	Wheel. & L. E.	23	23	23	-⅛
1,350	*Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	52⅝	52⅝	51	-⅛
900	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	33½	33½	32⅝	-1
500	Wisconsin Central	24½	24⅝	24½	-⅝
400	Wis. Central pf.	47⅝	48	47⅝	-⅛
718,484					

Sales..... 718,484 *Unlisted. †From last previous sale.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	106	107	Joliet & Chi.	138	....
2s, c., 1930	106	107	Kan. & M.	35	40
4s, r., 1918	107	108⅝	K. & D. M.	37	39
4s, c., 1918	108½	109⅝	K. & D. M. pf.	65	....
2s, reg.	109½	....	Laclede Gas	97½	97½
4s, c., 1907	110½	111½	Lac. G. pf.	95	105
4s, r., 1925	135⅝	137	Long Island	70	73
4s, c., 1925	136⅝	137½	Man. Beach	10	13
4s, r., 1907	103½	104½	Met. El.	100	125
4s, c., 1907	103½	104½	M. W. S. El.	....	....
2s, c., 1904	103½	104½	Chi.	30½	33
D. C. 3-65s	121	....	M. W. S. El.		
			Chi., pf.	....	81½
Alb. & Sus.	225	....	Mich. Cent.	135	140
Alb. & W.	110	....	Mil. El. R.	....	....
Allis-Chal.	17	18	& L. pf.	120	....
Allis-Chal. pf.	....	37	M. & St. L.	98	101
A. A. C. of B.	18	20	M. S. P. & S.	122	....
A. A. C. of Sud.	27	....	M. S. P. & S. pf.	109	118
A. B. & P.	82½	....	Nat. Carbon	120	....
Am. Bicycle	4	4	N. R. R. pf.	91	93
Am. Bic. pf.	17	18	N. E. A. S.	32½	34
Am. Coal	200	225	N. E. R. R.	....	....
Am. Cot. Oil pf.	85	90	Pat. & Jer.	88	90
Am. D. Tel.	32	39	Nat. L. pf.	90	91½
Am. Gr. T.	16½	18	N. R. R. of Mexico pf.	35½	36
A. H. & L.	....	....	N. Y. & E. R.	....	....
Am. Lin.	29	30	N. Y. & H. pf.	95	110
Am. Lin. pf.	15½	16½	N. Y. C. &		
A. L. Co. pf.	38	43	St. L. 1st pf.	100	112
Am. Loc. pf.	....	....	N. Y. C. &		
Am. M. Co.	9⅝	9⅞	St. L. 2d pf.	78	80
Am. M. Co. pf.	34	36	N. Y. D. Co.	23	25
Am. Snuff	....	125	N. Y. & Jer.	68	72
Am. Sn. pf.	95	97	Nor. Cent.	214	....
Am. St. Fdy.	14	15	Ont. Mining	5	6
A. T. & S. F.	30	32	Pac. Coast	62	67
A. T. & C. 1st	82	85	P. C. 1st pf.	94	103
A. T. & C. 2d	150	159	P. C. 2d pf.	92	102
Am. Tob.	115	118	Pitts. Bess.	7	10
Am. Tob. pf.	84	86	Pitts. Lake E. pf.	95	98
Am. Type.	5	7	Pullman	215	....
Ann Arbor	64	69	Quicksilver	1⅞	2⅛
A. A. 1st pf.	90	94	Quicksilver pf.	4⅞	10
A. A. L. pf.	108	....	R. R. Sec.		
Atl. Coast L.	220	210	N. J.	172½	175
Balt. Tel.	45	50	G. R. & S.	100	200
Bkln. Ch. T.	34½	42	A. & E. Ill.	....	....
B. & O.	115	116	Rend.	135	140
B. & O. pf.	87½	88½	C. G. W.	14	14½
C. & O.	46	....	St. J. & G. I.	12	14
C. & O. pf.	90	100	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	63	65
C. B. & Q.	140	140	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	30	34
C. C. C. &			St. L. & S. F.	62	64
St. L.	105	106	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	86	....
C. C. C. &			St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	80	....
C. & H.	110	119	St. L. S. W.	25	28
Ch. Ir. & W.	35	40	St. L. S. W. pf.	60	65
C. I. & W. pf.	60	90	Seaboard A. L.	11	13
Clev. & P.	188	187½	Seab. A. L. pf.	25	35
C. F. & I.	25	28	Southern Ry.	30	40
C. & S.	125	127	Tenn. Coal & Iron	61	63
C. & H. C.	175	....	Texas	34	36
C. & Ir.	18½	19½	Tol. & O. C.	50	....
Colo. Fuel	135	140	Tol. & O. C. pf.	75	....
Colo. Coal	80	100	Union Bag & P.	11	13
D. & R. G.	35	35	U. S. Leather	12	13
D. & R. G. pf.	75	....	U. S. Leather pf.	90	92
D. & H.	180	180	U. S. Rubber	14	16
D. L. & W.	350	....	U. S. Rubber pf.	50	54
Den. & Ri.	35	38	U. S. Steel	35	36
Den. & Ri. pf.	75	80	U. S. Steel pf.	85	86
Dist. Secur.	30	35	Wabash	26	27
E. T. & H.	45	50	Wabash pf.	46	47
Erie	34	35	W. U. Tel.	84	85
Erie 1st pf.	64	66	Wheel. & L. E.	22	23
Erie 2d pf.	50	53	Wheel. & L. E. 1st pf.	51	52
Evans. & T. H.	35	50	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf.	32	33
Fort Wayne	170	....	Wis. Central	24	25
Ft. W. & Den. C.	60	65	Woolworth	37	38
Gen. Chem.	70	....			
Gen. Chem. pf.	110	120			
Hock. Valley	100	101			
Homestake	60	70			
Ill. Cent.	140	....			
Ind. & L.	4	6			
Int. Paper	15	25			
Int. Paper pf.	65	75			

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$224,627,420
Gold	126,246,681
Silver	16,421,918
United States notes	2,460,754
Treasury notes of 1890	55,000
National banknotes	9,236,811
Total receipts this day	2,057,099
Total receipts this month	3,165,633
Total receipts this year	426,274,658
Total expenditures this day	1,800,000
Total expenditures this month	4,655,000
Total expenditures this year	366,890,177
Deposits in National banks	150,471,877
National banknotes received to-day for redemption	404,658
Government Receipts—	
From internal revenue	1,029,129
Customs	923,800
Miscellaneous	69,161

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$403,000,000
Silver dollars	408,020,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,200,000
Silver bullion of 1890	20,160,941
Total	$831,821,000

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$98,828,584
Gold certificates	20,415,120
Silver coin and bullion	12,000,250
Silver certificates	4,142,608
United States notes	2,460,754
Other assets	16,078,681
Total in Treasury	$153,717,037
Deposits in National banks	150,471,877
Total	$314,188,914
Current liabilities	89,561,494
Available cash balance	$224,627,420

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURG—			
Mileage	472	472	472
4th week March	$190,526	$190,428	$157,086
Month	605,964	516,540	469,287
From July 1	5,441,575	4,708,080	3,858,831
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,387	2,356
4th week March	334,660	307,271	292,246
Month	1,304,222	1,151,558	1,037,306
From July 1	15,741,220	14,546,488	13,400,906
CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN for February—	1903.	1902.	Increase.
Gross earnings	580,670	554,679	26,200
Op. ex. & renew.	453,400	422,978	30,422
Net earnings	126,470	131,701	4,778
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	5,160,026	5,313,217	*46,199
Op. ex. & renew.	3,711,938	3,703,070	10,868
Net earnings	1,447,087	1,606,247	*59,160

*Decrease.

Another Drop in Coffee.

Coffee took another drop on the New York Coffee Exchange yesterday, going below 4 cents for No. 7 grade for the first time in the history of the exchange. April coffee was quoted at 3.95. The lowest quotation in any previous period of decline was in 1899, when the same grade of coffee went to 4.10. An immense world crop of coffee this year is the reason for the decline.

COTTON SHORTS SQUEEZED.

Price for May Option Marked Up to 10.07 Cents at One Time.

There was a slight squeezing of shorts in the May option on the Cotton Exchange yesterday, and the price of contracts for delivery in that month was marked up to 10.07 cents at one time. This is the highest figure cotton has reached since the bull movement in February. The other active months also advanced, but not to the extent of the May option, in which the Government report on Thursday had created quite a short line.

The May option opened at 9.86c. and within an hour the bulls had put up the price to the highest quotations for the day. There was then a slight reaction of some 8 or 9 points, yet the market closed considerably above the opening.

The price movements were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	986	1007	988	1000
July	960	970	959	967
August	927	934	923	930
October	842	847	841	846

The market closed steady.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 3.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Empire Beet Sugar Company, Lyons; capital, $500,000. Directors—Martin Conboy, Edward T. Magoffin, and H. T. L. Mead, New York.

McClure Newspaper Syndicate, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—Thomas C. McClure, S. S. McClure, and C. J. Holt, New York.

Dr. Nagoris Home Treatment Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; capital, $300,000. Directors—George Fowler, A. E. Magone, and J. A. Reder, Binghamton.

Mutual Hotel and Realty Company, New York; capital, $70,000. Directors—L. Sondheim, Eugene Sondheim, and E. R. Champion, New York.

Windholds Company, Syracuse, canning business; capital, $40,000. Directors—Louis Windholds, Charles A. Windholds, and L. H. Windholds, Syracuse.

Mohawk River Canning Company, Utica; capital, $40,000. Directors—H. L. Gates and Rovie Gates, Utica; F. J. Brill, Lowell.

Charles C. Diltz Company, New York, office specialties; capital, $10,000. Directors—C. C. Diltz and W. F. Diltz, Westfield, N. J.; C. M. Brown, Brooklyn.

Retailer and Advertiser Corporation, New York; capital, $26,000. Directors—M. M. Wood, Joseph Barton, and Sidney Cahen, New York.

Lincoln Land Development Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—William Lloyd and C. H. Oliver, New York; F. N. Haggerty, Arch Springs, Penn.

Merchants' Mutual Company, New York; capital, $30,000. Directors—S. J. Silverman, Jacob Hyman, and Nathan Chasam, New York.

Empire Hat Leather Company, New York; capital, $10,000. Directors—J. E. Smith and H. C. Smith, Brooklyn; Gilbert E. Nichols, New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

The Illinois Railways and Light Company; capital, $37,000. Incorporators—Louis B. Daly, Joseph M. Mitchell, H. O. Coughlan, Warren N. Akers, and B. B. Lewis.

The New Jersey Voting Machine Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frank J. Higgins, Edward W. Wooley, and J. Herbert Potts.

The John J. Fulton Company, to manufacture medicines; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—W. H. Packer, H. G. Ingersol, and Louis B. Daly.

The Gentzel Grocery Company; capital, $10,000. Incorporators—Minnie L. Gentzel, Harry H. Poole, and Roland D. Crocker.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3.—These charters were secured at Dover to-day:

Aurifos Ore Reducing Company of New York, to engage in the mining business. Incorporators—William Courtney, Stanley C. Currey, and George L. Courtney, New York; Arthur E. Barnes, Morristown, Penn.

Northern and Southern Produce Company of Philadelphia, to engage in the commission business; capital, $10,000.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

Second Lieut. Edward O. Perkins, Fourth Cavalry, is dropped from the rolls of the army for desertion.

Major Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster, will proceed to Youngstown, Ohio, on official business.

Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, Fourth Infantry, will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell for duty.

First Lieut. Charles W. Parr, Assistant Surgeon, will return to his station.

Col. William E. Dougherty and Major Bernard A. Byrne are detailed as members of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, vice Capt. Charles W. Kennedy and Capt. Willson V. Stamper, who are relieved during the examinations of Captains of infantry only.

Capt. Charles M. Truitt, Twenty-first Infantry, will report to Col. Dougherty, President of the aforementioned board, for examination for promotion.

Lieut. Col. Henry Wygent, Sixth Infantry, is detailed as a member of the examining board convened at Fort Leavenworth, vice Capt. Oscar Bundy, who is relieved during the examinations of Captains of cavalry and infantry.

Capt. Robert W. Dowdy will report to Lieut. Col. Wygent, President of the aforementioned board, for examination.

The following-named officers of the Medical Department will report to Major Louis A. Lagarde, Surgeon, President of the examining board appointed to meet at the Army Medical Museum Building, Washington, for examination: First Lieuts. Weston P. Chamberlin, Edward R. Schreiner, Ira A. Shimer, Douglas P. Duval, Clarence J. Manning, David Stewart, Albert E. Truby, Eugene H. Hartnett, and Clyde S. Ford.

Navy.

Lieut. G. T. Emmons (retired) is detached from special temporary duty at Washington and ordered home.

Surgeon L. W. Spratling is detached from the naval hospital, Portsmouth, and ordered to the navy yard at New York.

Passed Assistant Surgeon H. H. Haas is ordered to the naval hospital at Portsmouth.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Arrivals—The Dahlgren, at New Suffolk; the Lancaster, at Hampton Roads; the Saturn, at Honolulu.

Sailings—El Cano and Villalobos, from Wu-hu for Kiu-Kiang; the Holland and Modoc, from Philadelphia for Annapolis. The Modoc is convoying the Holland.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Saturday, April 4.

The following calendar of preferred jury causes, April term, will be called by Lacombe, J., in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 11 o'clock A. M., and causes assigned to the various parts for immediate trial: Preferred calendar, (April Term.)

1—Callender vs. Texas & Pacific R. R.
8—Couture vs. same.
7—Migats vs. Penn. R. R.
4—Birckhead vs. De Forest.
4½—Baldwin vs. Conyngham.
5—Hilkopfsky vs. Hillyer.
6—Anglo-Chemical Co. vs. Hartford.
30—International Tooth Crown Co. vs. Richards.
31—Same vs. Carter.
28—Same vs. Hartman.
36—Clare vs. Popham.
64—Quimby vs. Charleston & S. RR.
187—Clemens vs. Butler Brothers.
208—United States vs. Dravo.
206—Same vs. same.
385—Lewis vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
268—Vitolo vs. Bee Publishing Co.
390—Pancoulias vs. Confectioners' Mach. Co.
444—Trattel vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
455—Reudebush vs. Savannah, Florida, &c., R. R.
462—Wall vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
464—Connell vs. Commanjune Coal Co.
468—Roland vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
476—De Forest vs. T. C. Co. vs. Marconi W. T. Co.
477—United States vs. U. S. Express Co.
479—Norton vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
479—Hollander vs. Wm. H. Burns Co.
489—Diller vs. Jay, as receiver.
486—Butterfield vs. Stranahan.
491—Goodwin vs. Jay, as receiver.
495—United States vs. N. Y. Central Coal Co.
496—Levy vs. Providence & Stonington Steamship.
500—Hirschkovitz vs. Penn. R. R.
501—United States vs. Reich.
502—Crichton vs. Flagg.
505—Converse vs. Parsily.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, April 3.—Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, April 6: 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 413, 414.

New York Calendars—Saturday, April 4.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Greenbaum, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Grace W. Minot, Christina Heser, and Elizabeth Smith.

CITY COURT—Special Term and Chambers—Delehanty, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—May E. Reilly vs. Samuel W. Clark et al.—May E. Reilly, Peter Gran vs. Ernest Ohnell—Peter Gran.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J.—Joseph Ernsthal vs. Augusta Cashel—Charles A. Curtis, Edmund T. Mason et al. vs. David Schaul—Frederick L. Dreicher.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Bell vs. Barclay—August C. Nass. Ross vs. Hickey—R. C. Milnor. In re Brown—William I. Houston. Lewis vs. Radenz—Sidney J. Cowan.

SUPREME COURT—Blanchard, J.—People ex rel. Architectural Terra Cotta Company vs. Wilson—Eugene E. Fossler.

FINANCIAL.

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THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH QUOTATIONS.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.79⅝
Corn, mixed	.51
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.41
Flour, Minnesota patents	$4.20
Cotton, middling	10.15
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05¾
Sugar, granulated	4.70
Molasses, O. K., prime	.40
Beef, family	14.25
Beef hams	20.75
Tallow, prime	.05 9-16
Pork, mess	18.60
Hogs, dressed, 100 lb.	.09⅞
Lard, prime	10.35

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Twenty Washington Heights Lots Figure in a Large Deal.

Wooster Street Building Also Involved —13 South William Street Sold— Long List of Minor Transactions.

A large transaction, closed yesterday, is of more than ordinary interest because it involves about twenty lots in a section of Washington Heights which has had little prominence in the general activity of that district, and which, more particularly in recent dealings, has commanded little attention. The Pierrepont Realty Company has sold to Adolph M. Bendheim the plot of about three lots on the north side of One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, extending from St. Nicholas Avenue to St. Nicholas Place; also three lots on the east side of St. Nicholas Place and three lots on the west side of Edgecombe Avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-first and One Hundred and Fifty-second Streets; and a plot of twelve lots on the south side of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 300 feet east of Broadway. In payment from Mr. Bendheim, together with a considerable amount of cash, the Pierrepont Realty Company takes the eight-story fire-proof loft building at the southwest corner of Wooster and Third Streets, on plot 71.4 by 90.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the estate of Thomas S. Shortland, 13 South William Street, running through to 51 Stone Street, the frontages being respectively 19 and 21 feet, and the depth about 100 feet. There is at present on the property a four-story building which will be occupied as offices by the new owner, after extensive alterations have been made.

James McCutcheon has bought from Rudolph Schalk 4 West Twenty-second Street, a five-story building adjoining the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue, on plot 20.3 by 98.9. Whether Mr. McCutcheon intends to improve the property could not be learned yesterday. It is almost directly opposite his Spinning Wheel Building at 5-7 West Twenty-second Street.

F. De Forest Simmons has sold for the National Realty Company to Donald B. Toucey the new five-story American basement dwelling, recently completed, on the north side of Fifty-first Street, 180 feet east of Madison Avenue, on lot 22 by 100.5, adjoining a vacant plot.

Jeremiah C. Lyons has sold the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 618 Fifth Avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets, on lot 25 by 100, Columbia College leasehold.

Jackson & Stern have resold the old St. Stephen's Church property at 57 and 59 West Forty-sixth Street, a plot 55 by 100.5. The buyer is said to be a construction company, which will erect an apartment hotel on the property.

The City Real Property Investing Company has sold the four-story brown-stone-front dwelling 51 East Seventy-ninth Street, 22 by 102.2, adjoining the northeast corner of Madison Avenue.

William Hoyt is reported to have sold 172 Madison Avenue, northwest corner of Sixty-sixth Street, a four-story brownstone-front dwelling on lot 22.5 by 80.

Collins & Collins and Pease & Elliman have sold for the Charter Realty Company 22 East Seventy-ninth Street, southwest corner of Park Avenue, a four-story dwelling on lot 21 by 75.

Davis & Robinson have sold for Mrs. Melissa Thompson the four-story brownstone-front dwelling 127 East Sixty-first Street, 19 by 100.5.

Philip Jeselson has resold for Charles Weismann and E. J. Rieser 231 to 235 East Forty-second Street, a five-story factory building on plot 75 by 100.5, together with the building property 232 to 238 East Forty-third Street, a four-story factory building on plot 100 by 100.5. The buyers are Gerstendorfer Brothers, who were represented in the transaction by J. F. Jund.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for the Atlantic Realty Company to the Century Realty Company and the United States Realty and Construction Company the Dakota Apartments, occupying the block front on the south side of Seventy-fifth Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, a plot 50 by 212. This deal is part of a trade, the other end of which, involving the dwellings 133 and 139 to 145 West Seventy-fourth Street, was reported several days ago.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for John G. McCullough to Helen Hays the four-story dwelling 62 West Sixty-eighth Street, 18.9 by 100.

A. Schwab has sold the five-story flat, 885 Park Avenue, adjoining the southeast corner of Seventy-eighth Street, 26 by 100.

F. M. Brown negotiated the recent sale of 62 and 64 East One Hundred and Twenty-Fifth Street for the Beekman estate to Edward Farrell.

George H. Pigueron is the buyer of 32 Union Square East, and 104 and 106 East Sixteenth Street, sold recently by Justice F. Henry Dugro and others. A ten-story store and loft building will be erected on the site.

H. Nelson Flanagan has sold for the estate of Joseph Didier the three-story brick dwelling, 117 East Twenty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 98.9.

The Empire City Realty Company and the Municipal Realty Corporation have sold the three-story flat 56 West Sixty-fifth Street, 20 by 100.

Charles Griffith Moses & Brother have sold for Sumner Deane to John A. Egan and William P. Norton the lot 25 by 100 on the south side of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 100 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue.

The Glock estate has sold the four-story tenement 409 Second Avenue, 24.8 by 70, to Henry G. Leisler; has sold for Frans Pfaff to Rose Seifferd and others the property 1,131 Second Avenue.

Weil & Mayer have sold the five-story brick tenement 2,037 Second Avenue, adjoining the southwest corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street, on lot 25 by 100.

Isidore Mell has sold for Charles Garfiel to Morris Freundlich the five-story apartment house 67 and 69 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The Yellow Pine Company has sold the five-story brick apartment house 130 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on plot 22 by 100.11.

B. Klingenstein has sold to a Mr. Oppenheim 219 East Twenty-third Street, a five-story tenement on lot 24.6 by 98.9.

Nevins & Perelman have sold to B. Klingenstein the southwest corner of Attorney and Stanton Streets, old buildings on plot 34.3 by 62.6.

Charles E. Duross has sold for a client of Woodcock & Britt the three-story house 63 Jane Street.

Max Rollnick has bought from a Mrs. Raynor the six-story tenement at the southeast corner of Bayard and Chrystie Streets, 37 by 50, giving in part payment 540 and 542 East Fifteenth Street, 40 by 80.

Charles Berwald & Prager have bought 212 and 214 Monroe Street, southeast corner of Gouverneur Street, two five-story tenements on plot 50.6 by 91 and irregular. The same operators have sold to Mary Forest the old building 430 West Forty-fifth Street, 25 by 100.4.

Charles Rubinger, Louis Klinger, and Charles I. Fleck have sold for a client 186 Suffolk Street, front and rear tenements on lot 10 by 95. The same firm has leased for Altman & Kivowitz, 58 First Street, for a term of five years at an annual rental of $1,800.

Heil & Stern have leased for Frederick Haas 20,000 square feet of space in the new building 45 to 49 West Twenty-first Street to the Flemish Art Company and others for a term of years, at a total rental of $40,000 also, for Henry Corn the entire building to be erected at 24 West Nineteenth Street, for a term of years at an aggregate rental of $30,000, to Heyl & Noethen, restaurateurs.

Charles Field Griffen & Co. have sold to a client the following farms in Harrison, N. Y.: Archer estate, 97 acres; Karvan farm, 40 acres; the William A. Haviland property, 27 acres, and the George F. Archer property, 23 acres, making in all about 190 acres, which will be developed and improved by the purchaser.

E. S. Goodale & Son have sold for Mrs. Maria Simpson the four-story dwelling, 202 West Twenty-third Street, for $41,000, to Louis Frankel.

Louis Frankel has resold for Sol. Lindenbom 1,520 Brook Avenue, four-story and basement double flat on lot 25x100 to an investor.

Dorr & Brown have effected an extension of a lease for Martin D. Fink with the Hamilton Bank for the premises 1,707 and 709 Amsterdam Avenue, and also leased to the Hamilton Bank the adjoining premises 1,711 Amsterdam Avenue, in which the bank will add safe deposit vaults. They have also leased for the Goodrich estate to Frederick Paulsen, 63 Convent Avenue; for J. T. Dessauer to Mr. Prentice 530 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, and for Ludlow Ogden to Mr. Walsh 536 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street.

Charles E. Duross has leased the buildings 32 and 34 West Fourteenth Street for Powles, Kingsley & Co. and Hugh King to a West-side house for five years at a rental of $18,000. Also the two upper lofts of the Herring Building at the junction of Fourteenth Street, Hudson Street, and Ninth Avenue for John H. Hudson to R. M. Guinsburg of the Kleinert Dress Shield Company, and for John J. Lyons the building 59, 61 and 63 Eighth Avenue to Henry Kent for a term of years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

464 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, south side, 300 feet west of Third Avenue, 23 by 100, five-story brick tenement; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, the American Mortgage Company.....$14,000

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 131 West Twenty-fourth Street, for seven-story brick loft, with stores, 25 by 105; A. Fleishhacker of 190 Bowery, owner; Kurtzer & Reuts of Spring Street and the Bowery, architects; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 18 and 20 First Avenue, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 44 by 87; Baum & Lapin of 187 Rivington Street, owners; Bernstein & Bernstein of 111 Broadway, architects; cost, $35,000.

Nos. 806 to 808 East Fifth Street, for a six-story brick tenement, with store, 54.6 by 84; S. Michelson of 853 East Third Street, owner; Hornenburger & Straub of 132 Bowery, architects; cost, $45,000.

One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, north side, 175 feet east of Willis Avenue, for a four-story brick school, 150 by 200; city, owner; O. H. J. Snyder, architect; cost, $250,000.

Willis Avenue, west side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 25 by 96; estate of Isaac Levy of 206 Alexander Avenue, owner; Louis Falk of 2,785 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 41 East Forty-ninth Street, to a five-story brick dwelling; H. P. Carroll of 48 Wall Street, owner, G. A. Freeman of 500 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $2,000.

No. 703 East Sixth Street, to a three-story brick tenement and clubroom; P. Berger of 703 Sixth Street, owner; Ebelling & Meyer of 194 Bowery, architects; cost, $500.

No. 18 East Sixty-third Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; W. D. Parsons, premises, owner; Cleverdon & Putzel of 41 Union Square West, architects; cost, $4,000.

Pike and South Streets, northeast corner, to four-story brick lofts, with store; Laig Brothers, premises, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $800.

No. 6 Allen Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; M. Platrowitz of 190 Madison Street, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $1,000.

No. 179 Orchard Street, to a five-story brick tenement, with store; J. Feinberg of 204 East Broadway, owner; Bernstein & Bernstein, architects; cost, $500.

No. 402 West Twenty-third Street, to a five-story brick store, with studio and offices; J. Appel of 271 West Twenty-third Street, owner; H. Davidson of 240 West Twentieth Street, architect; cost, $778.

Carter Avenue, west side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, to a one-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 24 by 36; Thomas and E. Soden, premises, owners; Rudolph Werner of 4,019 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $1,000.

No. 2,841 Tiebout Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 43; J. D. Smith, premises, owner; L. A. Soule of 503 Ford Street, architect; cost, $800.

Willis Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, to a one-story frame shop, 28 by 30; William Mooney of 504 East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street, owner; Alexander Fowler of 700 East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, north side, seventy feet east of Park Avenue, to a two-story brick dwelling, 22 by 27; Franz Wagner, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,207 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

Concord Avenue, east side, One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, to a three-story brick hospital; Lincoln Hospital, premises, owner; Bronx Architectural Company of 3,207 Third Avenue, architects; cost, $300.

Tremont Avenue, south side, forty feet west of Prospect Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; William Lang of 505 Second Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of 709 Tremont Avenue, architect; cost, $300.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, northwest corner of Third Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling, 22 by 28; E. Dressler of 2,790 Broadway, owner; Robert Tabbin of 901 Columbus Avenue, architect; cost, $250.

Fort Lowry Hotel Property Sold.

The Fort Lowry Hotel property, at the foot of Bay Seventeenth Street, Bath Beach, was sold at auction yesterday in the Brooklyn Real Estate Exchange by the order of the executors of the will of Joseph Lowry. The property comprises the Fort Lowry Hotel, thirteen acres of land under water, bowling alleys, cottages, pier, bathhouses, and the old New Utrecht Hotel property opposite the Fort Lowry Hotel. Alfred Richardson secured the property for $23,100 above mortgages aggregating $61,000. Mr. Richardson married the widow of Joseph Lowry.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Friday, April 3.

ALLEN ST, 185 and 187, w s, 50x75x irregular; Leopold May to Nathan Kraus, (mtgs $40,000,) other considerations and..... 100

AVENUE A, w s, 49.11 ft n of 122d St, 16x80; Catharine McGivney to Sarah E. McGivney, (mtg $4,000).....Nom.

BROOME ST, 146 e s, 25x70; Leon Salmanowitz and another to Kalman Weintraub, (mtg $16,000).....Nom.

BROOME St, 44a and 46, e s, 46.8x70; Myer Bach to Max Jorrisch, (mtge $15,500).....Nom

CANNON ST, 97 to 101, w s, 75x100; Pincus Lowenfeld and another to John Kastman, (mtg $43,000).....Nom

CATHERINE SLIP, 15, 18.2x91.6x19.2x53.9; Herbert E. Rodderty to Isaac Heifer, (mtg $6,500).....Nom

CHRYSTIE ST, 99, e s, 25x100; Elias Sentt and another to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $25,000).....Nom.

COLUMBIA ST, 93, e s, 25x100; Max Goldberg to Rachel Wolff, (mtg $18,000;) other consideration and..... 100

GRAND ST, n s, 16 ft e of Willett St, 17x67; Isaac Fromme, referee, to Herman Heydt, rerecorded.....12,000

GROVE ST, n w s, at boundary line of Lots 9 and 10, runs n w 150.1 x w 25x e 150.9 x s 22, being part of Lot 9, map of East Tremont; C. Adelbert Becker to Frederick Stubenvoll and another.....1,550

HENRY ST, 322, s s, 25x92x2x66; Henry Sic, 324, s s, 25.5x92x2x66.10; Meyer Chapkowsky to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $36,000).....Nom

HENRY ST, 322, s s, 25x95; Frances L. Lehman to Meyer Chapkowsky, quitclaim.....Nom.

HOUSTON ST, e s corner of Goerck St, 20x75; Paul Edelman to William Weiss, (mtg $12,000).....Nom

JACKSON AV, e s, 373.6 ft n of 166th St, 8.4x irregular x 103.7 x 101.4; John W. Cornish to Paul Vitale, other consideration also.....10,000

JACKSON ST, s e corner of Madison St, 23x100x23x100.1; Ida Burstein and another to Meyer Chapkowsky, (mtg $48,000,) other considerations and..... 100

JEROME AV, e s, 106.2 ft s of Burnside Av, 50x100; Eugene H. Pomeroy, referee, to T. Irving Hadden, (mtg $11,000).....9,500

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 239 ft e of North St, 75x100; Thomas E. Finegans to William H. Steck, (mtg $5,000).....Nom.

LENOX AV, e s, 23 ft n of 122d St, 22x100; Frank C. White to John E. Miller, (mtg $15,000).....Nom.

LENOX AV, 228, e s, 16.6x75; Lenox Av, 230, e s, runs e 65x s 16.9x w 10x s 8.1x w 75x n 16.6; Harriett M. Sackett to John C. Rodgers, (mtgs $23,000,) other consideration and..... 100

LONGWOOD AV, s w corner of Garrison Av, 75x187x irregular; Ellen Young to Edward Hammer, quitclaim.....Nom.

LORILLARD PLACE, 2,440, e s, 25x97.5; William Wainwright to John A. Shaw, (mtgs $3,500).....Nom.

LOT 505, map of Church farm, Chambers St, n s, 25x75; Elizabeth A. Bend and others to Frances M. Hoyt, 1-60 part, quitclaim.....1,150

MADISON AV, 1,526, e s, 17.7x70; Mary B. Hughes and another to Nathan Roggen and another.....Nom.

MADISON ST, 393, s s, 25x97.6x25x97.3; Monroe St, 291, n s, 25x97.6x25x97.3; Charles W. Allen, executor, to George B. Eddy, (mtg $16,000).....22,000

MADISON ST, 393, s s, 25x97.6x25x97.3; Monroe St, 291, n s, 25x97.6x25x97.3; Eunice E. Allen and others, heirs, to George B. Eddy, (mtg $10,000).....Nom.

MADISON ST, 393, s s, 25x97.6x25x97.3; 291, Monroe St, n s, 25x97.6x25x97.3; George B. Eddy to Clara G. McKenzie and another, (mtg $18,000).....Nom.

MONTGOMERY ST, e s, 61.6 ft s of Henry St, 19.7x75; Harris Friedman and another to Isidore Seberski, (mtg $9,000,) other considerations and..... 100

OLD BOWERY ROAD, curve fm, ft w s of Madison Av, runs s to n e of 98th St x — w s to avenue x — to beginning; Pelham St. G. Bissell and another to L. Napoleon Levy, correction deed, quitclaim.....Nom.

PARK AV, w s, 25.5 ft s of 117th St, 25x60; James C. Crawford and another, trustees, to Morris Weingstein.....6,000

PENWICK ST, 20, e s, 230 ft e of Spring St, runs s 60x e 10x s w 44x w 50x n 20; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Martha E. Wysong.....15,000

SHERIFF ST, 77 and 79, w s, 50x100; Jonas Weil and another to Elias Sentt and another, (mtg $51,000).....Nom.

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of Hawthorne St, 100x110; Francis M. Bacon to Edwin Outwater, (mtge $6,000).....Nom.

STANTON ST, n s, 26.8 ft e of Cannon St, 32.4x75; Hyman Dickstein to Rebecca Lipschitz and another, (mtgs $32,000,) other consideration also..... 100

SYLVAN PLACE, e s, 146.1 ft n of Westchester Av, 75.9x84.7x75x98.11; John W. Cornish to Paul Vitale, other consideration also.....100

TERRACE VIEW AV, e s, 41.8 ft n w s of King's Bridge Av, runs n e along King's Bridge Av 81.11x n w 78x s w 116.1 to Terrace View Av x s e 18.9; Theodore H. Silkman and another to William E. Finger.....Nom.

UNION AV, e s, 91 ft s of 158th St, 20x94x20x94.2; Henry A. Luft to Lizzie Cohn, (mtg $6,000;) other consideration also..... 100

UNION SQUARE, 1 s, 106.3 ft n of 15th St, 26.83x120; Stanley W. Dexter, referee, to Edwin C. Kent.....80,000

WALTON AV, w s, 252.10 ft s of Burnside Av; 25x100; Joseph King, referee, to the United Real Estate and Trust Company.....4,825

WALTON AV, w s, 352.10 ft s of Burnside Av; 25x100; Joseph Kling, referee, to United Real Estate and Trust Company.....4,925

1ST AV, 2, 22x51.8x22x48.7; Houston St, 104, n s, 24.8x50x24.4x50; Hamilton F. Dean to Pincus Lowenfeld and another.....Nom.

1ST AV, n w corner of Houston St, 25.2x49x22x46; E. Sherman Gould and another to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, n w s, 77.6 ft n of 12th St, 26.9x113.6; Sidonia Weiss to Julius Miller, other consideration and..... 100

2D AV, 1,973 and 1,975, w s, 50x100; Julius Brum to Jonas Weil and another, (mtg $37,000).....Nom.

2D AV, 217 and 219, w s, 34.8x98; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Ernst Lippmann, (mtg $20,000,) other consideration and..... 100

3D AV, 624, w s, 20x80; William L. Overhulse and others to Henry D. Morrid, other considerations and..... 100

3D AV, e s, 40 ft s of 28th St, 40x84; John G. Wendel to Ella V. von E. Wendel.....16,000

6TH AV, n e corner of 58th St, 100.5x160x100.8x160.5; William H. Burgess to Julius Elzas, (mtge $146,000).....Nom

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; Elias Gussaroff and others to Mauro Pizzutiello, (mtge $20,500).....Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; Elias Guessroff and another to Harry Mats, ½ right, title and interest, (mtgs ½ of $20,500).....Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 142d St, 75x75; Jacob H. Stubis to Marie Steindler, ½ part, (mtgs ½ of $20,500).....Nom.

7TH AV, w s, 26.6 ft n of 149th St, 27.1x100; 72d St, n s, 227.6 ft w of 2d Av, 17.8x102.2; 93d St, n s, 325 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x77.3x125x79.3; Presbyterian Home for Aged Women to Provident Realty Company, B. & S.....Nom.

7TH ST, s s, 64.6 ft w of Avenue B, 27.10x90.10; Julius Miller to the Horwitz Realty Company, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

8TH ST, 380 and 382 East, 44.8x97.6; John Katzman to Morris Lippmann, (mtg $31,000,) other consideration and..... 100

9TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, 25x80; Nathan Kohn to Jeannette Friedman, (mtg $18,000,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH ST, 284 East, 22x92.3; Louis Kotzen to William Glaubinger and another, (mtgs $34,000,) other consideration and..... 100

10TH ST, 49, n s, 224.1 ft w of Broadway, 28x94.9; Catharina E. Hartung to Charles Hartung, (R S $78.75).....Nom.

11TH ST, n s, 81 ft w of Avenue C, 28x103.3; John Cary to Max Friedman and another, (mtg $15,000,) other consideration and..... 100

13TH ST, 340 and 342 East, 42x103.3; Max J. Klein and another to Isidore W. Golden, (mtg $30,000;) other consideration and..... 100

14TH ST, 328 East, 22.6x103.3; Katharine A. Healy to Max Rollnick, (mtg $11,000).....Nom.

14TH ST, 330 East, 22.6x103.3; Elise Hilke to Max Rollnick, (mtg $3,000).....Nom.

17TH ST, n s, 247.8 ft w of 6th Av, runs n 46.9x s 0.6x n 80x s 17.2x n 15.2x w 66.8x s 82x e 49 to beginning; Theodore Janiver to Harry C. Austin, (mtg $30,000,) other considerations and..... 100

17TH ST, n s, 247.8 ft w of 6th Av, runs n 46.9x s 0.6x n 80x s 17.2x n 15.2x w 66.8x s 82x e 49 to beginning; Harry M. Austin to Louis Sachs, (mtg $22,000,) other consideration and..... 100

17TH ST, 326 and 340 West, 50x92; Julius H. Fox to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

17TH ST, 338 West, 25x92; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Jacob Mandelbaum, (mtg $17,500,) other consideration and..... 100

22D ST, s s, 129 ft w of 5th Av, 26.8x98.9; Emma Schalk to Rudolph Schalk.....Nom.

22D ST, 205 West, 18.9x98.9; Harris Mandelbaum and another to Frank H. Bradner, (mtg $16,500,) other considerations and..... 100

24TH ST, 15, s s, 200.6 ft w of Broadway, 19x76.5x19x78.3; Townsend Wandell to Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, B. & S., (mtg $28,500).....42,500

24TH ST, 16 West, 19x98.9; Townsend Wandell to Frederick A. Constable and another, executors and trustees, B. & S.....47,500

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 25x79; Samuel Marks and others to Pierce Marksville and another, quitclaim.....3,333

29TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 32.6x—x81x98.9; William N. Heard to Municipal Realty, (mtge $38,500).....Nom.

29TH ST, n e, 102 ft w of 7th Av, 19x98.9; Valentine Braun and others, executors, to George Habenstein and others.....Nom.

29TH ST, n s, 102 ft w of 7th Av, 19x98.9; George Habenstein to Charles Habenstein, 1-18 part.....600

32D ST, n s, 300 ft e of 7th Av, runs e 25x n 70x n e 52.2x n 30x w 73x s 115.6; Louis T. Lehmeyer to Charles Schmidt, Jr., other consideration also.....100

42D ST, n s, 130 ft w of 2d Av, 75x100.5; 43d St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 100x100.5; Louise W. Tiffany, executor and trustee, and others to Albert Gerendorfer.....80,000

49TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 2d Av, 18x70.5; Daniel Kinsella to Clifford G. Pearce.....Nom.

49TH ST, s s, 50 ft w of 2d Av, 19x70.5; Clifford G. Pearce to Mary Kinsella.....Nom.

61ST ST, 153 East, 21x100.5; William M. Benjamin to Samuel A. Tucker, B. and S., (mtg $15,000).....22,500

63D ST, 155 East, 16x100.5; Alfred Lyons to David H. Taylor, (mtg $8,500,) other consideration and..... 100

86TH ST, 1 East, runs s 20.4 x n 88 x s 8 x n 12.6 x w 28.1 x s 60.8 x n w 2.9 x s 41.9; Charles C. Marshall to Emily P. Griggs, other consideration and..... 100

102D ST, n s, 74.10 ft e of 2d Av, 25.2x75.10; Jonas Weil and another to Sigmund Akst, (mtg $10,000).....Nom.

111TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 75x100.11; Henry Arnstein to David Reich and others, (mtgs $30,000).....Nom.

114TH ST, s s, 361 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.8x100.11; Joseph Hyams to Hannah Schleisinger, (mtg $10,000,) other consideration and..... 100

115TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 34.10x100.11; Edwin A. Watson, referee, to William Koch.....31,000

120TH ST, 245 East, 27.6x100.11; Isaac Haft and another to Henry B. Gamp and another, (mtg $35,000,) other consideration and..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 215 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Elizabeth Velsor, Lucie D. Selivell, (mtg $3,500,) other consideration and..... 100

120TH ST, s s, 190 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Carrie E. Shotwell to Nelson D. Shotwell, (mtg $7,000,) other consideration and..... 100

121ST ST, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Louis H. Hahlo to Isaac Helfer.....21,600

127TH ST, 220 West, 16.6x93.11; August Kuntz to Paul Mayer, (mtg $11,000,) other consideration and..... 100

150TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15x99.11; Amy E. Quinn to Jacob Stell and another, (mtg $16,500).....Nom.

152D ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Aaron M. Janpole and another to Jane F. Lemon, (mtg $10,000).....Omitted

183TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Vandoleit Av, 25x100; Bridget Keighery to Charles A. Smith, (mtg $3,500).....700

Recorded Leases.

AVENUE A, 64; Minna Georgi to Mary Machcinski, 2 years.....1,440

AVENUE B, 122; Isaac C. Mills, trustee, to Gottfried Herrmann, 2 years.....900

BROAD ST, 90; Jonathan Dwight and another, trustees, to Hollister, Chase & Co., 3 years.....2,800

BROADWAY, 738; William R. Morgan and others to Gustave Schumann, Jr., 4 10-12 years.....34,000 and 4,250

CENTRE ST, 62; Sophie H. Heins and another to Paul Dreyer, trustees, to Carl A. Kuienkampff and another, 2 years.....1,400

DELANCEY ST, 50; Michael J. Adrian to Selig Lesser, 5 years.....$2,000 and 2,200

GOERCK ST, 122, Augustus L. Appelles to Jacob Salzman, 3 years.....192

STANTON ST, 121; Essex St, 154 and 156; Morris G. Tuch to Moe Adler, 9 11-12 years.....8,600

WEST BROADWAY, 124; August Jahp to Samuel Gordon and another, 2 years.....1,200

1ST AV, 1,121; Home Circle Building and Loan Association to Joseph Dub, 5 years.....1,500

1ST AV, 199; Maria Fuller to Morris Weiss, 5 years.....1,140

67TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 1st Av; United States Trust Company, trustee, to Marcus Rosenthaler, 3 years.....680

107TH ST, 423 East; William T. Doyle to William Wolz, 3 5-12 years.....540-600

111TH ST, 634 East; Louisa Schenk and another to Jacob Rosen, 2 years.....720

121ST ST, 54 West; Louisa F. Marshall to Robert S. Smith, 10 years.....10,000

26TH ST, 441 West; Henrietta Hirsch and another to Pasquale Ricci, 5 years.....1,500

86TH ST, 424 West; Anthony Fischer to William F. Mayer, 5 years.....780

97TH ST, 214 and 216 East; Genvario Iannella to Alfonso Radano, 5 years.....1,680

109TH ST, 321 East; Teresa Tuosso to Conrad Ehrlich Brewery, 3 years.....300

113TH ST, 333 East; Antonio Noje to Gaetano Calazzo, 5 years.....2,280

123D ST, 154 East; Mary E. Duchardt to the Royal Wagon and Sign Painting Company, 2 2-12 years.....800

175TH ST, 863 East; John Connelly to Charles Young, 5 years.....480

Recorded Mortgages.

Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

AHRENSBEUMER, Anna M. E., to Clara Patriette; 137th St, s s, 68.4 ft e of Cypress Av, due June 28, 1908.....5,000

ARST, Sigmund, to Jonas Weil and another; 102d St, n s, 74.10 ft e of 2d Av, installments, 6 per cent.....3,000

AUSTIN, Harry M., to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; 17th St, n s, 247.8 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....22,000

BEETZ, Bernhard H., to John Bushi; Rosenth Av, s w corner of Marion St, 3 years.....1,000

BILLINGS, William E., to James A. Billings; Franklin St, 96 and 98, due June 1, 1906, 6 per cent.....5,000

BLANC, Eugene, to Mary Ferguson; 46th St, n s, 180 ft e of 8th Av, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....16,000

BOEHM, Paul F., to John Steuner; East Broadway, 62, 5 years, 6 per cent.....3,000

CHAPKOWSKY, Meyer, to Ida Burstein and another; Madison St, s e corner of Jackson St, 3 years, 6 per cent.....3,500

COHN, Carl, and Henry A. Luft; Union Av, e s, 91 ft s of 156th St, installments, 6 per cent.....12,000

DIENER, August, to William Ziegler; Lot 170, M map of the Neill estate, 3 years, mtg $400,000, 4 years, 6 per cent.....198,000

EDDY, George B., to Bowery Savings Bank; Monroe St, 291, 5 years, 4 per cent.....7,000

EDDY, George B., to Bowery Savings Bank; Madison St, 393, 5 years, 4 per cent.....7,000

ETGEN, Julius, to William R. Rose; 6th Av, n e corner of 58th St, prior mtg $400,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....

ETGEN, Julius, to William R. Rose; 6th Av, n e corner of 58th St, prior mtg $800,000, 3 years, 6 per cent.....27,500

FINNEGAN, William H., to United States Trust Company; 9th Av, n e corner of 58th St, interest and time due as per bond.....400,000

FINNEGAN, William H., to Park Mortgage Company; Fort Lee View Av, s e c, and n w s Hudson Bridge Av, 4 years.....3,000

FRIEDMAN, Jeanette, to Nathan Kohn; 9th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, (prior mtg.) instalments, 6 per cent.....8,000

FRIEDMAN, Jeanette, to Sigmund Friedman; 9th St, s s, 225 ft w of 1st Av, (prior mtg $18,000,) 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,000

GAMACHE, Joseph, to Cyrus Hitchcock; Lot 30, map of part of Hunt estate, 5 years.....2,800

GAMP, Henry C., and another to Isaac Haft and another; 120th St, 245 East, prior mtg $35,000, rerecorded, 1 year, 6 per cent.....2,000

GARRETY, Alwin J., to William S. Rice; Opdyke Av, or 238th St, n s, 400 ft e of Keppler Av; also Opdyke Av, or 238th St, n s, 175 ft w of Keppler Av, collateral security for two notes.....5,000

GERSTENDORFER, Albert, to Louis W. Tiffany and another, trustees; 42d St, n s, 180 ft w of 2d Av, also 434 St, s s, 75 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....60,000

GINSBURGER, Emil, to Charles Wellner; 183d St, n s, 23 ft w of Prospect Av, 3 years.....3,800

GOODMAN, Urry, to Emilie J. Murray; Rivington St, s w corner of Norfolk St, (prior mtg $60,000,) due May 1, 1903, 6 per cent.....14,780

GOODMAN, Urry, to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Rivington St, s w corner of Norfolk St, 125 to 127, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....60,000

GOTTLIEB, Isidore W., to Max J. Klein and another; 13th St, 846 and 848 East, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....5,250

GRAU, William, to Edward H. Cole; Marcher Av, e s, 200.5 ft s of 169th St, due March 27, 1906.....5,000

HABENSTEIN, Charles, to George Habenstein; 29th St, n s, 169 ft w of 7th Av, due March 15, 1904.....300

HEARD, William N., to Bernard J. Maas; 29th St, s s, 500 ft w of 9th Av, prior mtg $21,500, 1 year, 6 per cent.....7,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Peter Donald; 131st St, n s, 150 ft w of Park Av, 5 years.....19,000

HELFER, Isaac, to Sarah E. Todd; Catherine Slip, 12, 3 years.....8,500

HERTER, Maria A., to Lawyers' Title Insurance Company; Lexington Av, w s, 95.2 ft s of 74th St, 5 years.....12,500

HINCK, George, and another to John Bethesser; 108th St, n s corner of Lexington Av, 3 years, 4½ per cent.....12,000

KATZMAN, John, to Pincus Lowenfeld and another; Cannon St, 97 to 101, 1 year, 6 per cent.....12,250

KENT, Edwin C., to Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; Union Square, 26, 3 years, 4 per cent.....50,000

KENT, Edwin C., to James F. Van Kirk; Union Square, 26, due —.....8,000

KINKAID, Thomas H. C., to the North New York Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 8th St, n s, being e ½ of Lot 117, map of Unionport, installments.....750

KIRSH, Nathan, to Leopold May; Allen St, 148 and 150, prior mtgs $35,000, 2 mtgs, due April 1, 1913, 6 per cent., each.....4,000

KIRSCH, Nathan, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Allen St, w s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....18,000

KIRSCH, Nathan, to Citizens' Savings Bank; Allen St, w s, 100 ft n of Stanton St, 5 years, 4½ per cent.....20,000

KLAUBENGER, William, and another, to Louis Kotzen; 10th St, 384 East, 6 months, 6 per cent.....1,000

KLAUBENGER, William, and another, to Louis Kotzen; 10th St, 384 East.....500

KNAUF, Charles, to Rollins H. Lynde; Lot 96, map of part of Hunt estate, 5 years.....2,800

KUHN, Adolph, to Frederick Oechmann; 6th St, n s, 166 ft w of Avenue B, leasehold, 3 years, 9 per cent.....3,500

LEHR, Elizabeth D., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 56th St, 29 West, 10 years.....20,000

LEMON, Jane F., to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 152d St, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....22,000

LEMON, Jane F., to Aaron M. Janpole and another; 152d St, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

LIPPMANN, Israel, to Harris Mandelbaum and another; 2d Av, 317 and 319, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....13,500

LIPPMANN, Morris, to John Katzman; 8th St, 380 and 382 East, 1 year, 6 per cent.....20,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, 1 and 3, s w corner of Houston St, 170, prior mtg $30,000, 1 year, 6 per cent.....10,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and another to American Mortgage Company; 1st Av, 1 and 3, s w corner of Houston St, 170, 1 year.....50,000

MANDELBAUM, Jacob, to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 17th St, s s, 325 ft e of 9th Av, installments, 6

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RENT FOR SEASON, $500. 7 rooms, stationary tubs, piano, modern house.
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RENT FOR SEASON, $250. 9 rooms, (3 sleeping rooms,) near water.
RENT FOR SEASON, $300. 9 rooms, hot and cold water, sanitary closets.
RENT FOR SEASON, $250. 9 rooms, (3 sleeping rooms,) running water.
RENT FOR SEASON, $200. 8 rooms, (4 sleeping rooms,) running water.
RENT FOR SEASON, $150. 8 rooms, running water, sanitary closet.
RENT FOR SEASON, $150. 9 rooms, (3 sleeping rooms,) near water.
RENT FOR SEASON, $150. 7 rooms, (4 sleeping rooms,) stable for 2 horses.
RENT FOR SEASON, $150. 7 r'ms, (2 sleeping r'ms,) large grounds, shade.
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THE REALLY CHOICE LOTS are owned and offered for sale by the LONG ISLAND REALTY CO., GORMLEY & FREDERICK, Sole Agents, 305 Broadway, New York. Lots $60 to $150; $5.00 monthly.

CHAS. L. WALLACE, Real Estate and Insurance, FREEPORT, L. I. (Opposite Station.) Cottages of all descriptions and prices; furnished or unfurnished; all improvements; Also building lots. Low prices. Easy terms.

CHAS. G. MOORE, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, FREEPORT, L. I. Handsome cottages for sale or to rent. FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED. All sizes and descriptions. All kinds of prices. Choice lots, farms, &c. Low prices. Easy terms.

SACRIFICE—Perfect gem! handsome cottage, 6 rooms and bath; fine location; all improvements; grounds 125x175; barn and carriage house, good chicken house; price $2,800; easy terms. Located on Pearsall Av.

COLONIAL VILLA—Just built; very beautiful home; 10 rooms and two baths; delightful location, on Ocean Av., cor. Southside; very latest improvements; open fire-places; steam heat; hardwood floors; electric lights; grounds 140x200; price $16,000, rent $800, unfurnished, 4 months.

Bayhard Homestead.—Furnished cottage on Grand Av., 14 rooms and baths; latest modern improvements; beautiful location; large orchards; 3 acres of ground; price $800 for season.

COLONNADE COTTAGE.—Beautiful residence; exceedingly fine location; on Ocean Av. and Willey St.; broad verandas; select refined neighborhood; 14 rooms and baths; latest improvements; large billiard room, barn, &c.; grounds 110x200; price, $9,000; easy terms.

BIG BARGAIN.—Fine cottage; 9 rooms and bath; the very latest sanitary improvements; fine location; spacious lawns; broad verandas; electric light; price, $6,800; easy terms.

RARE BARGAIN.—Beautiful cottage; fine location on Brooklyn Av., cor. Bergen Place; 13 rooms and baths; every modern improvement; hot water; grounds, &c.; grounds, 100x150; price, $8,000; easy terms.

BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE.—Finest location on Grove Street; grounds, 100x125; price, $5,000; about $2,500 cash; every modern improvement; spacious verandas; house well built and in perfect order; electric lights; sell cheap to quick buyer.

BIG BARGAIN.—Handsome Cottage on Ocean Av., 12 rooms and baths; grounds, 125x200; cor. lot; price, $15,000; finest location. Every appointment, latest improvements; electric lights; barn, carriage room, etc.; precious cash price, $4,000; easy terms. Apply to Cozzens & Co., on premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE.—Location on Pine St. modern improvements; electric lights, etc.; 11 rooms and bath; broad verandas; completely furnished, rent, $600 for season.

For full particulars and all information on the above properties call or write to the following Real Estate Gentlemen, who will meet all persons at the Freeport station:
CHAS. L. WALLACE. H. P. LIBBY,
CHAS. G. MOORE. C. A. SIGMOND,
V. G. WALTERS.

H. P. LIBBY, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, FREEPORT, L. I., Cottages, Furnished or Unfurnished. For sale or to rent of every description. Big Bargains. Easy Terms. Also lots and property of all kinds.

C. A. SIGMOND, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE, FREEPORT, L. I., (Opposite Station.) Choice building lots at STROMBERG PARK. Beautiful location. Easy terms. Also cottages and property of every description.

WALTERS COTTAGE. Beautiful cottage, 8 rooms and bath; the latest modern improvements; open fire-places; hot water heat; electric light; spacious lawns and verandas; grounds 120x175; finest location; on Ocean Av., cor. Pine St.; price, $6,000; cash, $3,000; balance 5%.

JOHNSON COTTAGE.—9 rooms and bath; finest location on Ocean Av.; the latest modern improvements; open fire-places; hot water heat; electric light; spacious lawns and verandas; grounds 75x300; price, $6,000; easy terms.

OCEAN VIEW COTTAGE.—Fine house, 18 rooms and 2 baths; best location, on Ocean Av., cor. Southside; every possible improvement; electric light, steam heat; hardwood floors; grounds 130x200; price $12,000, or rent, furnished, $1,200, 4 months' season.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE.—Newly built; 15 rooms and fine bathroom; the very finest location in Freeport; Ocean Av., cor. Lena Av.; finished and decorated in best style; latest sanitary improvements; electric light, &c.; grounds, 150x200; price, $9,000; terms to suit.

SACRIFICE to Quick Buyer.—Beautiful cottage; 15 rooms, bath; good location, corner Grove and Smith Sts.; very latest modern improvements; house in first-class order; electric lights, &c.; grounds, 200x200; price, $8,000; terms to suit.

FINE CHANCE to buy a good home.—Beautiful cottage; 12 rooms and bath on one of the finest streets in Freeport, Lena Av.; every possible improvement; large rooms; electric lights, &c.; house just built; grounds, 40x125; price, $4,250; easy terms.

GOOD CHANCE.—Cottage; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements; fine location, on Bergen Place; barn, carriage room, &c.; grounds, 75x150; price, $4,000; terms to suit. Apply to Cozzens & Co., on premises.

RARE CHANCE.—Fine Cottage, cor. Lena and Ocean aves.; grounds, 125x170; very fine location; every modern improvement; beautiful residence; broad verandas; barn, carriage room, etc., house in perfect order; price, $8,500; terms to suit.

For full particulars and all information on the above properties call or write to the following Real Estate Gentlemen, who will meet all persons at the Freeport station:
CHAS. L. WALLACE. H. P. LIBBY,
CHAS. G. MOORE. C. A. SIGMOND.

House, 15 rooms, bath, and toilet; broad piazzas; large lawns; plenty shade; fruit; stables; bath houses on beach; rowboat; fine view. Address W. B. Hedges, East Patchogue, L. I.

For Sale—400 acres choice land, ripe for sub-division, fine location, near Quogue, Long Island, we took in exchange and will sell cheap. Particulars apply to J. Bell, 206 Broadway, New York.

Furnished cottages to rent, $150.00 up for season; state wants. Particulars of Jos. E. Squire, Good Ground, L. I.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Richmond Borough.

NEW BRIGHTON STATEN ISLAND. FOR RENT.—One of the Stokes cottages, Phelps Place. Apply to local agents or JAMES W. McCULLOCH, 100 William St., N. Y.

Real Estate.

Goldens, L. I.—Farm, 65 acres; house 8 rooms; barn, granary, hennery shed, all in good repair; apples, pears, peaches, blackberries, strawberries, asparagus in thriving condition; price $4,000; also bargains. Hallock, 154 Herkimer St., Brooklyn.

For Sale—Farms and cottages of all kinds, cheap; write or see me; I can suit you; try it. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Bargain—Good house, 8 rooms, with fruit, $1,300; also one 6 rooms, good order, $1,250. J. Staples, Farmingdale, L. I.

A farm, 6 acres, 1 mile depot; house, 7 rooms, $1,800; half cash. Jeremiah Robbins, Babylon, L. I.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

CHEAP CONNECTICUT FARMS.
100 acres, new house, barns.....$4,000
70 acres, ½ mile to station.....3,000
110 acres, 7-room house, brook.....800
25 acres, village residence, brook.....2,050
30 acres, ½ mile to station.....2,700
8 acres, house, barn, brook.....1,700
10 acres, new house, small barn.....1,700
35 acres, village, 10-room house, worth $10,000; bank mort., $7,500.....7,800
5 acres, 9-room house.....700
2 acres, house, small barn.....1,500
ARCHIBALD C. FOSS, 20 EAST 42D ST.

W. E. DeGarmo, Norwalk Hotel, Norwalk, Conn.

To Rent.—A new eight-room cottage, furnished or unfurnished, pleasantly situated in Berkshire Hills; fine bathing and fishing one mile from house; rooms large and airy; shady lawn; large veranda; water from well in kitchen; two hours by rail from New York; fare, $1.05 one way; by Bridgeport boat from New York and rail from Bridgeport, $1; furnished, $800; unfurnished, $150. Mrs. Annie Lillis, Post Office Box 103, Shady Hour, Conn.

WYCHMERE (CAPE COD.)

Harwich, Mass.; beautiful seashore cottages rented, furnished; all comforts; delightful bathing. J., 503 West 124th St.

Three eight-room cottages for rent, furnished, for season, at Ocean Beach, in the Pequot colony; all modern conveniences; unobstructed view Long Island Sound; 300 feet to bathing beach. Edward S. Mellen, New London, Conn.

Farm bargains, Litchfield County, Conn., and Berkshire County, Mass.—Fifty farms for sale; 15 acres to 400 acres; from $400 to $10,000; write for list. J. E. Smith, Station A, Winsted, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—14-room house, 75 acres; barn; 70 minutes out; $5,500; partially furnished house; stable; three acres; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

For Sale or to let for the season, at Norfolk, Conn., Dunedin, situated on Maple Av.; well furnished and in perfect order. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 268 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

To Let at Norfolk, Conn.—The beautifully furnished residence of Miss Thompson, on Laurel Way, near the Hillhurst. Apply to Richard W. Rogers, 268 Lincoln St., Flushing, N. Y.

At Riverside-on-Sound.—Attractive residence, convenience, large shady lawn, garden, fruit; about 1 mile to station; yacht club; $7,000. J. C. Atwater, 38 Liberty St.

Farm, Genesee.—Fine country seat, large modern house; all improvements; fully furnished; abundance of fruit; well shaded. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Stephen M. Weld, Williamstown, Mass.

Cheaper than renting or boarding; country residence, 12 rooms; 9 acres; $1,800. Address Middlebury, Norwich, Conn.

At Babylon, L. I.—Pleasant place of 5 acres, ½ mile from depot; fine lawn, shade, shrubbery and fruit; house 12 rooms, bath; stable; buildings need a few repairs; will sell to close estate, $5,000; $2,000 cash. Address Box 612.

9½ acres, nice house, 8 rooms; fine location; near Bay and river; $2,000; farms, cottages, building sites. Valentine & Reeve, Brook Haven, L. I.

Sea Cliff.—Furnished cottages, shaded lawns, near beach; improvements; electric lighting. Everitt, 881 Park Av., Manhattan.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

In Essex County, N. J., most healthful section; grounds consist of about 50 acres; modern up-to-date house of 18 rooms and 3 baths; open plumbing; electric light and gas; running water, steam heat; fine modern stable and carriage house, with coachman's apartments; place must be seen to be appreciated. This is a good opportunity to buy a fine property at a low figure. For full particulars address C. H. NEVIUS, East Orange, N. J.

A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE (hour from city) for rent; handsomely furnished; eleven bedrooms, two baths; modern improvements; stable, eleven stalls; extensive lawns; garden; fruit; hothouse; large residences adjoining; photographs. Hallett & Perrin, 505 5th Av.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood; near "Park Street." (Erie) Station, school, &c. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $600 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. Montclair Realty Co., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair.

SEABRIGHT, N. J. LOW-MOOR—MONMOUTH BEACH. HUMSON ROAD, NAVESINK BEACH, WATERWITCH PARK, HIGHLANDS OF NAVESINK—FURNISHED COTTAGES. D. B. KEELER, JR., 9 Pine St. N. Y.

Plainfield, N. J., 812 Park Avenue, for sale or rent; house and lot, 10 minutes from station; house containing 11 rooms in good order; large trees on grounds; all improvements; lot 100x200; possession immediately. Address C. C. C., Box 137 Times Office.

For rent, reasonable in excellent location, near beach, handsomely furnished cottage; 15 rooms, telephone, gas range, all conveniences. Harold E. Pine, Room 20, Real Estate and Law Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

Locust, N. J., on North Shrewsbury River.—To let, 12-room cottage, furnished; hot and cold water; gas, stable for two horses; 4 acres in lawn; select location; near golf links. A. H. Mathews, 62 Nassau St.

MADISON, N. J.—Handsome country house; 8 bedrooms; ample grounds; select location; every city convenience; particulars; photographs. Dickinson Conduit, 34 Pine St.

To close estate will sell corner plot, 10 lots, at Summer Resort, for $250 (only $2.50 each) bearing bathing, fishing terms, $5 down, balance $1 weekly. Trustee, Box 78, Times Office.

A modern house, beautifully located half hour out on Erie, $7,500; $2,500 cash, balance $50 per month. Address Owner, Box 34, Times Office.

Handsome cottage, unfurnished, at North Somers Point, N. J.; 13 rooms, all modern conveniences; beautiful shade trees. Harold E. Pine, 20 Law Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

PENTH AMBOY, N. J. A fine Summer and Winter boarding house on the bay; 35 rooms; rent, $1,500. Nellegn Bros.

Furnished houses, farms, lakes for sale or rent. E. J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Queens Borough.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING!

27 Minutes to Manhattan.

ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, $3,800 TO $5,500, PLOTS 50x100 FEET; $500 CASH, BALANCE TO SUIT PURCHASER. HERE IS WHAT IT COSTS TO CARRY AND PAY FOR A $3,800 HOUSE:—

$2,200 MORTGAGE, 5% INTEREST.....$110
$1,100 SECOND MORTGAGE, PAYABLE $12.50 MONTHLY.....150
INTEREST ON $3400 (AVERAGE).....33
TAXES, WATER AND INSURANCE.....60
TOTAL.....$343

OR LESS THAN $29 PER MONTH, OF WHICH $150 EACH YEAR IS APPLIED TO PRINCIPAL. AFTER $1,100 HAS BEEN PAID THE BALANCE CAN REMAIN PERMANENTLY ON INTEREST, OR CAN BE REDUCED AS DESIRED.

BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, TROLLEYS, COMFORTABLE CARS, NO CROWDING, TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING; COMMUTATION $5.50 MONTHLY. INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

Falkinburg Realty Co.,
BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays—1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week days—11:30 A. M., 12:00, 1:00, 3:20 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.
FACTORY.
165 ft. valuable water front.
222 ft. depth of land.
153 ft. frontage on paved streets.
LOCATION, East River, opposite 84th St.
BOROUGH OF QUEENS, NEW YORK CITY.
Scores of other sites to suit any manufacturer.
Water front or rail, or both.
New York freight rates.
New York Land & Warehouse Co., 107 JACKSON AVENUE, Long Island City, New York.

FLUSHING, NEW YORK CITY. $425 cash, $32.50 monthly pays all; price $4,200; beautiful new modern house, nine rooms and bath, large attic; all improvements; hardwood finish; plot 50x100; five minutes from depot, 17 minutes to 34th St. Ferry; neighborhood restricted. John Dayton & Co., Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill Station.

Woodside Heights, 3-story and basement frame; 15 rooms; stable; shade; grounds. Nelson, 18 Chambers, Manhattan.

Richmond Hill.—40 desirable lots, $550 each; easy terms; will divide. Jones, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Wall Street Exchange Building,
NOS. 41 & 43 WALL STREET,
Extending through the block to Ocean Av. 45, 47 and 49 Exchange Place.
Safe Deposit Vaults, Banking Rooms and
10 Floors will be ready May 1, 1903
25 Floors, 10 Elevators. Building always open. Perfect System of Lighting, Ventilating and Heating. Vacuum system of Cleaning installed.
THE STATE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS AND THE NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH AMERICA will move into this building on or about May 1, 1903.
Plans and particulars at 41 & 43 Wall St.
A. J. Murphy, Managing Agent.

LIGHT OFFICES; LOW RENTS. TEMPLE COURT, 5 TO 9 BEEKMAN STREET, 110 TO 120 NASSAU STREET, CLOSE TO POST OFFICE, COURTS, BRIDGE, AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. APPLY ON PREMISES TO RULAND & WHITING CO.

Very strong building to lease, 25,000 feet floor space, South St., opposite New Haven freight station; storage or manufacturing; very cheap rent; rare chance. Nicholson & Co., Sole Agents, 150 Broadway.

76 Bowery, near Canal; first-class six-story; fine light basement, 22x100, or store and basement separate; May 1st, lofts immediately. Wm. F. Nisbet, 66 New St., or your own broker.

14-16 Vandewater St.—Store floor and basement; also 52x112; with or without steam power. Apply on premises or to P. F. Timm, 156 9th Av., Brooklyn.

STORE, No. 294 Pearl St., cor. Beekman, 52x80, and Offices. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET, 419-419 WEST 43D ST. APPLY ON PREMISES; BROKERS PROTECTED.

Attractive offices, north light, 835 Broadway, corner 19th St.; elevator; rent, $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

WATER FRONT AND CORNER LOTS. East 50th St.; also large lofts, South St. Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFTS AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 6420—38. 116 WEST 42D STREET.

PART OF BEAUTIFUL LIGHT SHOWROOM AND BASEMENT TO LET. FRANKEL DISPLAY FIXTURE CO., 718 BROADWAY.

LOFTS OR FLOOR SPACE TO LET. CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSES, 419-419 WEST 43D ST.

FACTORY LOFTS UNSURPASSED. 100x100, Also 50x100; heat; power and elevators. Kleeman & Co., 638 West 54th.

Atlantic Highlands, Navesink Beach, Normandie; furnished cottages for rent. F. A. Morehouse, 123 Liberty St., N. Y.

68 East 113th St.—Corner store, suitable drug, meat market, any business. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

Desirable first and second lofts to let; light; good business neighborhood; power if wanted. Hard, 25 Beekman St.

500 East 121st St., cor. Pleasant Av.—Store, suitable for any business. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

Part of office or entire rear office on first floor of East 22d St., near 4th Av. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list; this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Attractive offices, studios, 131 East 34th; elevator, heat; $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

52 West St.—5-story warehouse; possession at once; $1,500 rent; John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

207-209 West 129th.—4-story and basement, 50x100; 30-stall stable. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

2,058 2d Av., Near 106th St.—Furniture store past 5 years. John Armstrong, 1,984 3d Av.

Large light loft to let, with or without power. F. H. Graf, 322 7th Av.

Loft to let, 30x75, steam power. Inquire 698 East 148th St.

Real Estate for Sale and to Rent—New York State.

Brick residence, Washington Av., Kingston, N. Y., containing 14 rooms; all improvements; thoroughly heated; in thorough order; house stands 40 feet back from street; large open space each side; high ground; large shade trees; choice residence section; electric cars pass door; lot 116 feet front, 150 feet deep; cost $18,000; will sell for $9,000; part may remain on mortgage; photographs. F. S. Thompson, Kingston, N. Y.

For Sale.—Delightful Summer residence, Catskill Mountains; 2,500 feet elevation; cottage, nine rooms and bath; completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees, tennis court, fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good fishing; photo. Apply H. Wanders, 242 East 9th St.

TO LET—SARATOGA SPRINGS. Furnished cottages for the season, from $400 to $4,000; also two 50-room boarding houses and hotel. For particulars and catalogue address S. E. Meyers & Co., Saratoga Springs.

For Sale—Gassing-on-the-Hudson, 6½ acres, ten-room house, outbuildings; good water view, &c.; in whole or in part; easy terms. S. M. Haddock, Box 159, Ossining, N. Y.

South Nyack, N. Y.—For sale or to rent, modern house, 9 rooms and bath; choice location, near station. Wm. G. Bleuvelt, owner, 14 West 26th St., N. Y. City.

Property for sale or to rent at Fort Chester, N. Y. Apply to Austin & Merritt, Ryan Building, Fort Chester.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lighting, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1861, 108 East 9th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED. Colored man makes specialty managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent, Broker, 67 W. 134th St.; Phone, 1318 Harlem. Branch, 229 Nassau St., Phone, 380 Cort.

Owners.—Selling and exchanging Manhattan and Bronx property our specialty. Cash buyer for income property. Telephone, call, write us. Arnold & Byrne, 111 Broadway.

Owners, want particulars of a dwelling in White Plains, with 10 rooms; one or more acres; under $10,000. Brown, 148 East 17th St.

Wanted—A private house to lease between 24th and 32d Sts., 1st to 3d Avs. Guerineau & Drake, 122 East 23d St.

Wanted.—Private houses, either for sale or rent, below 59th; principals only. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Owners.—Send list of private dwellings to rent, Harlem; applicants waiting. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,801 Lexington Av.

I lease, rent, manage, sell, exchange Manhattan properties. M. F. Mulvihill, 1,801 Lexington Av., cor. 121st.

A lively expert will cut up and sell suburban properties; installment plan. Edwards, 140 Nassau St.

Apartment Hotels.

The Brayton,
N. W. Cor. Madison Ave. & 27th St.
NEW ELEVEN-STORY APARTMENT HOTEL. NON-HOUSEKEEPING SUITES.
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
1, 2, 3 and 4 ROOMS and BATH.
Cuisine a Special Feature.
SEVERAL SMALL BACHELOR SUITES. NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

For Rent—No. 9 Hampden St., near Sedgwick Av., University Heights, New York City; handsome modern detached dwelling, 10 rooms and bath; high class, accessible neighborhood; every city convenience; rent $65, with stable $75. Apply on premises or address H. H. T., Box 408, New York City.

$65 & $67.50. 3-STORY DWELLINGS. Nos. 106 and 110 West 133d St., respectively. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 B'dway.

The American basement houses, 2 East 86th St.; overlooking Central Park; decorated to suit tenant; open. E. N. Tuller, 99 Franklin St.

Houses, unfurnished and furnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $12,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

52 West 104th St., 3-story; open rear; $1,400.
351 West 71st St., American basement, $1,000. Alexander J. Roux, 156 Fifth Av.

Private houses to let in this vicinity, from $720 to $1,000. M. H. Meyers, 2,521 8th Av.

Brooklyn.

For Rent.—Only $750 a year rent for beautiful large 14-room house in perfect repair; modern improvements; stable, two acres ground; shade and fruit trees and garden, in Brooklyn, within 30 minutes of New York City Hall; rent free to May 1. H. M. Hitchings, owner, 160 William St., N. Y.

19th Ward, near Bedford Av., 3-story-and-basement brownstone, $55 per month; small family only. Guerineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

Handsome furnished and unfurnished houses for rent and sale; three handsomely furnished; central, below 42d St.; furniture, pictures to be sold; make a bid; good leases; full of people. Hurtt & Cram, 318 Madison Av., corner 42d St.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

FERNLEIGH HALL
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS, Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

ENGLANDER COURT, 1465-1467-1469 LEXINGTON AV., S. E. COR. 97TH STREET.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows; elevator, running day and night, uniform service, &c. The finest apartment house in New York City, with all the latest improvements; moderate rents. Apply to Superintendent, on premises.

Jefferson, (324 to 328 West 51st St.,) ready for occupancy; handsome new apartments, suites 4, 5, 7, and 8 rooms; elevator service; uniformed attendants; $45 to $65. Superintendent, on premises, or Alexander Wilson, 489 5th Av. Tel., 2916—38th.

Bachelor Apartments—"Westcity," 101-107 West 54th St.; exposed plumbing, electric light, steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. W. Henry Folsom, 24 East 23d St.

Second flat, single; 8 rooms, bath, steam heat; hot water; every improvement; $38. 138 West 34th St.

65th St., 8 West.—Six light rooms; bath, steam, hot water; $30, $32; overlooking Central Park.

Choice flats for small, genteel families; rents, $13. Irving, 494 Bergen Av., cor. 147th St.

Country Houses Wanted.

Wanted—At Bay Shore, to rent, a furnished cottage from the middle of June to the first of August, by a family of five adults. Address Room 1,000, 33 Liberty St., N. Y.

Loans.

CASH
IN ANY AMOUNT
advanced without unnecessary delay to parties in satisfactory security on the following:
Accounts, Notes, Chattels, Salaries, Legacies, Incomes, Judgments, Contracts, &c.
Business Confidential.
Lowest Possible Rates.
John Mulholland,
FIVE OFFICES IN GREATER NEW YORK.
5 PARK ROW, 1 & 3 EAST 42D ST., 18TH ST. & PARK AV., 44 COURT ST., 94 BROADWAY. NEW YORK. BROOKLYN.
APPLY MOST CONVENIENT OFFICE.

MONEY Loaned to people in any kind of business. 150 NASSAU ST. OFFICE, 729.

SALARIES. Liberal Advances on Salary. Without Endorsement. 150 Nassau St., N. Y. Office 704.

Loans procured on furniture, storage receipts, pianos; terms reasonable; confidential. Rosenthal Co., Brokers, 20 West 42d St.

Auction Sales.

Mortgage Sale.—Louis Levy, auctioneer, will sell to-day at 9 o'clock, at Number 1 West End Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, the fixtures and chattels of a saloon, by order of mortgagee.

Mortgage Sale.—Frank E. Gore, auctioneer, sells to-day, 9 A. M., at 102 Mott St., lot saloon fixtures, by order Attorney for Mortgagee.

Louis Levy, auctioneer, sells this day at 11:30 A. M. saloon fixtures, cor. Stillwell and Surf Ave., (Brooklyn,) by order atty. for mortgagees.

Marcus Singer, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 181 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

H. Wasserman, Auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand Street, Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

673 Madison Av.—Corner 61st St.—Desirable back parlor, (corner,) and large fourth floor rooms; excellent board; American.

Machinery.

For Sale—Extra fine 400 H. P. Corliss engine; also other sizes in stock; for sale, 900 feet 24-inch new conveyor belt; also, 117 feet 36 inch fine length belt; for sale, almost new 10-ton Hathe pulsatn refrigerating machine; for sale, seventeen hoisting engines, various sizes; air compressors, refitted pumps, pipe, &c. Wickes Bros., 66 Liberty St.

Six 200 H. P. vertical boilers, insured for 120 lbs. steam pressure; 17 new and second-hand locomotive type boilers on skids, up to 150 H. P.; 21 new and second-hand horizontal boilers, up to 150 H. P.; 35 vertical boilers, new and second-hand, up to 100 H. P.; 25 H. P. locomotive boiler on wheels. Wickes Brothers, 66 Liberty St.

Wanted—Correspondence with parties wanting number of castings of one variety. Eagle Iron Foundry, Passaic, N. J.

Electric motors—Bought, sold, and exchanged; repairing. Bell Electric Motor Co., 194 Worcester St., N. F. City.

Electric motors, dynamos, and general machinery bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. D. S. Holcomb, 31 Dey St.

30-horse engine, 60-horse boiler; and shafting for sale. Inquire box factory, 741 E. 84th St.

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply at 3 Park Pl.

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway. Table d'hote Dinner $1.50. Music. Restaurant a la Carte. Suppers.

Cafe des Beaux Arts 40 W. 40. Suppers. Table d'hote $1.50. Specialties a la carte. Private Dining Rooms. Three orchestras.

Cafe de Logeret, Fifth Av., 18th St. Parisian Dinner, $1.25. With Imported Wine, $1.50. Orchestra. Hours 6 to 8 P. M.

Hotel Lafayette, 944 Hotel Martin, University Pl. & 23rd St. Table d'hote Dinner, $1.25. Cuisine Francaise. Also Service a la Carte. Music 6-9 P.M. Strett'sOrch

Cafe Boulevard. 24 Av. & 10th St. Ala. Hungarian Orchestra.

Rector's, 44th St. and Broadway. Service a la carte.

Burns' World Renowned Restaurant. 45th St. & 6th Av. Fine Orchestra. Terrapin, Game, Shellfish.

Healy's B'way, Col. Av. & 66th St., offers to-night a good orchestra & fine ALC. Dinner.

Jack's 452 St. & 6th Av. 74th & Columbus. Noted for shellfish and game.

The Eyrie, 284 Floor, 150 Nassau. American Tract Soc. Bldg. Magnificent view of rivers, cities & bay. Ala. 14th. 8 A.M.-8 P.M.

Rathskeller Marlborough 26th St. & B'way. Ala. Music every evening. Handsomest in town. 7th. in Dining Room, $1.00.

**Sherry

ACCUSED OF BRIBERY ON FLOWER'S BEHALF

Assistant District Attorney Causes Arrest of G. E. Mills.

Original Indictments Against Promoter and Favorable Report on Hagaman Autopsy Said to Have Been Sought.

George E. Mills, law partner of Jewell Flower, the son of Dr. R. C. Flower, whose name has been brought into prominence recently in connection with the litigation over the Hagaman fortune, was arrested yesterday on a charge of attempting to bribe Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

Mr. Garvan has had charge of the investigation of several cases which led to the finding of five indictments of grand larceny against Dr. Fowler in connection with his floating of the stock of Western mining companies, and also of the investigation into the death of Theodore Hagaman, the wealthy broker who died at the Waldorf-Astoria in 1900 under mysterious circumstances. The alleged bribe was said to be for the purpose of getting possession of the original indictments against Dr. Flower and also to induce Mr. Garvan to make a favorable report on the death of Hagaman, declaring that he had died from natural causes.

Mills was arrested by Detective Sergeant Brindley of the District Attorney's office in Haan's restaurant, Park Row, early yesterday afternoon. When the arrest took place Mills, it is charged, had just given $1,150 to Brindley and in return had obtained the indictments, which were found in his possession when he was searched. Mills, in giving Brindley the money, explained, the detective says, that $1,500 was to be given to Mr. Garvan, and that $250 was for him.

Mills, after his arrest, was taken first to the District Attorney's office, and then to the Tombs Police Court, where he was arraigned before Magistrate Pool on a charge of bribery. The Magistrate held him in $5,000 bail for examination on Sunday. Mills, in default of bail, was committed to the Tombs.

Brindley's meeting with Mills was by appointment and the result of negotiations which have been in progress since last Monday. During the intervening time the lawyer and the detective have met several times and also have had telephone conversations, which have been overheard and taken down by a stenographer in the District Attorney's office. Mills was aware all the time of the identity of Brindley. He knew him to be a police officer, but according to the lawyer's accusers, believed that he was "safe." During the telephone talks, Brindley used the name McChesney.

Assistant District Attorney Schurman, regarding the arrest, said:

"On Monday Mr. Mills came to the office of Mr. Garvan and said that Mr. Mills wanted to meet him with a view of making a money proposition to induce him to get rid of the charges pending against R. C. Flower and to make a favorable report declaring that the late Mr. Hagaman died from natural causes. Mr. Garvan immediately took the man before District Attorney Jerome, who assumed charge of the matter from that time on."

Mr. Schurman, Mr. Garvan, and Mr. Rand all refused to reveal the identity of the man referred to as having first approached Mr. Garvan. It is known, however, that on Monday Andrew D. Meloy, Dr. Flower's former partner in the firm of A. D. Meloy & Co., with whom he has had many differences of late, paid a visit to District Attorney Jerome's office last Monday afternoon, and that he remained closeted with Mr. Jerome and Assistant District Attorney Garvan for almost an hour.

Mr. Garvan when asked a question regarding the connection of Mr. Meloy's visit to Jerome, replied:

"I cannot say anything about that. It is true I saw Mr. Meloy on that day."

It was luncheon time when the meeting between Brindley and Mills took place. The detective had called at the restaurant prior to meeting Mills, and had made arrangements to have waiters present to witness the transaction. Several detectives were placed at different tables in the room. What took place afterward is said by Brindley to have been as follows:

"Have you any money with you, Mr. Mills?" the detective asked after they had taken seats at a table.

"Yes," said the lawyer, "have you the papers?"

"Yes, here they are," said Brindley, pulling the five indictments from his pocket after first making sure that the waiters and others saw the transaction. Then, the detective says, Mr. Mills produced $2,000 in bills, from which amount he took off $250, saying:

"I will keep this for my share. There is yours and the other fellow's."

Detective Brindley, after counting the money, called the waiters and other witnesses to the transaction in their presence he placed Mills under arrest. The lawyer was taken to a private room, where he was searched in the presence of those who had witnessed the transaction. In their presence, also, Brindley declares, the papers were taken from his person.

When Mills was taken to the prison pen in the Criminal Courts Building, prior to being arraigned before the Magistrate, he declined to give any information concerning himself. When searched about $1,400 in bills of large denomination was found on him.

Benjamin Steinhardt, of Howe & Hummel, who also represents Dr. Flower, was waiting for Mr. Mills in court. While the latter was in the pen, Mr. Steinhardt angrily accused the District Attorney's office of having "put up a job" on his client. He declared that Mr. Mills was being put through the "third degree," and demanded that Magistrate Pool order him brought to the courtroom for consultation with his lawyer at once.

"Your client is in the hands of the police. He has not yet been arraigned before me. I have no power in the matter," said the Magistrate.

"Yes, you have," angrily retorted Mr. Steinhardt. "I will prove that to you. It looks as though there was no law in the State. The police seem to be superior to the law. But brass buttons and blue coats are received at Sing Sing as cheerfully as people with black coats, and that is where they all ought to be. This is a dirty job, and it ought to be enough to furnish ground for the removal of the District Attorney."

Then Mr. Steinhardt went down to the pen and told Sergt. Lane that he would prefer charges against him. When the prisoner finally was arraigned, Mr. Steinhardt renewed his denunciation until the Magistrate bade him be quiet.

Assistant District Attorney Rand told the Magistrate the nature of the charges and what had led to them.

"This is a lie," said Mr. Steinhardt. "Mr. Gaye tells me that the District Attorney sent out some villain with these indictments to peddle. This is a dirty job, and the prosecution of Dr. Flower is another."

"Well, we are not trying Mr. Jerome," suggested Magistrate Pool.

"Oh, yes, we will," retorted Mr. Steinhardt. "We will try him before this thing is over with."

"But we will try your man first," said Mr. Rand.

"No, we won't," said Mr. Steinhardt.

Mr. Rand asked for bail in $15,000. Mr. Steinhardt asked that the prisoner be paroled in his custody.

"My client has done no wrong," he said, "and he is a member of the bar in good standing."

"Any lawyer as good as your client ought to be sent to church," said Magistrate Pool, amid laughter, and then fixed bail in $5,000.

At that point Mr. Mills, who so far had played a silent part, came before the Magistrate and introduced himself.

"I am Mr. Mills, the defendant," he said, cheerfully, "and I just want you to see me, your Honor."

"Very pleased, I am sure," said Magistrate Pool, with mock courtesy and a flourish of his hand. There was more laughter, and Mr. Mills blushed. He declined to make any explanation of the charges.

"I am not guilty," he said. "I am advised by my lawyer to make no statement at the present time. Later on I will have something to say which will vindicate me. This is only another phase of the Lone Pine situation."

Dr. Flower's son, who is Mills's partner in the firm of Mills & Flower, was in court, but took no part in the proceedings.

According to the detective, Mills told him that if he obtained the original indictments to be sure and have copies made of them and to leave the copies in the District Attorney's office. The copies, Mills is alleged to have told Brindley, would be demurrerable, and the indictments could not be resubmitted to the Grand Jury without an order of the court.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

DEATH IN TENEMENT FIRE

Two Persons Killed, Many Hurt, in Blaze in Henry Street.

Little Girl's Vain Effort to Save Her Helpless Uncle—Policeman Caught Baby Thrown from Window.

Two persons lost their lives and many suffered severe injuries in a fire that started just before 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the basement of the six-story tenement at 127 Henry Street. The flames swept up the air shaft, past the first, second, and third stories, but spread on the floors above, where the destruction was complete.

With the first cry of "Fire!" there was a panic, the frightened tenants jamming the fire escapes and halls. There were many acts of daring on the part of the police and the firemen, but the bravest effort of all was that of Rosie Ruthstein, fourteen years old, whose home was in the burning building.

Rosie is slight and frail, but showed great courage in time of peril. She would have saved the life of her uncle, a paralytic, if she had been aided by the panic-stricken tenants scrambling and fighting for safety through the scuttle. The little girl was severely hurt in the jam, and by an eight-foot fall from the roof of the tenement to the structure adjoining it. Telling of her attempt to rescue her invalid relative, she said:

"Uncle called out to me to save him, and as I knew he could not walk, I tried to get him to the roof, where the other people were going. I pulled him out into the hall, which was full of smoke, and managed to get him to the top floor. I don't know how I did it, but I did. He could not climb the steep scuttle stairs, and I asked the others to help me with him. They pushed me out of the way. No one would help me, though I begged so hard. I was choking with the smoke, and then the fire came, and I had to leave my uncle. I don't remember anything after falling on the roof of the next house."

Mrs. Greenfeldt was the only person besides Rosie who thought of Harris Ruthstein. Knowing that he was a paralytic, she went to his room, but found that he was not there. There was then no way of escape for the woman except through the window, and she jumped. James Callon, the engineer of No. 17, attempted to catch her, but he failed to break the force of her fall, and the woman fractured both legs. Fallon was badly hurt in the back and arms. The three members of the Greenburg family, who were all internally injured, jumped out of the second-story windows to the back yard. It is believed that they all will recover.

The list of victims is as follows:

THE DEAD.

RUTHSTEIN, HARRIS, eighty-four years old.
LAZARUS, Mrs. SARAH, 58 years old.

THE INJURED.

APPELBAUM, Mrs. GRUNE, fifty years old, severely burned on hands and face.
GREENFELDT, Mrs. TAUBE, sixty years old, both legs broken.
GREENBURG, Mrs. REBECCA, forty-five years old, internally injured.
GREENBURG, DORA, seventeen years old, internally injured.
GREENBURG, ISAAC, fourteen years old, internally injured.
FALLON, JAMES, Engine Company 17, bruises and strains.
KAUFMAN, Mrs. LENA, severely burned about the face and arms.
ROSENSON, SAMUEL, face, hands, and neck severely burned.
RUTHSTEIN, ROSIE, bruises, contusions, and overcome by smoke.

Policeman Carey of the Madison Street Station came in for a large share of praise. He caught and saved the two-year-old baby of Mrs. Max Appelbaum, which she threw from the third story. Then, running up the stairs, he took the woman to the street. He heard cries in the rooms of Mrs. Rabinoitz, who had locked herself in with her two children. Carey broke in the door with his shoulder, dislocating it, but managed to take the woman and her children to safety by way of the fire escape. Later he rescued Morris and Myer Krinsky, five and three years old, who were huddled together in a corner of a room on the fifth story. He took them down the fire escape, although he was suffering intense pain.

The body of the old man whose niece had so nearly saved him was found near the foot of the ladder leading to the scuttle. The body of Mrs. Lazarus was found on the stairway leading from the fourth to the fifth story.

The fire was supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a gas engine in the basement. The damage is placed at $8,000.

SERVICE OF PAPERS LEGAL.

Judge Bischoff Decides Point of Law Affecting Foreign Corporation.

Justice Bischoff, sitting in the Supreme Court, yesterday decided a point of law concerning service of papers in actions in this State upon a foreign corporation. Decision was rendered on the application of Leon Laski, attorney for Forrester & Mittenthal, theatrical managers, for an injunction restraining the Erie Lithographing and Printing Company of Erie, Penn., from publishing and selling lithographs said to infringe on the lithographs of the theatrical managers used for billing a melodrama.

The Erie Company, it was charged in the action, was printing and selling infringing posters to Joseph M. Jacobs, who had written a play based on the same incident used in the other production.

In defense the attorney for the printing company said its plant and offices are in Erie, and that the sole office in New York is at 1,538 Broadway for exhibition purposes and for taking orders to forward to Erie. The person in charge of this office is a woman stenographer, on whom papers were served. It was moved to set aside this service as illegal. Justice Bischoff holds the service to have been legal, as the young woman, whatever her capacity, practically was managing agent in this State by reason of being in charge of the local office. In granting the injunction he also grants permission to the defendant corporation to move to have its case heard on its merits, as the only arguments so far submitted were on the technicality of the service of papers.

New Old Dominion Line Steamer.

The steamship Monroe, the latest addition to the fleet of the Old Dominion Line, which operates a daily service between New York, Old Point Comfort, and Norfolk, will take her place on the line with the steamers Jefferson, Hamilton, Princess Anne, and Jamestown April 8. The Monroe has 4,500 horse power, which is expected to give her a speed of 16 knots per hour. She is 366 feet long over all, with 46 feet beam, and her engines are of the triple-expansion type, and she has accommodations for 150 first-class passengers and 76 second class.

¶ It's deep in human nature—When one wants a thing one wants it quick.
¶ No time to consult a tailor—Spring's here.
¶ Too important a time to wear ready-mades.
¶ Capital time to put "Semi-ready" to the hardest test.
¶ Tried-on, finished-to-order and sent home same day, $18 and up.

"SEMI-READY" WARDROBE
Broadway & Eleventh St.
A. J. KELLEY COMPANY
Controllers for New York

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE.
Elegance and good taste go hand in hand with
FACTORY PRICES.
48 West 23d St.

CENTRALIZED GAS PLANTS

Consolidated Company to Move Them All Off Manhattan.

New Works, on Other Side of Hell Gate, to Have an Immense Capacity—Solving City Problem.

Announcement was made yesterday by President Gawtry of the Consolidated Gas Company that final arrangements had been made for centralizing the gas manufacturing plants now scattered throughout Manhattan. The proposed location of the new works is at Lawrence Point, on the Long Island shore of Hell Gate, and comprises about 300 acres. It is proposed to erect on that site a plant with a capacity of 200,000,000 cubic feet a day, to be installed in units of 20,000,000 each. It is expected that the completion of this gigantic plant will occupy two years or more, and as the capacity there is developed the New York plants will be abandoned from time to time.

This change will solve a problem that has confronted the Dock Commissioners and other city officials for many years. The plants, originally located in sparsely settled neighborhoods along the east and the west side water fronts, gradually have been surrounded by residences, and various attempts have been made by successive administrations to compel their removal, but owing to the scattered corporate ownership and the conflicting interests, the efforts failed.

The works now in operation on Manhattan Island are eight in number, as follows: On the East River at Fourteenth Street, Twenty-first Street, Fortieth Street, Ninety-fourth Street, and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street. On the Hudson River, at Eighteenth Street, Forty-second Street, and Forty-fourth Street. These combined works have a capacity of about 46,000,000 cubic feet a day.

For many years the maintenance of these various riverside plants has prevented the full development of the city's water fronts, but by this new movement it is expected that this source of continued friction between the gas companies and the local authorities will be removed. It is expected that as each of these works in Manhattan is abandoned an immediate increase in the taxable value of the whole neighborhood about it will be shown, and it will be possible to erect in these neighborhoods sightly modern edifices and warehouses, while the way will be clear for the uninterrupted development of the city's docking facilities.

The site selected at Lawrence Point was located with a special view of not interfering in the future with dock development, because at this point, except for that small portion of the water front to be used by the gas company, the tide is so swift as to practically put that shore out of use.

The gas manufactured at this new plant will be brought to New York through the tunnel now in existence, owned by the East River Gas Company, one of the subsidiary concerns of the Consolidated Gas Company. The work of construction will be started within the next two months.

LEGAL NOTES.

DEFECTIVE CRIMINAL COMPLAINT.—An information laid before Justice of the Peace Tuthill, of Suffolk County, charged, on information and belief, that "at the town of Riverhead * * * one David Sandman, and other persons of said town of Riverhead did commit the crime of misdemeanor in that they did at the time and place above named, unlawfully, willfully, and knowingly violate the Liquor Tax law of the State of New York." An order granting a writ of prohibition staying the Justice from proceeding to take testimony in support of the information has been affirmed by the Appellate Division of the Second Department, the court holding that the complaint was defective and not in compliance with Section 148 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. "To make a general allegation," said Justice Woodward, for the court, "that some one has been guilty of a violation of the Liquor Tax law, a general statute providing the details regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and then to permit a general inquiry of the defendant and others as to the entire details of the conduct of the liquor business, would be an act so entirely hostile to our system of jurisprudence as to shock the sense of justice of English-speaking people generally. It would be, in effect, to make a man his own accuser, and to subject every detail of his business to judicial investigation at the whim or caprice of every person in the community * * * The information must be set forth that "a crime has been committed in order that the Magistrate shall have jurisdiction, and we are clearly of opinion that the information before the Justice in this proceeding did not meet the requirements of the law."

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UNGUARDED EXCAVATIONS.—A judgment on a verdict recovered by Charles Ann against Peter Herter for injuries which he received by falling into an unguarded excavation in front of premises owned by the defendant has been affirmed by the Second Appellate Division. Mr. Herter, on the appeal, contended that he was not liable because the excavation had been made by an independent contractor. Whether this was so or not, was disputed, and on a submission of the question to the jury, that body found in favor of the plaintiff. But even if the evidence had established that the work was done by an independent contractor, the court decides that the independent contractor doctrine did not apply, but that an exception to that rule did. This exception is, said Justice Jenks for the court, "that when the work itself creates the danger or injury, then the owner of the premises, who made the contract, is liable to persons injured by the omission properly to protect the work, and cannot shield himself by plea and proof that the work was entirely committed to an independent contractor. The evidence for the plaintiff," continued the Justice, "showed that the excavation, which was ten feet deep, fifty feet long, and several feet wide, was left wholly unguarded and unprotected. It also tended to show that such excavation encroached for some feet upon the sidewalk, and at least it showed that the cutting abutted upon the walk used by pedestrians."

We've more than one string to our bow.
Spring overcoats.
Light-weight suits.
Fresh furnishings.
Derbies, the new browns as well as black blocks.
Stetson soft hats.
Low shoes.
Everything man or boy wears.

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842 Broadway, opposite City Hall, and 7 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th, and 140 to 148 4th Ave. We fill orders by mail.
1280 Broadway, cor. 32d, and 54 West 33d St.

KENNEDY'S STORE
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Underwear
For the warm Spring days.
Light Merino, 75c.
Summer Wool, 98c.
Fancy Colored Balbriggan, 49c.
Linen Mesh, 1.49 worth 2.50.

2.00 Negligee Shirts at 98c.
Tan, gray and blue.
3.50 Negligees at 2.25, of heavy Oxford cloth.

Vests.
5.00 Fancy Vests at 2.98.
3.00 White Double-breasted at 1.69.

A New Spring Derby.
"The King," 2.75.
Medium crown, wide brim.

Flat Brim Derbys, 1.90, 2.35, 2.75.
If you pay 3.00 or 4.00 for your derby you are losing money.
Opera Hats, 4.80; worth 10.00.
Silk Hats, 3.90; worth 5.00.
Novelties in Alpines, 2.75.
They are wide brim Tyroleans, in Nutria, Pearl, Brown and Oxford mixed.

Button and Oxford Shoes.

4.98 & 5.98
With Herring Bone Shanks. Made in flat lasts.
THIS IS IT.
Scalloped heels, like 10.00 and 12.00 custom shoes.
Odds and ends of our own regular lines—a great opportunity.
4.00 Lace Shoes at 1.65
4.00 Low Shoes at 2.19

Ready to wear;
Superbly Fitted;
Elegant in Appearance.
Spring Overcoats, $15 to $45.
Mixed Sack Suits, $15 to $28.
Prince Albert Frocks (coat and vest), $20 to $45.
Young Men's and Children's Suits.
Easter Togs.
In the Furnishing Dept. many good things at Special Prices—Hats and Shoes.
Three Great Stores.
Smith, Gray & Co.
Broadway at 31st St.
BROOKLYN: Broadway at Bedford Ave. & Fulton St. at Flatbush Ave.

Wallach's Hats
820, 822 Columbus Av. 238, 240, 242 Bowery 849 Eighth Av. Third Av., cor. 122d 846 West 125th St.
Open Evenings
SPRINGTIME is NEW Time—
Time for New Hats, New Gloves, New Furnishings.
Easter Day is the recognized beginning of the Wearing of Spring Hats.
Only one week left.
You Can't Go Wrong if You buy a "Wallach," whether at $2.90, $2.40 or the famous Wallach Price, $1.90
Spring Opening Saturday. Souvenirs at all stores.

Our Norfolk Suit
is one of the necessaries of a boy's wardrobe; homespun, crash or cheviot, every one a pretty mixture, some with a yoke, some not—and the prices begin at $4.
Blue Serge Norfolks, too.
Our Reefer Suit is another boy outfit, of blue serge, a smart little suit—prices $4.50 to $6.00.
Little Covert Top-Coats, prices start at $5.50.
13th street store has them all.

Hackett, Carhart & Co.
Three BROADWAY Stores.
Cor. 13th St.
Cor. Canal St.
Near Chambers.

THE BUSINESS MAN
Buys Here because it is necessary for him to be faultlessly attired; you cannot leave our store with an ill-fitting suit, and the material is better than you can buy at a similar price in any cash store. Select what you need for Easter and pay on our liberal system of
CREDIT.
Men's Suits. The season's best styles; fine suits in fancy mixed cassimeres; perfect fit; actual cost value, $12 to $14; special $10.00
Prince Albert Coats and Vests, elegant quality Thibet, faced with silk merveilleux, finely tailored, equal in cut to merchant tailor work $18.00
Trousers. The perfect fit and low prices are what keep this stock moving all the time; fancy striped worsteds and cassimeres $3 and down to $3.00
Men's Shoes made to fit the foot; of best leather; special for this week, patent leather or Oxfords, worth $5, for $3.50
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Entrance Through Furniture Store.
Brooklyn, 470 Fulton St.
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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
ORIENTALISM FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.
Our Oriental materials and ideas are particularly beautiful and adaptable for social centres and cosy corners. Oriental stuffs from 45 cts. per yd., suitable for hangings and furniture coverings.
Besides, exclusive designs in Mattings, Rugs and inexpensive Draperies, and airy novelties of rush and enamelled furniture, woven in brilliant Oriental colors and cushioned with Eastern-hued stuffs. Settles; "Flint" Swings $11.50, colored ropes $6.50; big luxurious arm chairs with pockets and catchalls at the sides for one's books and fancy work. Tea Tables, muffin stands, etc., all artistically correct and inexpensive, because you
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NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 505 TO 515 WEST 32D ST.

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and of eyeglass parts in variety nowhere else attempted. If we cannot fit you, you cannot be fitted.
Maker of the New "Invisible" Bifocal Eyeglasses.
E. B. Meyrowitz
OPTICIAN.
THREE STORES { 104 East 23d St., near 4th Ave. 125 W. 42d St., B'way & 6th Av. 659 Madison Ave., cor. 60th St.
PARIS, 3 RUE SCRIBE.

Hawes $3 HATS
Latest Easter Fashions for Men, including the popular brown shades in Derbies and Alpines.
Broadway. { At 30th Street. At 13th Street. At Astor House Blk.

HEARN
West Fourteenth Street.
Easter Millinery and Apparel
SATURDAY OFFERINGS THAT WILL CARRY
Welcome Tidings of Money Saving.
In Millinery—A Host of Splendid Values.
Girls' fine White Milan Sailors—rolling brim—silk bands and ends—ready to wear—Elsewhere $3.29 ..... 1.98
Girls' Natural Panama Sailors—Satin braid edge—Elsewhere $2.25 ..... 1.69
Girls' Palmetto Sailors—rolling brim—Elsewhere $1.50 ..... .98
Misses' and Children's Cuban Lace Straw Flats—Tuscan shade 1.98
Children's Cuban Braid Flats—Special ..... .98
Ladies' Ready-to-Wears ..... 1.98 to 4.98
500 Children's Wreaths—Poppies, Forget-Me-Nots, Bluets, June Roses, Field Flowers, Daisies, Snowballs, etc.; full Wreaths, to completely trim a hat—worth $1.50—special ..... .98
Other Wreaths, .69 to $1.98.
Ladies' Fancy Rough Braid—Black and Colors—Turbans, Walking Hats and other shapes—75-cent quality—Saturday Special at ..... .49
Black Hats of Ruffled Neapolitan braid and Fine Chip—twelve of the best shapes—worth $1.39 ..... .98
Ladies' Tuscans and Lace Straws—seven popular shapes—value $1.69 ..... 1.29
Ladies' Satin Braid Hats—five shapes—Burnt, Black and Colors—Dollar quality ..... .69
Ladies' Fine White Milans—with and without brims in tucked effects 2.48
Finer Dress Shapes to $3.98.
Dress and Tailored Hats—smartest of styles ..... 5.00 and 7.50
Chiffon and Horsehair Novelties—..... .98 to 4.98
Just a bow or flowers needed to finish.
2,000 CARTONS FINE FLOWERS.
Every desirable kind—flowers, buds, fruit, foliage—fancy and natural tints.
FIVE SPECIAL TABLES.
15 cents....19 cents....29 cents....39 cents....49 cents
Misses' Tailored Suits and Jackets
A week before Easter and demand at its zenith, yet for reasons sufficient to ourselves we make price cuts that customers will be glad to know of without asking the wherefore—garments are right in every respect—stylish, new, but greatly reduced.
MISSES' TAILORED SUITS
Natty well-tailored Costumes of All Wool Spring Suitings—light, medium, navy and black—trimmed in various effective ways—14 to 18 years—were $12.75 & $18.98 ..... 9.98
MISSES' HANDSOME SUITS
Norfolk and Blouse—beautifully tailored in plain and fancy effects—light, medium and dark—14 to 18 years—were $15.98 and $18.98 ..... 11.98
MISSES' BOX COATS
Tan Covert and Black Cheviot—loose back; also Jaunty Fitted Jackets of Cheviot and Covert—with and without velvet collars—14 to 18 yrs.—value $8.98 ..... 4.98
MISSES' NEW SEAMED JACKETS
Also the Collarless box—Covert and Black—semi or full lined with Satin—worth $9.50 ..... 6.98
Finer Jackets to $18.98.
Splendid Values in Boys' and Youths' Spring Clothing
The Strength of an Argument Is Truth.
It should also be the power of an advertisement . . . . Exaggerated statements may draw the public, but if qualities do not bear out assertions they attract only to disappoint, and in time such statements cease to impress those who have learned their unreliability.
Here are accurate descriptions of
GOODS WE OFFER AT PRICES ANNEXED.
Qualities will not disappoint . . . . . Those who come will buy.
BOYS' NAUTICAL REEFERS
Tan and Olive Covert and Navy Blue Serges—double row gilt buttons—embroidered sleeve emblems and chevrons—4 to 10 years ..... 3.98.. 4.98
BOYS' TOP COATS
Covert and Herringbone—tan and olive—cloth or velvet collars, with and without padded shoulders—6 to 15 years ..... 3.98.. 4.98
6 to 12 years ..... $2.98.
Up to date in every way—no last year's goods or styles—everything new this Spring.
YOUNG MEN'S SUITS
In attractive assortments of Spring Mixtures, Checks, Stripes and Overplaids—medium and light—have all the latest touches of style—14 to 20 years—3.98.. 7.98.. 9.98 to 19.98
Navy Blues and Blacks—strictly reliable fast dye fabrics—6.00.. 8.00.. 10.00
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Cheviots and Cassimeres 1.98
Fancy Worsteds 2.98
Navy and Black Cheviots, Serges Thibets and Wide Wales ..... 2.00 and 3.00
Business in this section is growing rapidly—it's all owing to the snappy styles, good shapes, up-to-date cut, and moderate prices—a combination hard to find.
BOYS' SPRING HATS
All styles for every age 2½ to 18 years.
CLOTH CAPS..Golfs, Yachts, Autos, Tam-Golfs, etc. ..... .25 to .98
FELT HATS..Derbies, Alpines, Telescopes and Panamas ..... 1.00 to 1.50
NOVELTIES..Little Children's Flares and Tams, in Cloth, Serge and Leather ..... .49 to 1.98
All direct from the manufacturers, which at Our Small Profit Prices mean unmatchable values.
NORFOLK SUITS
Homespuns and Wool Crashes—stylish plaids and checks; with and without yokes—Special values at 2.98–3.98–4.98
Navy Blue Norfolks— 3.00–4.00–5.00
BOYS' TWO-PIECE SUITS
Single and double breasted—Great assortment of Cheviots, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Homespuns and Wool Crashes—light and dark checks, plaids, stripes and mixtures—every suit made under our special instructions—full cut—extra good linings and interlinings—7 to 16 years 2.98–3.98–4.98
Navy Blue Double Breast Suits—3.00–4.00–5.00
BOYS' THREE-PIECE SUITS
Strong, desirable, natty mixtures in best colorings—firm Italian linings—well sewn and tailored—9 to 16 years 3.98–4.98–5.98
Three Piece Suits of Navy and Black Serges and Clays 4.00–5.00–6.00
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Serges and Wool Crashes, handsomely trimmed with braid and nautical emblems and chevrons—some with extra collar and shields of fancy or white pique—3 to 10 years 2.98–3.98–4.98
BOYS' RUSSIAN SUITS
Large assortment of these popular and becoming Suits for the little chaps up to 6 years, in Serge, Broadcloth and Wool Crash—handsomely braided or with embroidered emblems—Sailor or Military style 3.98–4.98–5.98
Included at $3.98 is a special purchase of about 200 suits that ordinarily would sell at $5.00 and $6.00
BOYS' RUSSIAN COATS
Spring Cloths and Serges—navy, tan, royal, brown and wine—regulation sleeve emblems—2½ to 6 yrs. 3.98
Extraordinary Reductions in Ladies' and Men's Neckwear
Too much stock, taking up much needed space—nice, new fresh goods, but too many of some styles—therefore:—
SILK AND CHIFFON STOCKS
White, black and light shades—fancifully combined with French knots, laces, fancy braids and buttons—also Silk Combination Stocks and Ties.
Were 49 cents ..... .33
Were 79 cents ..... .49
Were 98 cents ..... .69
Were 1.79 ..... .98
LADIES' TOP COLLARS
Silk-Muslin and Lawn—white, black and colors—were .29 and .39 ..... .17
MEN'S NECK SCARFS
Imperials, Four-in-Hands and Tecks—light and dark—Spring's newest and most desirable patterns.
Were 29 cents ..... .17
Were .49 and .69 ..... .33
Were .98 and 1.25 ..... .69
LADIES' LACE SCARFS
White, butter, champagne, black—all kinds of fancy laces.
Were. Now. Were. Now.
29 ..... .17 69 ..... .44
49 and 50 ..... .33 98 and 1.25 ..... .69
Ladies' Washable Waists
Largest Department in the City.
But we don't rely upon assortments alone for popularity—the VALUES we give are magnets that draw to us a continually increasing clientele.
Handsome White Waists of Mercerized Stripe Cheviots; also emb'd Novelties in Mercerized Etamines or Basket Cheviot—wide emb'd front; also other styles in White Madras and Cheviot 1.98
Fancy White figured striped Cheviots in a variety of pleated effects or Duchesse front—also pretty Silk Gingham Waists in light silk figured plaids—value $1.25 ..... .98
White Waists of Figured Etamine and Striped Cheviot—plain or pleated backs—special value 1.25
Fine White Persian Lawn Waists—wide front piece or two rows of the new coarse Cluny Lace 2.69
Fine Pure Linen Waists, with double row emb'y; also Heavy Butcher Linen Waists—heavy lace medallions and ornaments ..... 3.98 and 4.69
Sterling Silver Hat Pins
Heads, Flowers or Knots in a variety of designs ..... .24
Silver Shirt Waist Sets
Three pins set with Turquoise or Opals—value .39 ..... .24
Our 98 Cent Kid Gloves
Are the best possible to buy at or around that price.
Glace and Suede—skins specially selected—soft and pliable, fingers gusseted—colorings are Fawn, Tan, Gray and Black and White—Latest two-clasp fasteners.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
100 Wedding Invitations
Correct Form Finest Qualities
Script Type
Special - - - 5.98.
This remarkably low price is for 100 Wedding Invitations or Announcements—not exceeding ten lines—with inside and outside envelopes.
Finest Plate Engraving
Same quality for Visiting Stationery Charge $7.98 to $12.98.
Money must accompany each order.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903. 32 PAGES.

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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

IN our lists of Spring books fiction, as usual, predominates. About 200 novels and volumes of short stories are named, exclusive of "juveniles," and considering that the lists include only the principal books published since Feb. 1 and those to be published before July 1, the proportion of fiction seems very large. But last Spring the number of works of fiction in our lists was considerably larger, and those persons of a serious turn of mind who deplore the predominance of works of fiction among the books of the hour may derive some consolation from the fact that even the titles of most of last year's novels are already forgotten. It is significant that more than half the number of this Spring's new novels are of American authorship. While the historical romance still thrives, it no longer crowds fiction of a less flamboyant sort from the field, and a very large number of the newest novels treat of the everyday life of simple folks in our own era. The booksellers agree that "nature-books," so-called, now fairly rival the novel in the public demand, while librarians report a gratifying increase in the circulation of historical and biographical works. But fiction still leads in the publishers' announcements.

Pat with the signs of a renewed interest in the study of literature and its technique, which we commented upon at some length last week, comes a new edition, in a tiny pocket-volume, of Matthew Arnold's "Essays on the Study of Poetry and A Guide to English Literature." The first of these essays was published in 1880 as an introduction to "The English Poets," edited by Thomas Humphry Ward. It closes with an optimistic note. In spite of the "masses of a common sort of literature" provided for the "multitudes of a common sort of readers" who "could not relish anything better," Arnold believed that good literature would never lose supremacy. Its "currency and supremacy" were insured to it, he thought, "by the instinct of self-preservation in humanity." From Arnold, who was not for literary beginners, we turn to the "Practical Studies in English," published monthly in that ably conducted diffuser of knowledge, The Chautauquan. Here we find, in an article on the "Qualities of Style," by Prof. B. A. Heydrick of the Pennsylvania State Normal School, a strong argument in favor of clearness of thought and expression. Prof. Heydrick very properly urges Chautauqua students to avoid such sentences as these:

> Burke's father died when he was nine years of age.
>
> If fresh milk does not agree with the baby it should be boiled.

So, with the advantages at hand, there seems to be no excuse for any widespread lack of appreciation of good literature or any lack of ability to write correctly.

We are rather surprised to find in the Catholic magazine called The Messenger an exceedingly ill-tempered notice of Mr. Richard Bagot's Roman novel, "Donna Diana," which is described as "mean and nasty throughout." It would have been wiser policy, as the book is condemned as unfit for Catholic reading and as the writer of the condemnatory notice assumes that Mr. Bagot's books "do not sell very rapidly," to ignore it. Mr. Bagot's offense seems to be that, while "declaring himself a Catholic," he is far from polite to the Vatican, the orders, and the priesthood. No fault at all seems to be found with the literary quality of "Donna Diana" or the merit of the story as a story. Wherefore we should infer that, in an enlightened age and free country, this condemnatory notice would serve as an excellent advertisement of the book.

In a discussion of the position of the State of New Jersey in literature, which followed a casual remark of Mr. John Cotton Dana, and in which some dozens of our readers earnestly took part, much was said of the poetry of Philip Freneau. All who were interested in that controversy will be glad to hear of the forthcoming edition of "The Poems of Philip Freneau," edited for the Princeton Historical Association by Fred Lewis Pattee, and published at Princeton by the University Library. The first volume is now ready, and two others will follow.

A writer in The Outlook of London, speaking of the coming ceremony in honor of the author of "Lorna Doone" in Exeter Cathedral, where a memorial is to be unveiled this Spring, declares that Blackmore was not a "popular" writer, not "nationally read," and not "greatly regarded." He explains this by saying that a really popular writer must be "an expression of the national attitude toward life and things, men and women," whereas "Blackmore viewed the world from a remotely aloof standpoint." His vogue was restricted to the "comparatively small circle of kindred minds." Yet "Lorna Doone" was certainly a widely read, and in no restricted sense, a "popular" book.

American topics grow in favor with French writers. Martin Saint-Leon, in his recently published "Cartels et Trusts," treats of a subject considered peculiarly American, and, indeed, succinctly gives the history of trust legislation in the United States. In one of the reviews Mme. Jeanne Mairet is publishing a series of articles on American women, for whom she has more than one good word to say. Her mission is to correct many erroneous ideas of the habits and manners of American women—ideas, however, which have been greatly strengthened by French observation of the actions of a certain class of American women abroad.

OUR REPUBLIC.

Prof. Woodburn's New Book on the Development of Its Government.*

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS by

Prof. WILLIAM E. DODD.

PROF. WOODBURN says in his introduction that there is an intermediate field between the textbook in civics and Mr. Bryce's monumental "American Commonwealth," and that it is the purpose of his book to occupy this ground. That there is such a field any experienced teacher of civics will admit; moreover there is reason to believe that a work such as the author has designed to give us will find a hearty reception among a constantly widening circle of general readers in our country.

Let us see how the volume before us meets the ends proposed: There are eight chapters of unequal length; the first two treat of "The Principles of the Fathers" and the founding of "The Federal Nation"; three others deal with the functions under the Constitution of the Presidency, the Senate, and the House of Representatives. More than half of the space is devoted to these subjects. The remaining chapters give us a brief review of the National judiciary, the States and their government, and the Territories. A good index concludes the work.

"The Principles of the Fathers," Prof. Woodburn thinks, were essentially the same as those of the English Constitutionalists of the seventeenth century, especially of John Locke. And in this connection it is worth noting that practically every clause of the Virginia Bill of Rights of 1776 was drawn from Locke's writings; in many instances the language is identical. This bill of rights, drawn by Mason, became the basis for similar documents in most of our State Constitutions and for most of the clauses of the first ten amendments to the National Constitution. In the chapter on "The Federal Nation" the reader will find a discriminative discussion of the conflicts and compromises culminating in the Constitution. The limitations of the powers of the Union, the misunderstanding of the functions of the Supreme Court, and the prejudices of the States are clearly set forth.

But the best part of the work is that which relates to the great Executive and Legislative Departments of the United States Government. Whoever observes closely the actual workings of our Government at Washington will see much to excite admiration, but more to set him thinking, even to discourage him. The idea of absolute separation of the departments, so popular with our first statesmen, seems to have wrought a strange fruitage; the Executive Departments call for large appropriations in the hope of getting enough to meet their needs, the Representatives cut down unthinkingly in order to please constituents, the Senate, not given a voice in taxation originally, restores the demands of the departments, adding many millions on its own account to satisfy "Senatorial courtesy," and returns this amended budget bill to the House just prior to the close of the session for agreement, when in the rush of business during these last days everything is granted, "riders" included; and finally the President, fearing to stop the very wheels of Government, signs this great omnibus bill, when, perhaps, half of its single items are so distasteful to him as to bring the blush of shame to his cheek. Again the careful observer sees a policy prevail in Washington which places the whole civil service of this vast country in the hands of an Executive who desires above all things to be re-elected, a policy which, for the sake of gratifying the Senatorial appetite for patronage, sends men abroad as Consuls who neither know the language of the people among whom they are to work nor have the good breeding to observe the amenities of polite society when they have learned the language. A spirit of open bargaining, of easy compromise, and easier virtue seems to have so complete sway in our great capital that the principles of good government and fair dealing have lost caste. Yet underneath all this there is a solid stratum of patriotism, and among thousands who follow politics for gain there are a few who serve their country for their country's good.

Our author has scrutinized all this closely, yet without becoming pessimistic, which adds greatly to the value of his book. He describes to us the Presidential office as it now is, changed by the character of those who have occupied it, (Jackson and Lincoln

*THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC AND ITS GOVERNMENT. An Analysis of the Government of the United States, with a Consideration of its Fundamental Principles and of its Relations to the States and Territories. By Prof. Albert Woodburn. Professor of History and Politics, Indiana University. One volume, 8vo. Cloth. Pp. iv.-410. American Politics Series. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.

by tradition,) by its contests with the Supreme Court in earlier days, by its rivalry with the omnipotent Senate. An equally interesting story of the book tracks the growth of the Senate's claims of the right to interference with and dictation to the executive.

The Senate is not simply the result of the compromise between the large and the small States in 1787, nor was it established in imitation of the British House of Lords. The Philadelphia Convention had before it in all the States of the old Confederacy, except two, examples of the bi-cameral system of legislating. The Colonial Council with the Governor for its presiding officer, was the precedent for the National Senate, and in the creation of this more conservative branch of government there were not a few who would have copied the old Council more closely still, so that its members should hold office during good behavior; some even thought the Senate should choose the President, and the House of Representatives the Senate, thus removing the two upper branches of the National Government further from popular control. It was the equal representation of the States in the Senate, not the Senate itself, that came from the clashing interests of the great and small States. All of this Prof. Woodburn gives us in an admirable way, tracing the history of the functions of the Senate as well as the practice of that body under the Constitution. On the question of electing Senators the author makes some very patent suggestions (Pages 244-245.) On the whole he inclines to the plan of nominating United States Senators by party conventions in the States instead of electing them without provision of legal constitutional as is the case at present. That Senatorial courtesy which defeats so many of the President's important nominations is rather sharply criticised.

The almost tyrannical committee system in the House of Representatives receives particular attention; but Prof. Woodburn sees in this the attempt of this body (1) to establish, despite the Constitution's rigid rule, some sort of relations between itself and the executive departments of the Government, and (2) to expedite legislation in a large and unwieldy House. The summit the system of lawmaking has its abuses; its tendency is toward oligarchy instead of democracy. But the Fathers did not establish a democracy. What is most remarkable, however, as is excellently shown, is the fact that the body which was intended to be the most democratic of all has become, what is, perhaps, a most natural development, the most undemocratic in its workings, and that the conservative Senate, whose deliberations were not intended to be even reported to the people, has been almost uniformly the arena of free and open discussion.

Another and a very important feature of the volume is its careful comparisons and contrasts with the English Parliamentary system. Ours is not a Parliamentary Government, though it was not designed to be so radically different as it really is, owing to the fact that the framers of our Constitution had failed to locate the actual seat of power in Great Britain. Woodrow Wilson in his brilliant essay on Congressional Government has shown how far away from our English cousins we have drifted. He laments our shortcomings and recommends a return to simpler conditions, i. e., to Parliamentary methods, with a Cabinet responsible to Congress. Prof. Woodburn, however, would reduce the number of committees and make them more directly responsible. Instead of half a dozen committees which have in some way to do with appropriations and the laying of taxes he would substitute a single committee, and make it responsible for its recommendations. There is much else in the chapter on the House that should commend itself to statesmen.

Some readers may wish that the chapter on the judiciary had been longer; that there had been a fuller discussion of the growth and usurpations, some say, of that branch of our system. There is, as we are clearly shown, no department of the Government which ranks with the Supreme Court, as there is no other similar court in the civilized world. But in a book so suggestive of further thought, so free from party bias, so clear in its method of presentation, and withal so important, as this is, the reader will find so much to commend that no small a fault—and that one of omission—will not be dwelt upon.

The student will be grateful for the excellent lists of authorities appended to each chapter; the references to periodical literature are particularly numerous and sufficiently exhaustive. The work is scholarly throughout; it is likely to accomplish all the author so modestly hopes for it—it fully occupies the intermediate field between the brief textbook and Bryce's elaborate work, and is apt to be much more serviceable to college students, as well as to the general reader, than anything we have on American political institutions. Teachers of civics, and history, too, have special reason to thank Prof. Woodburn for his careful investigations so admirably set forth.

The publishers have added very materially to the value of the book by their accurate and painstaking work. No typographical errors mar the pages; the paper is good and the binding substantial.

WILLIAM E. DODD.

Randolph-Macon College, Va.

Van der Kemp's Autobiography.

G. P. Putnam's Sons have in preparation for late spring publication the autobiography and correspondence of "Francis Adrian Van der Kemp, 1752-1828," edited with a historical sketch by Helen Lincklaen Fulscfield, author of "The Journals of John Lincklaen."

LITERARY STUDY.

Prof. Basil Worsfold's Book on "The Principles of Criticism."*

It is Mr. Worsfold's wish that his book should present merely "an account of the main principles of literary criticism" and "illustrate these principles by examples from great writers." It is, in other words, an introduction to the study of literature, by no means technical; and intended for that ever-increasing world of readers who wish not merely to read but also to study books. He who runs and reads has of course the right to say "I like" or "I do not like this," but he who wishes to analyze his feeling in such a matter and base his judgment on other than grounds of mere sentiment must know something of the principles of the art that is to be judged. "Literature in its higher forms is an art," and he attempts to give us an account of the principles governing this art, as discovered by the philosophers and critics from Plato to Matthew Arnold and Herbert Spencer.

After a rather desultory introductory chapter, Mr. Worsfold begins to trace the historical development of a theory of criticism. He begins with Plato and Aristotle. To summarize very briefly, he finds that Plato judged literature by its aim and effect, while Aristotle judged it by certain rules and principles deduced from the analysis of the extant Greek literature. With these two points of view established, he proceeds to the more modern criticism, conferring the distinction of a separate chapter upon Addison, Lessing, Victor Cousin, and Matthew Arnold. Special chapters are also devoted to poetic justice, formal criticism, and the imagination. This survey is followed by discussions on poetry, as interpreting life; on the drama, the novel, and authority.

Addison, in attempting to apply the taste of symmetry to "Paradise Lost," was the first to discover the inadequacy of formal or Aristotelian criticism as applied to modern poetry, and decided that literature, as distinguished from the other arts, is to be judged by another test—that of its power of appealing to the imagination. The service of Lessing, who is treated as a continuator of Addison, lay in his defining of the provinces of the arts. Victor Cousin subordinated formal to Platonic criticism, and Matthew Arnold appears as the critic of modern literature par excellence. The concluding chapters are more or less general in character, and in them, if anywhere, we find the author's own ideas on literature and criticism.

Mr. Worsfold, to judge from his work, is a man of wide culture, acquainted with several literatures, and impresses one rather as an amateur than as a student of literature. He avoids every appearance of scholasticism, loses no time in arid discussions, and his book is, on the whole, alive and healthy. Its spirit and purpose are admirable; in point of execution, however, it falls far short of what might have been expected. It is the sort of book of which a German would be inclined to say that it has neither "hand nor foot"; there seems to be no apparent design, and there is little, if any, development of his idea from the introductory chapter to its closing one upon authority. In regard to authorities, it is rather strange that in his own practice Mr. Worsfold makes so little distinction between them. In fact, he is remarkable in that, although he frequently cites authors of varying degrees of importance, he never attempts to confute any one of them, nor, unfortunately, even to criticize or evaluate their ideas. He quotes Victor Cousin and he quotes Herbert Spencer, without comment, and apparently he accepts them both even where they tend to contradict each other—as, for instance, in their ideas on the nature of aesthetic pleasures.

The first portion of the book is a history of the development of criticism. In so short a volume it was to be expected that much would either have to be omitted or very briefly be summarized. However, we have a right to demand a certain regard for the relative importance of the authors considered. The book before us sins rather grievously in this respect. Addison has two chapters, Victor Cousin twenty pages, while Horace Boileau, Sainte Beuve, Taine, and Walter Pater go absolutely unmentioned. This portion of the work would also have gained in point of clearness had there been that definition of criticism and the function of criticism which, judging from the book's implications, Mr. Worsfold could very easily have given us.

In the later chapters of the book is to be found Mr. Worsfold's most valuable contribution to his subject. Here and there he shows a rather cavalier disregard for accepted opinion; as when for instance, like Ruskin, he dismisses in a phrase all of German aesthetic theory as a footless discussion when he calls the French classic drama a poetry of action and not of thought; and when he says that "Greece was the schoolmistress of seventeenth century France"! To say that the "drama is the representation of the real by the real" demands explanation. Painted scenery is no more real than Corot landscape, and an actor's imitative gesture is no more real than that of a sculptured Apollo. In fact, in one sense they might very truthfully be called less real. However, these points excepted, there is much that is admirable in the chapters on poetry and the novel. His ideas on the attitude of the critic are particularly stimulating and praiseworthy. He everywhere insists upon the Platonic or idealistic theory of criticism; that is, that every original artist shall, in his creative activity, be considered as a law unto himself, and be judged by his aim and achievement and the spirit of his work, rather than by any forms or rules deduced from the work of foregoing generations, or centuries, or eras. This is a view which, it seems to us, should particularly commend itself now to believers in Mr. Brunetière's evolution theory of art; and, in any case, his more general acceptance should make for progress. Apropos of discussions on the decay of the novel, it is interesting to consider with Mr. Worsfold a question which Walter Pater somewhere touches upon, as to whether prose fiction with its greater suppleness and its freedom from all technical restraint is not after all better fitted to catch and reproduce the aspects of an ever changing and complex civilization; and whether, therefore, the novel is not destined to dethrone poetry and become our particular art form, the emotional interpreter of modern life.

*"THE PRINCIPLES OF CRITICISM. An Introduction to the Study of Literature. By B. Basil Worsfold, M. A. New edition. Cloth, 8vo. Pp. 222. New York: Longmans, Green, & Co. Price, $1.75.

Abbott's Sergent's Andre.

THE LIFE AND CAREER OF MAJOR JOHN ANDRE, ADJUTANT GENERAL OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN AMERICA. New Edition, with Notes and Illustrations. Edited by William Abbott. New York: William Abbott, 55 Lenox Avenue.

Mr. Abbott has had a happy and pious thought in bringing out a new edition of Winthrop Sargent's Life of Andre. The book was originally published forty years ago, and has now, we suppose, fallen quite out of currency, excepting for the special uses of historical investigators. It is worthy of a better fate and a wider audience. For not only is it a standard narrative of the events it relates, it comes very near being a classic in its kind. The account of Andre's youth in England, of the "Litchfield set," with which he was connected; the spotless Anna Seward, who avenged him in some truculent verses to the address of Washington, which probably never reached it, and the others, is a most amusing account of those times. It might be read with great pleasure by readers who had no curiosity whatever about the circumstances of Arnold's treason or the moral character of those singular "patriots" who captured Andre, and to whom an astonished monument stands up the Hudson, while poor Andre's own, erected by Cyrus Field, has been demolished by dynamite. Nor is the incidental account of society on this side of the Atlantic less entertaining. In fact the book may be heartily commended to all intelligent readers who have not been readers of it in its original form, and even to those who have, for the present form is very attractive.

It does not very clearly appear in what Mr. Abbott's editing consists beyond an occasional foot-note of warning or inquiry. But neither does it matter. He has contrived to bring together into this handsome volume a store of illustrative material that deepens and widens the interest of the text, and would have done a piece of work very well worth doing if he had not himself written a line.

Mural Decoration.

MODERN MURAL DECORATION. By A. Lys Baldry. Cloth. Decorated Cover. Fully illustrated, some in color. Pp. 185. Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $6.

In this age, which is essentially pictorial, it may be that there is something akin to safety when the topic of decoration is presented. You are always looking at grand chambers or libraries or halls. There comes about optical bewilderment, and, with it weariness. The word "decoration" has apparently no limitation. Under modern application it may include anything from the finest mural painting to the decking of a gilded chair with a knot of ribbon. Mr. A. Lys Baldry's volume "Modern Mural Decoration" is a handsome volume with its many fine illustrations, and in addition to this its criticisms are of the soundest. It is not intended that the work should be one of criticism alone, but that it should give "general information about the various technical processes by which the ornamentation of public and private buildings can be carried out." With the exception of ecclesiastical decoration, the author covers the entire ground.

That decoration has run riot cannot be disputed. It would be unfair to insist that it is entirely modern in its superabundance. Because something was done a hundred or two hundred years ago, must its age give it a peculiar charm? But then there has been a tendency to place the decorator too low in the scale of art. "It is ridiculous to say that any man who is worthy to be called a decorator is not at the same time entitled to a place among the greatest of his profession." It is well to bear in mind that the great masters were actual decorators, "even in the modern sense of the word." "The noblest relics of ancient Greece are sculptures executed for the adornment of buildings; Michael Angelo's greatest achievements are architectural carvings and frescoes painted on walls and ceilings."

Apart from the excellent criticisms on mural decoration which tend to elevate art, the practical part of the work is most satisfactory. With mural painting, the methods of fresco, water glass, tempera, spirit fresco, oil painting on plaster, and decoration on canvas are given. Then follow mosaic, sculpture in marble and stone, terra cotta, bronze castings, and combinations of metals with other metals, and in the two final chapters, plaster work, plaster modeled and painted, gesso work, sgraffito, ceramic decoration, and all are written up. What Mr. Lys Baldry has to say about the designing of mural painting is worthy of consideration. Mural painting is something which assuredly is to last as long as the building stands. Beware, then, of trickery. Think of the judgment of those who are to look at the work in a century or more to come. The topics to be painted must be grave, decorous even, and treated with decorum. They must enter into the general architectural scheme of the building. The illustrations in this volume are of great excellence, some being in color.

Meditations by Prof. Griggs.

A BOOK OF MEDITATIONS. By Edward Howard Griggs, dean of "The New Humanism." Second edition. New York: B. W. Huebsch. $1.00 net.

Prof. Edward Howard Griggs, whose lectures gave the Ethical Societies of Cornell University, is one of the most popular lecturers of the day. He has an easy, flowing style, rich in imagery, full of allusions to history, literature, and art. Now does his charm lie wholly in his winning voice and graceful presence. In his "Book of Meditations" he has given us a most delightful work. There are impressions of all sorts gathered in various nooks and corners of the world, each marked with date and place, like a diary. The first as given in the book is dated at Florence, Dec. 8, 1898, entitled "Time Sweeps On." The last paragraph ends thus: "Carrying on with it in the peaceful and exultant flood, or leaving us stranded like foam bubbles upon the shore, sweeping vast civilizations into arrogant being, and surging over their lost dying traces:

"'Time ever sweeps us, and on, and on!'"

The dominant note of the book is joy. It is good to be alive, good to know the pleasure of frank communion with a kindred spirit; again and again one finds such sentences as "This is a perfect day," or "To-day has been entirely clear, and what a day it has been!" The love of nature is evident in almost every one of the "Meditations." The one just quoted, written at Brunnen, Switzerland, July 7, 1901, continues: "Changing from hour to hour the lake has varied from light blue to the black of evening, while the moods of the mountains have altered again and again." Here and there are to be found translations of German poems, as Heine's "Es stehen unbeweglich die Sterne in der High," or that famous one of Freiligrath's, "O lieb so lang du lieben kannst," that "soul-searching cry of the 'might have been'" that is sung in every German-speaking church the world over. The English rendering is admirably sympathetic and literally exact, while accurately reproducing the rhythm of the original.

Immortality.

THE PROOFS OF LIFE AFTER DEATH. A Twentieth Century Symposium. Immortality from a new standpoint. Compiled and edited by Robert J. Thompson. Cloth. Pp. 200. Chicago: Robert J. Thompson.

In the volume "The Proofs of Life After Death" is to be found a sort of symposium of opinions on the topic, and various are the ideas presented. At least Mr. Robert J. Thompson is to be lauded for his industry in collecting men's ideas, as to what we know about immortality and the innumerable theories in regard to it. Dr. Viault Scozzi is satisfied that the study of hypnotism must show us the way. There is, as he writes, in hypnotism a functional stratification of the gray substance of the brain. To make this clearer he says:

But the exteriorization of the sensibility, of the motricity, and of the plasticity which occur during the hypnotic trance have shown that these prerogatives do not belong as intimate origin to the physical bodies, but they manifest themselves in a way to seem that they have as substratum another element which is called the fluidical body.

We must confess our extreme stupidity, even a sense of humiliation, when we are forced to write that we do not understand this. We do appreciate, however, what Prof. Simon Newcomb says:

In answer to your request I am sorry to say that I have never been able to think out any satisfactory theory on the subject of the continuance of the conscious soul of man after death.

A brief note of Andrew Lang's is exactly to our taste. He is satisfied with the "ordinary methods of psychological inquiry," and does not care for the extraordinary:

I do not think that the question of a future life can be investigated except by the ordinary methods of psychological inquiry. At present I think that there is a fair presumption that in time data for the formation of an opinion may be collected.

Prof. Dungan has no eccentricities, for he writes:

All nature announces the existence of God, who is the author of our being. It is unreasonable to suppose that He planted longings for immortality and then failed to provide the immortality. My confidence in an immortality is founded in the Scriptures. I believe that this can be reduced to a demonstration that Christ rose from the dead and showed us the fact that there is another state, that He brought life and immortality to light in that way. The Scriptures everywhere teach the immortality or eternity of the soul, with all its power to think, and feel, and resolve.

The perturbed spirit may derive much that is consoling from Dr. Halton:

I can only say that I base my hope of a life beyond the grave on the fact that I feel man to be so immensely superior to all other living animals that there should be something better for him than death of the soul as well as the body.

Prof. T. Flournoy paraphrases Voltaire's speech about religion, for he writes: "One may almost say that if telepathy did not exist one would have to invent it." That is as smart as it is catching.

The compiler of the volume under notice is of course actuated by the highest motives. It may help to strengthen the faith of some who are wavering, but many will think that man has his limitations, and that it is wiser to accept the word of God without depending upon these innumerable false ideas any presumptuous man may have in accounting for the secrets of his Maker. All the new "isms" of the moment will have a short duration, to be replaced by even more extraordinary fantasies.

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SPRING BOOKS.

Classified List of Those Already Published, to Which Will Appear Before July 1.

IN THIS page and the pages which follow, readers will find our annual announcements of the Spring Books. We have separated out those which have already been issued, but, so far as possible, the books which the publishers have in preparation for the remaining weeks of the season down to July 1. We have endeavored so to classify them that readers may conveniently ascertain what there may be in the various departments of literature.

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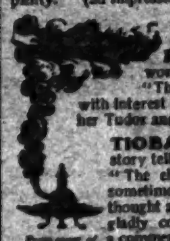

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History of a Sect.

UNITARIANISM IN AMERICA. A History of Its Origin and Development. By George Willis Cooke, Member of the American Historical Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, &c. Pp. 400. Cloth, $2.50. Boston: American Unitarian Association. $2 net.

Mr. Cooke, the compiler and writer of this book, has in several previous ventures given ample proofs of his ability for biographical and historical investigation, and that, too, in matters closely allied to the subject of his latest and most diligent research. He has had pre-eminent success as a historian of thought, and it is those parts of the present work that are most concerned with the development of Unitarian thought that are written in the most attractive and persuasive manner. From the time (1825) when Unitarianism began to organize itself into an "unsectarian sect," his concern is more with matters of organization than with ideas, and of such matters Mr. Cooke seems to us to write, comparatively speaking, with his left hand. Those whose interest in Unitarianism is closely bound up with those internal theological controversies associated with the names of Emerson and Parker will miss the emphasis which they expect upon the dramatic moments in the lives of those distinguished men. But it should be remembered that the task set for Mr. Cooke was a history of Unitarianism as an organized movement, and by this fact it should be judged, and, being so judged, it will be found remarkable for the carefulness of its research and for the effective grouping of a multitude of significant details. As time went on there were internal controversies touching points of organization that were profoundly implicated with theological differences, and

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these Mr. Cooke has treated with great candor and in a spirit that does not take unpleasantly the aspect of the old debaters. The ironic purpose is achieved by a fair exposing of the opposing aims, while still the writer does not conceal his own persuasion of the general sanity of the forward movement of the sect.

There are admirable chapters on the "English Sources of American Unitarianism," "The Liberal Side of Puritanism," "The Growth of Democracy in the Churches," and even better than these, one on the "Silent Advance of Liberalism." Even the chapter on "The Period of Controversy," has as some of controversial matter to it pound of different stuff. The chapter on the American Unitarian Association is a just tribute to the fount from which the work proceeds. Equally good is that on "The Denominational Awakening" (1886) of which Dr. H. W. Bellows was the life and soul, and for him there is a generous meed of praise. There are effective chapters on the beautiful work of the ministry at large, the Sunday School Society, and the Women's National Alliance. There is no more honorable chapter than that on Unitarian Philanthropy. That on "Unitarians and Reform" is, perhaps, too genial in its estimate of the anti-slavery temper of the body. It is a large claim that is made in "Unitarianism and Literature," and still less that does not overstate the fact which culminates in the splendid galaxy of Unitarian historians and poets.

Transcendentalist Verse.

"THE POETS OF TRANSCENDENTALISM. An Anthology. Edited by George Willis Cooke, with introductory essay and biographical notes. Pp. xvi.-341. Large 8vo. Cloth. New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $2 net.

Mr. Cooke's foot is on his native heath again when, after a long period of "wandering in dry places," (comparatively so for him, as historiographer of Unitarianism in America,) he gets back to the Transcendentalists, whose field he has made so much his own by his assiduous and productive cultivation through a succession of careful and instructive books. As compared with its predecessors, this book may be regarded as dealing with the horticulture of the Transcendental school. Mr. Cooke's "Introduction: Transcendentalism and American Poetry," exhibits his familiarity with the subject under consideration. He does not regard New England Transcendentalism as an exotic, but as an indigenous plant, striking its roots deep down into the hardy soil of Puritan Massachusetts, engrafted here and there with slips of Kant and Coleridge and other European idealists, but infusing into these a native vigor that gives their fruit a different flavor from the foreign stocks. Mr. Cooke's survey of the Transcendental views of nature, man, and God is that of "a minister of them who know" along this line. He brings out their courage, their optimism, their impatience, in strong relief. He corrects the misapprehension that they were indifferent to human personality or to God, finding Emerson's self-reliance to be in the last analysis reliance upon God. There is depression of the isolating tendencies of transcendentalism, tendencies which did not infect all the school alike. George Ripley, Hedge, and William Henry Channing and the Brook Farm experiment. Our attention is called to the fact that only Lowell among the Transcendental poets was a poet in the main bent of his literary activity. The formal defects of their poetry are recognized, while still commendatory merits are urged on our attention, and the body of verse that Mr. Cooke has appointed is a sufficient justification of the soundness of his claim.

There are forty-two singers in this choir of Mr. Cooke's selection, with voices ranging through as many different degrees of power and sweetness. It may be too hastily assumed that the best poems here are those of the best known poets, Emerson and Lowell. Hardly could there be anything better than Emerson's "Problem" or "Each and All," but there are many poems by poets far less known than Lowell which are superior to those contributed by him. Had not Mr. Cooke been seeking for things characteristically transcendental his selection from Lowell might have been more attractive. His choice was, perhaps, also biased by his desire to represent Lowell as the consummate transcendentalist. But he was hardly less this in his reaction from the scientific temper of the years 1850-1860, and there are parts of "The Cathedral" which are conceived in a spirit as transcendental as anything between the covers of this book. Not the vaine of such an anthology as this resides far less in flowers gathered from gardens so widely known as those of Emerson and Lowell than in those which blossomed here and there in meagre isolation. Such are the Alcott bunch and Thoreau's in a less degree, and others are associated with names of far less note than these, while still they are among the best. Alcott's "Expellence" is very quaint and strong. George Herbert might have written the last stanza:

Lord, if we keep our life, let her endure full
Of love, the chiefest gift, to heal to call
Her earth's inferior trash. Then, Then Art All
In All.

A less discriminating editor would have surpassed such horrible cliches as "gath'ring" and "fleet'ring" where the full word would rather help than hamper the rhythm. The selection from Thoreau has his memorable "Prayer," and for its last number his perfect "Apologia pro vita sua," called here "My Life." Margaret Fuller's "Lily a Temple" is a typical extravagance; her "Sleep Song" is a very noble poem, though one may regret that she could not preserve the clear transparency throughout, as literary association seeming to unhinge the charge. Cromwell's "Angel" is one of the best known of these poems, and rightly so, though by its first line rather than by the "Dial" name—

Thought is deeper than all speech.

Equally well known is J. S. Dwight's "Rest," of which Goethe has often had the credit; lost to his hurt. William Ellery Channing and Jones Very are well represented. Dr. Frederic H. Hedge's "Questionings" is remarkable in itself and for the circumstances under which it was written. Ellen Hooper, who "slept and dreamed that life was beauty," is here, with her sister, Caroline Tappan, and Elizabeth Thayer Clapp, a woman who was their spiritual mate. These fine hymn writers, Johnson and Samuel Longfellow, have fewer examples, doubtless because they are so widely known. Elizabeth Scudder, Helen Hunt Jackson, and E. R. Sill furnish as noble a succession as any in the book. Mrs. Jackson's authorship of the "Saxe Holm" poems is assumed, not readily or unadvisedly, therefore. In its volume, full in sense, Vols. V. and VI. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Net, $2.50 net.

M. Chapsal, writing of Chateaubriand in 1848, three years before the death of the author-diplomat, said: "He awaits tranquilly his death; he has put the last touches to his memoirs, which, according to the confidants of the great writer, form a work entirely unprecedented and which, for all future time, will be the despair of all 'mémoirialistes.'" The reference was to the "Mémoires d'Outre-tombe," which, it might be added, have, since the death of their author, been regarded with despair by all those who are unfamiliar with the French language. This monumental work has not been without translators in English, but it is only within the last few years that a complete and well-edited English version has been made. The last two volumes of this translation, which is the work of Alexander Teixeira de Mattos, have now come to hand.

An exposition of the scope of the entire work, as well as a critical estimate of the first two volumes, was given in these columns on the publication of the books a year ago. It was said then, and the conclusion of the work gives no cause for qualifying the remark, that M. Teixeira had performed a literary achievement of undoubted value and interest. Although modern criticism has somewhat limited and restricted the opinion in regard to Chateaubriand expressed fifty odd years ago, there is not the slightest doubt that he was one of the most impressive, fascinating, and stimulating figures in the history of France during the half century succeeding the Revolution. On the surface he is purely a dramatic type, semi-dramatic in action, and often so in words, while beneath his romantic exterior is or be found the most varied, able, and elegant mentality. No one but he could have written a work like "Memoirs from Beyond the Grave" and no one but he could have lived it; and no one who has read it will doubt the sincerity of the translator's closing words: "I only wish that I might have devoted as long a time to the translating of these memoirs as Chateaubriand did to the writing of them. That would have been thirty years; but I should have known scarce a dull moment."

The closing volumes, which comprise Part III. of the original French edition, deal with the author's last days in the Roman Embassy, his journeys to Prague and Venice, and his intimate relations with the family of Louis Philippe, and with men like Thiers, in whom a new France was later to find her greatest inspiration. One has too much of Chateaubriand's correspondence with Mme. Récamier, the Duchesse de Berry, Prince Louis Napoléon, &c., while more or less insight is given to the early literary circles of Alexandre Dumas, père.

M. Teixeira deserves well of his fellows both as a translator and as a sympathetic and well-informed editor. He has made accessible to an English reading world a tremendous mass of romantic material in which are immortable portraits and adventures of a most picturesque individual. What morals, what dramas are to be found therein no longer depend upon even a reading knowledge of the French language.

The Origin of Money.

Lord Avebury, formerly Sir John Lubbock, has written a "History of Coins and Currency" for the Home and School Library. (Dutton, 60 cents net.) Like all the books in this series, it is very short, only 189 pages; but there are 135 illustrations of coins of all ages, ranging from the Chinese "Pu" money, about 700 B. C., which imitates the shape of the skirt, China's earliest medium of exchange, and the "Ten," or knife money of the same period, to the Irish halfpenny of 1722. There was a tale recently of an east side schoolteacher whose geography class was a failure until it occurred to him to teach with the aid of a collection of coins. A short examination of this book will be apt to reveal the need of a geography even to older readers than the boys of his class; for as a fillip to the study of history it is inestimable. Here are a few of the coins pictured, and how many of the names are more than vaguely reminiscent to the average reader? Stater of Syberis, of Croesus, Telmachus of Selinus, of Lysimachus, of Alexander, Ptolemy, Pantos of Bactria, and Stater of Cunobeline. There are pictures of the first shilling, the first sovereign, the groat of Henry VIII., the units of Charles I. and the Ryal of Mary Queen of Scots, together with many others. The second part of the book tells of the uses of coins, of the history of money, of metals used for money, of the mint, of forgery, and of the right of coining, and ends with the right of coining, and ends with

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> Of course you may be too much of a fool to go wrong—too dull even to know you are being assaulted by the powers of darkness. I take it, no fool ever made a bargain for his soul with the devil; the fool is too much of a fool, or the devil too much of a devil—I don't know which. Or you may be such a thunderingly exalted creature as to be altogether deaf and blind to anything but heavenly sights and sounds. Then the earth for you is only a standing place—and whether to be like this is your loss or your gain I won't pretend to say. But most of us are neither one nor the other. The earth for us is a place to live in, where we must put up with sights, with sounds, with smells, too, by Jove!—breathe the dead hippo, so to speak, and not be contaminated. And there, don't you see? Your strength comes in, the faith in your ability for the digging of unostentatious holes to bury the stuff in—your power of devotion, not to yourself, but to an obscure, back-breaking business.

These little speeches which occur at—to the reader in quest of happenings—the most inopportune moments when a ship is burning or a man is dying, are undeniably loquacious, although usually apposite enough. They sap one's vitality of mind and cast the shadow of dullness over what otherwise would be stimulating. Nevertheless, Mr. Conrad has been amazingly successful in managing to convey a sense of solidity and veracity. Not even his Kurtz, the man of impenetrable darkness of soul, is either a bloodless or an incredible figure. Like certain caricatures that in their fidelity to the main facts make ordinary portraiture unconvincing, these grotesque figures drive home to the imagination. Capt. Willey of "The End of the Tether" can hardly be called grotesque, despite his eccentricity, but he also convinces. His beautiful figure with its serious aspect, its impregnable loyalty, its genial humanity, is illumined not alone by the fire of such youth as is depicted in the title story of the volume, but by the light of such essential innocence as youth itself rarely knows. He has the proud certainty of inexhaustible power and the unwillingness to believe in the cessation of his activities that is somewhat too minutely expounded in the story called "Youth," but he has also the divine trust in the element of good that belongs to no time of life, but is purely the gift of nature. Taken as a whole "The End of the Tether" is the best of the group of tales. "Youth" is more compact and simpler, but in dramatic power, in the portrayal of the various characters that dovetail with each other in similar experience, and in the presentation of an important and exquisite type "The End of the Tether" is superior to it. Mr. Conrad's work is so new and valuable as to stir speculation. His readers seem to behold in him large capabilities somewhat in danger of being thwarted by that aimless agitation of the faculties in which "youth," he would tell us, is prone to indulge.

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A GIRL OF IDEAS. By Annie Flint. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

"A Girl of Ideas" is a title that fits Miss Flint's book with nicety, and, judging from the book, it fits the writer. The heroine is a young woman a year or two out of college, who, having failed to place her first novel with any one of innumerable publishers, has the happy notion of selling ideas to such writers as may respond to her circular advertisement inviting their patronage. Her name is Elinor Day, and "E. Day" on the glass door of her office in a big building on Broadway conveys to her and to her devoted friend and assistant, Inis Sydney, in its bilingual pun, a significance in which they take much girlish delight. Giddiness of the finer sort, with its joyousness, its sudden grief, its "gloom and glee," its essential dignity and its charm, is indeed the note of the unusual character that Miss Flint has developed in the odd surroundings of her story. The material of the story is drawn from the varied experiences of Miss Day with all sorts and conditions of writers from the veriest hack to the gifted and brilliant novelist, and it is worked up—not always worked in—with abounding vivacity and with an interest for the reader that does not flag from cover to cover.

The experienced and necessarily hardened novel reader shudders a little in the earlier chapters at the rushing current of incident and observation, wondering whether it will run dry later or will sweep the narrative into a hopeless jam at the close. At moments it seems as if Miss Flint had followed the advice of Elinor Day to one of her queer customers: "You shan't need to pad for padding. You'll have to make a reputation and write very well indeed before you can presume to pad out an article. Put all the ideas you can into one paper." This is, so far as we know, the first book of the writer, and, as is not uncommon, there is in it the material, not raw certainly, but not always sufficiently wrought, for a couple of stories each as good as this and probably better. In the same way there is a perceptible excess of brightness in the conversation. It is good in itself, and it would go with ease and success in the give and take of actual talk where one flash is subdued by the next. But not down on the printed page in the large clear type the Scribners have allotted to this volume the brightness tires the eyes a little, and might tire the attention were not that stirred increasingly by the movement of the story and of the main characters.

There is "excellent fooling" in the book. Many of the phases of "literary" life in this big community are keenly observed and exposed with a light and firm touch. Some of the satire is bitter enough to satisfy the most pessimist critic, but most of it is suave without missing the vulnerable spots. There is plenty of wholesome castigation of meanness and selfishness and envy among the struggling swarm of competitors for fame and checques, and there is whimsical enjoyment of the ludicrous phases of the struggle. But there is an equally wholesome sympathy with misfortune, with incapacity even, and most winning tenderness for what is simply good. The author is guiltless of sitting in the seat of the intellectually scornful, and has indeed some delicate but pointed references to the occupants of that peculiarly weak throne. But the criticism, direct and indirect, with which the book abounds, some of which is fresh and individual and acute, is quite subordinate to the plot, which is ingenious and to the characterization, which is vivid and definite. The character of the heroine is, from her appearance on the scene to her triumphant exit, alluring and full of consistent surprises. Her entanglements with the famous writer, who comes to scoff and remains—it would not be fair to the reader to say what it is he remains to do; but he is made to do it in a very engaging fashion—these entanglements are of the most complex and apparently hopeless nature, but in them all Miss Day remains true to herself, her quick intelligence, and her nobility and charm unfolding steadily. Nor are the men less well imagined, though less fully portrayed. The Arizona editor, who is an important element in the plot, is admirably conceived, his manliness preserved through all the superficial vulgarity. Alton, the devoted worker and incapable preacher of the lower east side, is a pathetic figure, delicately and finely presented. There is a crowd—never crowded, however, but "kept moving" by their watchful commander—of minor characters, some of whom remain with curious persistence in the memory of the reader. Miss Flint has written a strong, attractive, and original story, not of promise only, though the promise is great, but of sound achievement.

Among the Potters.

ANNA OF THE FIVE TOWNS. A Novel. By Arnold Bennett. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

A certain highly poised serenity and dignity are qualities one does not often meet with in current fiction, and the possession of such characteristics alone would be apt to make a book noticeable. "Anna of the Five Towns," a story by Arnold Bennett, is noticeable in more ways than one, but it is by the presence of these qualities that it especially attracts.

On a very well suggested background of pottery making and Wesleyan Methodism Mr. Bennett has told a quiet, self-contained story bearing the stamp of human truthfulness. It depends for its interest on the orderly succession of events, often commonplace in themselves, and their bearings upon character, and it must be read somewhat methodically—like a novel of Tolstoi's—with that expectation. The book is never brilliant, never highly imaginative, but it is sincere in conception and in the workmanship, which for the most part is admirably simple and restrained. This in itself says much, for with a little less careful treatment, the forgery, the suicides, and the distorted love story would have degenerated into sordid melodrama.

The portrayal of Anna's miserly father, his portentous silences more terrible than his wrath, is an extremely good bit of work.

He had been a man of parts in the community, " " " " he expounded the mystery of the Atonement in village sacrami-

"YOUTH AND TWO OTHER STORIES." By Joseph Conrad. Cloth, 8vo, Pp. 321. New York: McClure, Phillips & Co.

vice and grew garrulous with God at prayer meetings in the big Bethesda Chapel; but he did these things as routine, without skill and without enthusiasm. * * * To him the circuit was a "going concern," and he kept it in motion serving God in committee and over statements of account. The minister by his pleading might bring sinners to the penitent form, but it was Ephraim Tyeswright who reduced the cost per head of souls saved, and so widened the frontiers of the Kingdom of Heaven."

The best qualities of the book, however, are demonstrated in the character of Anna herself, who reveals a fine ideal of personal integrity, and is distinctly a woman whose acquaintance it is worth while to make. The book is too fortunate in some of its minor incidents and characters, but it gives the impression of power in reserve and leads one to expect well of its author's future work.

A Revolutionary Novel.

CLIVEDEN. By Kenyon West. Boston: The Lothrop Publishing Company.

Ever since Dr. Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne," Philadelphia and the surrounding country have been the favorite camping ground of the historical novelist with a Revolutionary theme. The British occupation of the city furnishes routs and gay partners for the heroine and adventures with sword and cards for the hero, and there is always Washington and Valley Forge. Then the beautiful and lively Chew girls and the amiable Major André seem to speak to your romancer. Kenyon West's story takes its name from the Chew country home, mentioned in all the other historical novels of the Philadelphia school. For her purpose the author has taken the liberty of lending the famous mansion to a family of "mythical Murrays," of whom her heroine is the chief. She has further furnished the great hall with a secret door. It is true that the Chew house was used as a fortress at the battle of Germantown. In the story it sees a quick succession of hair-breadth escapes, a regular siege with the British inside and Mad Anthony Wayne outside, musings of friend and foe, love-makings, springs, treasons, and "ever and anon" the heroine in Selim dashing madly through the night to warn Gen. Washington at Valley Forge or to do some other perilous service for the cause. She is a wonderful horsewoman, this heroine. As is customary in novels of the Philadelphia school, the suitors for the lady's fair hand are two—one a British officer, the other a spy.

Kenyon West in her preface calls the story an "action-tale," and disclaims psychological analysis and epigram. Certainly there is no trace of either of those latter. Nor can it be said that the creatures of her pen stand out in bold relief, but she has kept her word as to the action. Exciting and unexpected adventures tumble on top of each other at such a rate that the reader gets bewildered in the maze. Then the hero is handsome and noble enough to satisfy the most fastidious, and the heroine very beautiful and dashing. To be sure, one never sees her dash—but we can take the author's word for it. Anyway, she makes the villain—who is as polished and black-hearted a villain as heart could desire—stand and deliver at the point of his own pistol.

A Novel of California Life.

THE SOCIALIST AND THE PRINCE. A Novel of California Life. By Mrs. Fremont Older. Frontispiece by Harrison Fisher. In one volume. Pp. 388. Illus. Cloth. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1.50.

Great freshness and originality characterize this novel from the Pacific Coast. In terse, crisp continuous the financial prosperity of the early seventies is vividly portrayed, and not less forcibly the collapse that followed the bursting of the boom, the undercurrent of hatred of the Chinese, and the sudden appearance of the man who knew just how to accentuate and to use that hatred.

With clearly individualized minor figures in the background, the drama is, nevertheless, played by three persons only—the Socialist, Paul Stryne; the coquette, Theodosia Peyton; the Italian Prince, Alessandro Ruspoli. These are wonderfully well visualized and have, despite certain extravagances and inconsistencies, the quality of livingness, which, like charity, covers a multitude of sins. Paul Stryne begins well; his speeches have real eloquence and dynamic power. The reader is not only told of the Socialist's ability to hold and to sway the crowd, but is made to see for himself the secret of the man's magnetism. As the story progresses, however, this character seems to have escaped from its author's hands and to have turned out, like the creation of Frankenstein, a demon rather than a man. We see that last of power, not the enthusiasm of humanity, is the motivating of Stryne's existence; he becomes a cunning actor, arranging in secret the dramatic moments that are supposed to hold the beauty of self-forgetful spontaneity; while his lovemaking, if so it may be called, and his cruelty are alike impossible in their brutality—especially the lovemaking, which shows only the elemental instincts of the Stone Age. In the last act of his stormy life he again sacrifices an adoring populace—this time to his long-spread revenge. It is a question whether Mrs. Fremont Older intended to make Stryne as monstrous as he really is. For at first one sees in him much of nobility, and we fancy he lapses into the brute in spite of her.

She has elaborated her heroine with much care—with rather too much care, for between times by actual count, does she tell us exactly what Theodosia wore, and usually just how the garments were made. Here again we think the character got the better of the author. Theodosia Peyton is beautiful, poised, wealthy, a coquette of coquettes, [illegible] so much as cannot, with certain impulses which would be noble were they not obviously just daring reaches for new experiences and emotions. So far, so good; and it is not altogether un-American that such a girlhood should attain the fruition of a womanhood of dignified domestic loyalties. But Theodosia illustrates the fatal "too much." To gain sensation, she is quite willing to nourish her youth upon the life blood of her lovers; her coquetry degenerates into rudeness and ruthlessness; her will fulness leads her into something more than disregard of conventionality. A real woman of Theodosia's experiences would be left without so much as a rag of reputation. Certain scenes seem almost a burlesque of passion; and surely never was vanity so supreme as hers when she desired the apparently dying bridegroom to wait three hours that she might gown herself properly for a death-bed marriage. But from the serene and womanly poise she suddenly attains, we really think her creator intended to mold a coquette merely, not one of the most detestable of her sex.

The altogether consistent and charming character of the story is the young Italian Prince Ruspoli—a little too much of his costumes, by the bye, fortunately, Stryne had but two.) Ruspoli is thoroughly Italian, full of passionate intensity, everything about him reminding one of the rich, penetrating perfume of orange blossoms. His high breeding, his courtesy, his chivalry are delightfully done. In all these, and in the readiness to die for an idea, he is essentially of the Latin race. In this character Mrs. Older strikes the true note at once, and sustains it without a break or a falter to the end. He is as lovable as he is poetic, and one cannot but wish that his "high lady" had been more worthy of him.

Despite the faults that have been indicated, and certain others resulting from an over-opulent imagination, and a lack of that restraint which is the hall-mark of the finished artist, "The Socialist and the Prince" is a novel of unusual power, one which is sure to hold the reader's interest from the first sentence to the last. There is promise in its pages of better work to come from the same hand, when it shall have gained greater coherence of construction and surenesse of touch.

Love and Moonshine.

A TALISMAN BARON. By Mabel Shipple Clarke Pelton. With Illustrations by Edward Stratton Holloway. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $1.50.

What the illustrated railway folders call the Land of the Sky, the mountain country of North Carolina about Asheville, is the scene of this story. Barons in North Carolina are not as plentiful as blackberries—or even as Vanderbilts—but the hero of Mrs. Pelton's book is a real German Freiherr who has fled the Fatherland broken spirited, because a gay young brother has married his pretty German sweetheart. "Mr. Baron," as he is named by his neighbors, lives in a cabin, rides upon a mule, makes his coffee in his own pot, and his whisky in his own still like the other Tar Heels of the meaner sort. Here, in a moment of temptation, for he is poor, he sells some of his home-made whisky to a Deputy Marshal in disguise. Then the Baron von Rittenheim is tried, convicted, and given three months. A brain fever and good friends among the Southern gentry mercifully intervene. An old doctor who talks a Southern dialect of the kind peculiar to books pays the Baron's fine for him, and so gets him out of jail, while a lively Southern girl with red hair and without dialect, at least of the printed variety, nurses him back to health. Naturally, the Baron forgets his German Mädchen, and falls passionately and Teutonically in love with the girl with the red hair; naturally, also, though the girl has suitors in plenty already, and in particular one hopelessly devoted, the result is not hard to foresee—else why should the Baron have brain fever?

The thread of the story is tangled by the arrival out of the blue of the Baron's German first love, now a widow, who casts love eyes at honest Friedrich von Rittenheim. However, the widow turns out to be a heartless wretch, a modern Lorelei, and the author casts her into outer darkness.

Possum hunts, gander pullin's, poke parties, picnics, and moon-shining serve to divide the course of the love story and people in good society in New York come a-visiting. Finally the hopeless and devoted suitor, pikymate of the heroine since childhood, and called Bob—that prince of names for good fellows—receives a moonshiner's bullet which was meant for the Baron, and dies with the red haired girl's kiss upon his lips and her hand in his, for comradeship and gratitude, not love. Then the Baron wins the lady—and all is well that ends well.

A Story by Max Pemberton.

THE GOLD WOLF. By Max Pemberton. Author of "The Garden of Swords," "Pro Fide," &c. Illustrated by Maurice Greiffenhagen. In one volume. Cloth. Illus. Pp. 341. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

"The Gold Wolf" is a thrilling story of a man and his money. It appeals to the love of mystery which lends a peculiar interest to all well-written tales wherein appears one genial and persuasive friend the detective. The hero is not only a multi-millionaire, but a university man, endowed with delightful personal qualities. His imminent peril of insanity from his life of high pressure; the ghastly suspicion resting upon him, and which he himself shares, that in a moment of overwhelmed brain he may have murdered his wife; his rescue alike from that horrible cloud and from the fangs of "the Gold Wolf" are dramatically told. There are, too, racy character sketches and pleasing pictures of university life with modest intimations of friendship and of love.

The story is told vexatiously well upon the cover, but even with that clue in hand there is a thrilling sentiment in threading one's way through the maze of the plot. At the tragic crisis the hero is saved, blossoms in unlimited beauty, and the reader leaves him fullness of joy, and the rich man leaves that most difficult of lessons, how to "make friends of the Mammon of unrighteousness."

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which fits in very nicely with our book-lending enterprises. Our other libraries are *retail*; this new library is *wholesale*. The books are rented in bulk to merchants, to corporations, to book and literary clubs, to schools and colleges, to institutions, to Summer hotels. An enormous demand for this kind of service has grown up since the *Tabard Inn* was organized a year ago, and the outcome has been the founding of this new library to be known as the *Bodley Club*. The books of this new library are cased in blue cloth boxes with a lighter blue band—the Oxford colors; they are easily distinguished from the books of the *Booklovers* and of the *Tabard Inn*. If you want to start a circulating library in your village or town we will rent you a *Bodley Club Library* at a very small rental; from One Dollar to Twenty-Five Dollars a week, according to the size of the library and the character of books wanted. You can make your own charges for membership fees or for exchanges or you can give the service free to your patrons to attract them to your store. We supply circulars, membership forms, exchange tickets, advertisements for local papers, posters, attractive booklets, etc. The local shopkeeper who is so fortunate as to secure the *Bodley Club* Library for his town will have an advertising prestige worth hundreds of dollars. The books are changed regularly from the central distributing depots which are being established throughout the United States in connection with our general library work. The *Bodley Club* will not be established at points in direct competition with the *Tabard Inn*; these two libraries will supplement each other, the *Tabard Inn* taking the cities and larger towns; the *Bodley Club* taking the smaller towns, as well as the book clubs, institutions, hotels, and business concerns in large cities requiring libraries for their employes. Orders from any point in the United States will receive immediate attention. Send one dollar for a sample book and for circulars. Address:

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The April number of *The Booklovers Magazine* is beating all previous records. The circulation is jumping in jumps of ten thousand. It is now close on the heels of some of the "old liners."

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THE CURATOR of the Department of Ornithology of the University of Princeton has devoted his life to the study of birds, and the title of his volume, "The Story of a Bird Lover," is most suggestive. You see at once the object of Mr. Scott's studies. It is to establish a closer union between man and those creatures that surround him. Say you have a canary and carefully attend to its wants. Is that sufficient? How easy it is with a little patience to establish a link of friendship and even of affection between you and the small bird. But aside from the honest pleasure such friendship brings, there are scientific facts to be gleaned from a close alliance between humanity and God's lower creatures. The particular study Mr. Scott devotes himself to, that of birds, as he writes, "develops every kind of aesthetic sensibility; it is a pleasure and a benefit to see the beauty of their coloring, the grace and ease of their movements, and to hear the sweetness of their song."

The author tells of his association with birds in his childhood. He writes "that the Winter wren was the first bird that definitely impressed me." Crossing the ocean when a child, he remembers the bird caught on board. He says: "I recall its long, curved bill, its finely barred brown feathers, the frightened look of its eye, and I know to-day (though I saw it only for a few moments and was not quite ten years old) that it was the Hudsonian curlew."

Born in Brooklyn, as a lad Mr. Scott was familiar with the neighboring country, and often followed sportsmen, attracted by the birds which fell to their guns. In due time he entered Cornell University. Under Prof. Burt G. Wilder his inclination to natural history was fostered. Then he went to Cambridge and studied under the direction of Louis Agassiz, with Prof. N. S. Shaler, Dr. Jeffries Wyman, and Mr. J. A. Allen. At Cambridge a "Bird Club" was formed which was called "The Nuttall Ornithological Club." This club still exists in Cambridge, and is the parent of the well-known "American Ornithologists' Union." Receiving his degree, his first professional work was to accept a position as collector for a school at Warrensburg, in Missouri. This gave him the best opportunity to prosecute his bird studies. Returning to the East, what Mr. Scott wanted to do was to form a connection with a museum, and to carry on work as a field naturalist. He did not think himself fitted for a teacher.

Going to New York he tells of taking a place in a taxidermist's shop where his sole duty was to skin birds. Such was his skill that the proprietor paid him the highest wages. At last the precise position Mr. Scott was anxious to fill was offered him, that of collector and curator at Princeton. Now begins the author's true work as an ornithologist. In the volume he tells of his visits to the plains of Colorado, to Florida, to the sea borders, and through the American desert, to the Atlantic and Gulf sides of Florida, to Virginia, and to Jamaica.

The author's intimacy with animal life you appreciate at once, when the relationship between him and his dog Grouse is explained. At first Grouse had the worst of traits, that is for a game dog. He was gun shy. In time, by good management, this fault, which seemed to be inherited, was entirely cured. When collecting sea fowl on the shores of Cobb's Island, Mr. Scott cites the cleverness of his dog Grouse:

Posted just outside of same piece of sedge grass, I had only to command him to go and fetch out young birds. He did this kind of work without reluctance or demur, but, on the whole, with a deprecatory air, appearing ashamed of being used for the purpose. Disappearing in the long grass, in a few moments he was back with a young gull, a clapper rail, or some other downy chick. When I took the bird from him it was not only unharmed and unruffled, but the delicate plumage was seldom even mistened by contact with the dog's mouth. If I did not care for the specimen I would return it to him, tell him to take it back, leave it where he found it, and bring another. Off he would go, and presently return with a different bird. I have seen dogs that would fetch, but I have seen but one or two dogs that would take things away and return them to the spot whence they had been brought.

In Colorado there was an eclipse of the sun, and its effect on bird life is told:

During our stay at Twin Lakes in the month of July there occurred a total eclipse of the sun. This began, as nearly as I can remember, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, about the height of day at that time of year. Gradually darkness overspread the face of the land and water. The birds abandoned the pursuit of their habitual occupations, and the preliminary song period that heralds the night commenced. As the eclipse proceeded each feathered creature retired to some accustomed sleeping place and went through all the motions and excitement that occur with most song birds just before darkness descends. The period of absolute obscurity of the eclipse was, of course, short. At this point not only the birds, but all nature seemed sleeping. With the beginning of dawn from one point and another could be heard the cries and first calls preliminary to the opening chorus of song with which birds greet the day. The beauty of light, shade, and color which accompanies the procession of events throughout the duration of the eclipse was impressive, wonderful, magnificent.

Some of us who have visited the Gulf side of Florida cannot but have noted some of the peculiarities of this tropical shore. Sometimes about sunset, after a glorious day, the clouds obscure the sky, and you would think that a violent southwester was setting in. The black clouds roll far overhead across the heavens. Then there comes a pause, and the tempest disappears and the beautiful night sets in. Then there is at times a strange murmur coming from the Gulf. Mr. Scott thus describes this phenomenon:

In the late afternoon, as the red orb dipped into the Gulf on the western horizon, occurred a remarkable phenomenon. The stillness and the light and color on the water seemed in accord with the placid mood of the sea and air. Then, seemingly far-out in the west, from "the place" where the sun went down, came a strange medley of sound. The puffing of scnocls of porpoises, the rush of the jewfish in pursuit of his finny prey, was blended with the weird laugh of loons, the gabble of hosts of gulls, and sometimes the shrill cry of a single tern; the splash of the brown pelican as he struck the water, and countless unknown sounds and noises that seemed to come from a given point, together produced the impression of a vast commotion created by myriads of living creatures. Added to the whole was an air of mystery that was one of its charms. Again and again we rode in a boat toward the setting sun far out into the Gulf to discover, if we could, the beginning of this chaos of sound, to find the outposts of the throng who joined in such a chorus. These excursions were futile; the further we went so far the aggregate of noise traveled beyond us. The mystery was always just under the setting sun.

What wonders of bird life are there not to be seen in Florida? If there is a paradise for birds it must be in Florida. We study new aerial navigation, and the frigate bird is one of the object lessons.

Imagine, if you please, a black barn swallow stretching 4 feet from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, with a forked tail in proportion, and you will have a very vivid image of the appearance of the man-of-war bird in flight. Here the parallel ends. For, while the barn swallows flit, glide, and skim over ponds and meadows, and seem among the most accomplished and graceful of fliers, this huge bird performs all these evolutions, and in addition possesses powers of soaring that are rivaled only by the albatross. While floating high overhead, with long, forked tail and slim expanded wings silhouetted against the sky, sometimes almost motionless and again drifting with the various air currents, the bird has often appeared to me like a human being endowed with miraculous power. At close range and when in active flight, besides the swallowlike evolutions suggested, other remarkable manoeuvres are frequent. I have often seen the man-of-war pause for an instant in midair and scratch the side of his face or top of his head with his foot; the performance, too, was heightened by the extreme deliberation of the accompanying motion. Not only do these birds fly well, and soar at great heights, but they possess the power of prolonged and sustained travel; often they are encountered far at sea, and stories of their accompanying vessels for extended distances are current.

Many have been the protests directed against the indiscriminate slaughter of birds to be sported in women's hats. Some of the sights Mr. Scott sees in Florida he tells of, and the merciless ways of the wholesale bird killers. There is a peculiar cruelty in the fact that the wretched business takes place just when the young are being cared for.

This is the time and season chosen by the plume hunter for his harvest. Now he realizes that the cries of the young birds, hungry in their nests, will surely bring the parents back at short intervals, no matter how frequently disturbed and frightened away. To accomplish his object more surely he avails himself of modern contrivances for killing.

The almost noiseless Flobert rifle, with its tiny charge to speed the fatal ball, the gun whose report is hardly louder than the snapping of a twig, is his weapon. Stationed within ten or twelve feet of a nest, both parents are secured in a few moments, and then the nest pair is dealt with in the same way. Continued work of this kind from daylight to dark results in two things, a vast pile of carcasses of the dead parents, stripped of their beautiful plumes, and thousands of young birds left to starve to death, in misery, in their nests. Such was the scene I saw repeated over and over and over and over again on my journey southward. Not alone were the heronries dealt with in this way, but on one large island I counted scores on scores of dead brown pelicans stripped of their plumage, and in the trees overhead were countless nests which at the time of my visit contained the decaying bodies of young birds. Flocks of buzzards slept, gorged on the naked limbs hard by attesting to the horrible slaughter they left untouched.

As an introduction to his singularly pleasing volume, there is a picture of Mr. Scott surrounded by his birds. Some are perched on his head, his shoulders, and his knees. It shows what is his tentative bird laboratory. Here are many robins, wood-thrushes, and bluebirds, and Baltimore and orchard orioles. "It is a room some twenty feet square, where over a hundred birds are enjoying liberty." Many of these birds have been intimate with Mr. Scott for the last six or seven years. What they are kept for is to study their peculiar ways, and to discover certain secrets not obtainable otherwise. But what the scientist is after is not to discover what fire alone the instinct of the animal or the bird. Quoting the words of Prof. Gross and our gropings in the direction of anthropology, he writes:

Attention must be directed less to peculiar resemblances to man, and more to specific animal characteristics. * * * Man's animal nature reveals itself in instinctive acts, and the latest investigators tell us that man has at least as many instincts as the brutes have, though most of them have become unrecognizable through the influence of education and tradition. Therefore an accurate knowledge of the animal world, where pure instinct is displayed, is indispensable in weighing the importance of inherited impulses in man.

*THE STORY OF A BIRD LOVER. By William Hall Dodge Scott. Cloth, Decorated cover. Pp. 372. Illustrated. New York: The Outlook Company. $1.50.

Novels of the South.

Doubleday, Page & Co. are issuing a neat brochure descriptive of the "Southern Novels and Serious Books," which they have published. Seventeen books are described, among them being "Before the Dawn," "Veronica," "The Battleground," "On the Wing of Occasions," "The Heart's Highway," "The Rebuilding of Old Commonwealths," "Character Building." The authors mentioned are Joseph A. Altsheler, Martha W. Austin, Thomas Dixon, Jr., Ellen Glasgow, Joel Chandler Harris, Sara Beaumont Kennedy, Mary E. Wilkins, Howard Weeden, Gaillard Hunt, William Byrd, whose memoirs are edited by John Spencer Bassett; Sidney Lanier, Walter H. Page, Booker T. Washington, and Katherine Pearson Woods. Besides a description of the story the price and make-up of the book are also given.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday afternoon.

History and Biography.

THE STORY OF THE PHILIPPINES. By Adelbert Rhodes Hasse. Illustrated. Ibmo. Pp. 298. "The World and Its People," volume XI. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co. 60 cents.

THE LIFE OF BRET HARTE. By T. Edgar Pemberton. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. vii.-324. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

JUSTUS FALCKENSTEIN. Mystic and Scholar, Patriot, Pietist, in Germany, Herrnhut, on the Pennsylvania Frontier, on the Mission. A Biographical Monograph. By Julius F. Sachse. 8vo. Pp. 142. Philadelphia: Printed for the Author.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S HISTORY OF HOLLAND. By William Elliot Griffis. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-[illegible]. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

Essays and General Literature.

ESSAYS ON THE STUDY OF POETRY. And a Guide to English Literature. By Matthew Arnold. 12mo. Pp. 128. New York: The Macmillan Company. 75 cents.

A PRAIRIE WINTER. By an Illinois Girl. 12mo. Pp. 128. New York: The Outlook Company. $1 net.

DUBLINERS AND LOVE. By Eugene Le Roux. 12mo. Pp. vi.-[illegible]. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

EURIPIDES. Translated into English Rhyming Verse by Gilbert Murray. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. xxii.-[illegible]. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

THOUGHTS FROM EMERSON. Selections from the Writings of Ralph W. Emerson. For every day in the year. Compiled and edited by Ann Brewster. 16mo. Pp. 182. Boston: The James H. Earle Company. 75 cents.

GOLDSMITH'S ESSAYS. Edited by Amelia Dodson. The Temple Edition. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. 50 cents.

A JUDICIAL SUMMING-UP. By the Right Hon. Sir James Plaisted Wilde, Baron Penzance. Edited by H. H. Kinnear. With Biographical Note by J. A. Inderwick. 8vo. Pp. xiii.-[illegible]. Boston: The W. B. Clarke Company.

Travel and Description.

GLIMPSES OF THE GRAND CANYON OF ARIZONA. By Hope Ryden Pendedy. Oblong 4to. Kansas City: Fred Harvey.

DOWN NORTH AND UP ALONG. By Margaret W. Morley. Illustrated. New Edition. 12mo. Pp. 300. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

LITERARY LANDMARKS OF OXFORD. By Laurence Hutton. 12mo. Pp. 222. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

GEMPSES OF COLONIAL SOCIETY, and the Life at Princeton College, 1768-1773. By one of the Class of 1773. Edited by W. Jay Mills. Illustrated. 8vo. Pp. 162. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. $2 net.

A WOMAN WHO WENT TO ALASKA. By Mrs. E. Sullivan. 12mo. Pp. 238. Boston: James H. Earle & Co. $1.50.

ACROSS ICELAND. By W. Duncan. 8vo. Pp. vi.-[illegible]. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

POLAND. A Study of the Land, People, and Literature. By George Brandes. 8vo. Pp. viii.-310. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2 net.

Poetry, Art and Drama.

THE CANTERBURY PILGRIMS. A Comedy. By Percy Mackaye. 12mo. Pp. viii.-[illegible]. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25 net.

LOVE. By Walter S. Griffith. 12mo. Brooklyn, 107 Nassau Street: Walter S. Griffith.

PICTORIAL COMPOSITION AND THE CRITICAL JUDGEMENT OF PICTURES. A Handbook for Students and Lovers of Art. By H. R. Poore. 8vo. Pp. 264. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. $1.50 net.

LYRICS OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER. By Paul L. Dunbar. 12mo. Pp. 180. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

WHEN JOHN BULL COMES A-COURTIN'. By Lucien V. Rule. Pp. 35. 12mo. Louisville: Courier Publishing Company. (Paper.) 50 cents.

SEA DRIFT; or, Tribute to the Ocean. By Antoinette B. Blackwell. 12mo. Pp. 204. New York: James T. White Company.

Religion.

INDIA'S PROBLEM, KRISHNA OR CHRIST. By John P. Jones. 8vo. Pp. 347. New York: The F. H. Revell Company. $1.50 net.

ECCLESIASTICUS. Edited by H. Schmidt. 12mo. Pp. xxxii.-178. Philadelphia: The J. B. Lippincott Company. 60 cents net.

Fiction.

A GIRL OF INNAK. By Annie Trumbull Slosson. 12mo. Pp. 248. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE HOUSE ON THE HUDSON. By Frances Powell. 12mo. Pp. 416. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

THE CAVALIER. By George W. Cable. Illustrated with pictures of Julia Marlowe. 12mo. Pp. xv.-[illegible]. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

KENT FORT MANOR. A Novel. By William Henry Babcock. 12mo. Pp. viii.-[illegible]. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE ARCHIERESS OF SAMARA. A Semi-historic Romance of Russian Life. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

PEARL MAIDEN. A Tale of the Fall of Jerusalem. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.50.

MARY MARKAM. By Miss G. Hyde. 12mo. Pp. v.-307. New York: The Abbey Press.

SONGS AND STORIES FROM TENNESSEE. By John T. Moore. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. vii.-[illegible]. Philadelphia: Henry T. Coates & Co.

THE LEGATEE. By Alice P. Smith. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

THE MANNERINGS. By Alice Brown. 12mo. Pp. [illegible]. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.50.

CHILDREN OF DESTINY. By Molly E. Seawell. 12mo. Pp. 341. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF USHER. By Edgar Allan Poe. 12mo. Pp. 31. Chicago: The Blue Sky Press.

Political and Sociological.

THE GOVERNMENT AND CIVIL INSTITUTIONS OF NEW YORK STATE. By Robert Lansing and Gary N. Jones. 12mo. Pp. 304. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

THE TRUSTS. What Can We Do with Them? What Can They Do for Us? By William H. Collier. 12mo. Pp. 202. New York: The Baker & Taylor Company. (Paper.)

A TALE OF A TOWN; or, The Progress of the Trust. By Lucy Josephers. 12mo. Pp. 32. New Brunswick: A. K. Robertson. 25 cents. (Paper.)

Miscellaneous.

GENETIC PSYCHOLOGY FOR TEACHERS. By Charles H. Judd. International Education Series. 12mo. Pp. xiii.-[illegible]. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

REPUBLICS VERSUS WOMAN. Contesting the Treatment Accorded to Women in Arguments Put Forth Mainly Out of Sight in Democracies. By Mrs. Wesley. 12mo. Pp. xii.-[illegible]. New York: The Neale Press. $1.25 net.

COLONIA. By Fraser Mirlees. Edited, with Introduction, Notes and Vocabulary by Albert Schinz. 12mo. Pp. xxiii.-[illegible]. Boston: Ginn & Co. 40 cents.

ANALYSIS OF COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE. With an Abstract of Commercial Law. [illegible] Commercial Academy. 8vo. Pp. [illegible]. Philadelphia: [illegible].

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF FOREST, FISH AND GAME COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. Transmitted to the Legislature, Jan. 26, 1903. Octavo. Pp. 168. Albany: The J. B. Lyon Company, Printers.

A NEW PORTRAIT OF SHAKESPEARE. The Case of the Ely Palace Painting as Against that of the so-called Droeshout Original. By John Cook. 12mo. Pp. 66. New York: John Lane.

WHY SOLDIERS DESERT FROM THE UNITED STATES ARMY. By Edward Savage. 12mo. Pp. 127. Philadelphia: William F. Fell & Co. (Paper.)

HOW TO SUCCEED AS A PHYSICIAN. Heart-to-Heart Talks of a Successful Practitioner with His Brother Practitioners. 12mo. Pp. 132. Meriden, Conn.: The Church Publishing Company.

THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES OF AMERICA AND OTHER LANDS AS DISCLOSED THROUGH INDIAN TRADITIONS. Comprehending also the Origin of Matter and the Formation of the World, &c. In two vols. By the Rev. Dr. E. R. Carry. Vol. I. 12mo. Pp. 350. Carry, Me.: Published by the Author.

The Middle Ages.

A HISTORY OF THE MIDDLE AGES. By Dana Carleton Munro, Professor of European History, University of Wisconsin. With maps and illustrations. Pp. vi.-342. 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 90 cents.

A. F. Nightingale, Ph. D., LL. D., is editor of the series of Twentieth Century Text-books to which this volume belongs. The series is intended to be representative of the newest methods and scholarship. We find, therefore, in Prof. Munro's little book many carefully chosen illustrations, an abundant apparatus of maps and genealogical tables, and several fac-similes of contemporary documents. The treatment throughout is largely of influences and institutions, but there are admirable presentations of pre-eminent individuals, as, for example, of Charlemagne, and of national customs.

Prof. Munro's introductory chapter is an admirable general preparation for what is to follow. Here he makes it plain that the fall of the Western Empire was not the total destruction of a civilization. Chapter II. deals summarily with the empire of Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, as Prof. Munro, like most recent scholars, prefers to call him, by way of emphasizing the fact that he was a German, and not a Frenchman. The Church, the invasions of the Northmen, and feudalism each receive a chapter before the author takes up Germany, France, and England. Then come chapters on the Moslem world, the Byzantine Empire, and the Crusades, the monastic orders, the life of the nobles and that of the people, schools and universities, and the Church in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The later chapters are given to a discussion of Germany, France, England, and Italy in the latter part of the Middle Ages, and to a brief account of other European countries.

Plainly there is no room in so small a book to give anything like a detailed account of anything. Points of emphasis had to be chosen, and the value of such a book depends largely upon the wisdom with which the choice of such points is made. The choice seems in the main wise. It is not pretended that a student will know much of the Middle Ages after reading such a book, but he is likely to be stimulated to go further and learn more. With a view to furthering this object the author has indicated sources of collateral reading. The summary with which each chapter is prefaced is helpful.

English Government.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT. By Thomas Francis Moran, Ph. D., Professor of History and Economics in Purdue University. Pp. xi.-[illegible]. Cloth, 8vo. New York, London, and Bombay: Longmans, Green & Co. 1903. $1.25.

Prof. Moran has succeeded uncommonly well in presenting a judicious combination of history, theory, and practice in this little book and has compassed the task of being concise without being dry. The book is easy reading. It is agreeable to find from the introductory chapter that the author, while acknowledging the debt of the world to the English-speaking peoples in the matter of government, does not fail to recognize that other peoples have had an important individual share in the work of civilizing mankind. Prof. Moran's view is that of the democratic republican; naturally, therefore, he has no hesitation in brushing aside the conservative theory that the British monarch might upon some occasion revive for the good of the nation his lost prerogatives. It is a little hard, however, not to feel that Prof. Moran has failed to realize the positive if somewhat indefinite scope of the power exercised by the British sovereign as the head of a great aristocracy and the kinsman of many Continental sovereigns. So long as Great Britain has a privileged aristocracy and so long as other monarchic nations of Europe are not essentially "disguised republics," these powers of the British sovereign must be reckoned with. It is a pity also that Prof. Moran should have quoted Bagehot's sensational extravagance as to the necessity of the sovereign signing a bill for his own beheading should it come to him from Parliament.

The discussion of the House of Lords and of measures for the reform of it is of unusual interest. It would have been well, however, had the author pointed out what is perhaps the greatest obstacle to such reform—the fear of radically democratic measures that a second House, which should have behind it some other principle than heredity and special privilege, might be embarrassingly strong and leave democracy worse off than it now is. British democrats have no wish to create for the British isles a Senate of the United States.

Mrs. Wiggs as a Missionary.

The publishers of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" have just received a much-worn copy of that book, sent in by a Sunday school missionary who travels through the Colorado mining districts. It states that the book has done an immense amount of good among the hundreds of people by whom this one copy has been read. He added that he believed Alice Hegan Rice deserves to be ordained as a minister of the Gospel.

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THE SATURDAY EVENING POST BUREAU.

The New York Times
SATURDAY REVIEW
OF BOOKS
AND ART
SUPPLEMENT TO
THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NEW YORK, APRIL 4, 1903.—32 PAGES.

VINDICATING CARLYLE.

It is quite safe to predict that the two volumes of "New Letters and Memorials" of Jane Welsh Carlyle, about to leave from The Bodley Head, will make a stir. The curiosity about Carlyle has never ceased, only subsided. The published statistics seem to show a marked revival of late years. But one rather supposed that the public curiosity about "the Carlyles" had been assuaged, and that, in any case, there was no further aliment to be found for it. What a surprise to have these two volumes of practically and almost wholly "new" letters of Mrs. Carlyle, and with them the announcement of two more to come of new letters from Thomas himself.

Apart from the special purpose of this publication, which is to show that Carlyle was by no means so black, conjugally, as Froude painted him, the letters are well worth reading on their own account. As a despairing editor announced, by way of introducing a new "statement" from same party to the Beecher-Tilton business, "it is a very able statement. They are all, all, able people," and, in this case as in that, immensely articulate. Going through the volumes one keeps thinking what an invaluable "document" they furnish of the Victorian period. Pepys's "Diary" is not more illuminative of his "times" than these will be two centuries hence of the epistolary diarists. It is curious how little there is in the letters of current events. An allusion to the battle of Bull Run, to the funeral of the Duke, to the marriage of the Prince of Wales, perhaps a dozen references of the kind, all of the most cursory, is all we get. The letter writer, like Dr. Johnson's colloquial "spider," "spins the conversation out of her own bowels." Very sprightly and interesting it all the same is, almost more sprightly it all the sooner her various miseries, of health, of housekeeping, of the exasperating Thomas.

Too avowedly the publication is a vindication; an "apologia." Carlyle's kindred could not but resent the treatment of him by his own chosen literary legatee. After twenty years they are perfectly justified in coming out with whatever unpublished matter there may be which tends to put a new face on the relations of the two "skinless spouses," and to point out any errors into which the authorized biographer may have fallen. There is no doubt that these letters and memorials do put a new face on the matter, do tend to rehabilitate Carlyle. One of the latest and best literary studies of Carlyle, that of Mr. Brownell, deplores the "fatal disclosure of his loveleaness" made by the posthumous publications. That has been the feeling of many of Carlyle's literary admirers, we may say of all of them. They will rejoice at anything that tends to mitigate it. Undoubtedly these volumes do that. With the two volumes of Carlyle's own letters that are announced to follow they may show that for twenty years a caricature has been passed off on the English-reading public as a portrait. Indeed, the exposure of Froude in these volumes, even after all we knew of his mental crookedness, is very remarkable. Sir James Crichton Browne has been invited to write the introduction to the collection, edited by Carlyle's nephew, and one sees that the selection of a "neurologist" for this purpose was strongly indicated by the nature of the material and by the manner in which it had been mishandled. Of Froude Sir James says: "He began to have moments and ended in a study of demoniacal possession."

He rarely saw the true meaning and intent of any matter that he studied, but wrested facts from their exact shape and nature, and made them conform to his preposessions and fancies, while he colored them beyond recognition.

This is really, as we find long before we get through the book, a very mild description. It is repeatedly in evidence that Froude garbled or omitted whatever did not suit his preconceived notion. When the editor of the present volumes invents a new adjective and a new substantive in "froudulent" and "froudulency" the reader has to own that they are entirely applicable. In fact, the book rehabilitates one reputation by utterly destroying another. What to many readers may seem of more consequence, it proves that Mrs. Carlyle did not find her husband as "ill to live with" as they had been led to believe, that the two spouses got on as well together not only as well as, given their dispositions, either could have got on with anybody else, but quite as well as most married couples get on together in this imperfect world.

TROWBRIDGE ON EMERSON

In those chapters of "My Own Story" which appear in the April Atlantic Mr. J. T. Trowbridge writes with the becoming modesty which characterises all his utterances about himself, but with sincerity and the never-failing charm that distinguishes this autobiography, of the literary influences of his young manhood. Scott, Byron and Poe, Dickens and Thackeray, Shakespeare, Montaigne Macaulay, Plato, Browning, and Whitman all had from him "seasons of almost exclusive devotion." Of Shelley's poetry he cared only for a few lyrics and "Keats was too luxurious a draught to be more than rarely indulged in." But Emerson was the writer to whom his "spiritual indebtedness was first and last the greatest."

Yet he was kept away from the writings of this great New Englander many years through prejudice which seems to have been fostered chiefly by Epes Sargent, then editor of Boston's favorite evening journal, we may almost call it the typical Boston paper, The Transcript. Young Trowbridge, of course, must have read The Transcript, talked The Transcript, thought The Transcript, and Sargent was then making fun of Emerson. Mr. Trowbridge knows that Sargent was a kind-hearted, well-meaning man, as well as a versatile and gifted one. But he does not hesitate to say that Sargent did a great wrong to Emerson and a still greater one to Trowbridge, for not until the latter part of 1862 did the young writer, inspired by a quoted passage in Griswold's "Prose Writers in America," get hold of the volume of the Essays which transformed him into an ardent Emersonian. He then read all of Emerson's prose and verse. The effect of these writings upon his mind he describes as "such as the best Biblical writings might have had, if I could have brought to them as fresh and receptive a mind, undulled by the dreary associations of my Sunday school going and pew-imprisoned boyhood."

The story he tells of Emerson refusing an introduction to Epes Sargent, who had asked to be presented, with the remark, "I have nothing for Mr. Sargent and Mr. Sargent has nothing for me," gives one a new idea of Emerson as a man capable of cherishing a resentment. But he was always a shy and retiring man, and perhaps not politic enough to reflect, on the instant, that Sargent was a vastly less important personage than himself, and scarcely worth so vigorous a snubbing as that which Mr. Trowbridge now makes historical.

Notes of the Magazines.

Nina Estabrook is both the editor and the publisher of Paris World, an English illustrated magazine domiciled in Paris. Its March number contains an interesting article on "Avignon: The City of the Popes," by Henri Frantz, which is well illustrated by C. Bourget. A department called the "French Study Club" seems to us more interesting and important than some of the other features of this periodical.

The latest number of the admirable quarterly, Camera Work, which is published in this city, contains a critical appreciation of the work of Edouard J. Steichen, painter and photographer, and other articles relating to Steichen. The photos representing some of his pictures are really wonderful examples of the modern art of photography. "Is Vivisection Morally Justifiable?" is the title of a sensible paper by Charles Coppens, S. J., in The Messenger for April. Eugene A. Philbin writes of "The Laws of a Great City."

We have received copies of nine periodicals issued from the University of Chicago press under the auspices of that richly endowed educational institution. The Anglican Journal of Theology is a quarterly edited by the divinity faculty of the university. It has reached its seventh volume. The American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literatures is a successor to Hebraica. The Journal of Geology is published twice each quarter. The School Review: A Journal of Secondary Education, is published monthly, except that July and August are skipped. The Elementary School Teacher is published monthly, except in August and September. The American Journal of Sociology is a bimonthly, while The Journal of Political Economy is a quarterly. Both The Botanical Gazette and The Astrophysical Journal are monthlies. Eminent specialists of Europe and America co-operated with the members of the Chicago faculty in editing these publications.

The current number of The Architectural Record confirms the showing of recent issues that the magazine is intelligently reaching out for a wider audience than the professional clientage it has all along enjoyed. Such subjects as "French Farms," "English Pleasure Gardens," and "Living in Paris on $2,000 a Year" indicate this tendency as well as the recent articles on foreign municipal planning and administration. The present number is signalized by the very interesting and complete series of photographs of the new White House, from which a better idea than has been attainable from any other source can be formed of what has actually been done. In addition to the views of the building as it is, there is a very curious and interesting reproduction of an old print of 1860, showing that the river front and not the avenue front was the real architectural front of the mansions, and that the long terraces which have been added, or exhibited are restorations and not innovations, and were integral parts of the architectural effect originally intended.

The Imperial Oilandorff.

From The London Outlook.

His Majesty the German Emperor and King of Prussia has been pleased to command that those who send in reports should endeavor to write in a concise and clear style. His Majesty desires that in particular long-winded sentences, interpolated clauses, and verbs at the end of the sentences should be avoided.

1. Have you the beautiful by the blacksmith much beloved daughter of the baker seen?

Correction.—Have you seen the daughter of the baker?

Note.—Bakers' daughters are not beautiful in Germany; this adjective is applied only to noble and royal persons. Blacksmiths must not love bakers' daughters; they may only love Me, the Army, the Navy, and in spare moments the Bible.

2. Are you ever in Great Britain been? Yes, I am once there been for my brother to visit.

Correction.—Are you ever in England been? Yes, one time.

Note.—Great Britain is a disused name; the country is no longer great if ever it was. It is now decadent. No German should a brother in England have, or, if he have, should he not him visit.

3. Can you the Polish language speak? Yes. I am mighty of the Polish language.

Note.—No German should the Polish gibberish speak, nor in it be mighty. Shortly will there no Polish language be.

4. Can you to me the at present in the United States owing to the action of German much noise making Monroeism Doctrine explain?

Note.—This is an example of German composition which it is the imperial will should be reformed. The verb must be early expressed, and not, on being conceived mentally, on a nail hung behind the door as it were, and taken down when everything else said been is. But the Monroe Doctrine exists not. The Monroe pretension will shortly abolished be.

5. Have you the British fleet seen? No, but I have the German fleet seen.

Note.—A great opportunity here lost is. To same the German fleet should inflate the heart of every German, and he should say: But I have the German fleet seen quelling the proud waves on every ocean where its future lies.

6. Have we fresh meat for dinner to-day? No, but we have cheap American beef in tin.

Note.—Such sentences should be suppressed. They are a reflection upon the new German tariff. No German should express statements which are liable to be falsified by a change in duty.

7. Is the Admiral's cousin in Brazil been? No, but the Admiral himself in Venezuela been is. Is he there for business here? No, he is there for pleasure been.

Note.—Grammatically correct, but all Germans should even in their exercises conform to fact. The German Admiral and the glorious German Navy accomplished a great mission in Venezuela.

Chambers's English Literature.

Volume III., which will be the last volume of "Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature," published in this country by the J. B. Lippincott Company, is in active preparation. It will contain a study of Shelley, by A. C. Swinburne; an article on Byron, by Theodore Watts-Dunton, and other articles by well-known critics, including papers on Swinburne, Philip James Bailey, and R. H. Horne, by James Douglas. There will also be a prefatory essay by Mr. Watts-Dunton upon the subject of "The Renascence of Wonder in Literature and Art."

ELIZABETH.

THERE was a time when the mention of the name of Elizabeth brought to one's mind a stern-visaged female, tearful and crinolined, whose temper was as uncertain as her morals. But when the name is uttered nowadays one thinks not of Queen Elizabeth or even of the one who had the German garden, but of that Elizabeth who made certain memorable visits; that exceedingly light-minded, light-hearted, suspiciously ingenuous English young woman who seized so many happenings in the course of those visits which she could not comprehend, yet could so graphically describe.

Elizabeth, who visited so entertainingly, has large popularity, and other writers than Elinor Glyn, who introduced the original Elizabeth to an admiring public, have taken advantage of it. We have been permitted by the Bodley Head to read the newest Elizabeth book, one, indeed, that is not to be on the bookshop shelves before the middle of this month, and while we have not the hardihood to deliberately "review" an unpublished book, yet we may fairly say that Elizabeth's hosts of admirers will find in it something of the genuine Elizabethan quality, though it avoids the atmosphere of Babylon and the misdoings of careless lords and heedless ladies are not among its incidents.

The name of Elinor Glyn will not appear on the title-page of "Elizabeth's Children," and, presumably, she did not write it. Though its smartness is of much the same order as hers, the "note" is different. But her Elizabeth, though she does not appear in person, is clearly the identical mother of Elizabeth's three children, black-haired, small-headed, nimble youngsters, born in France of a French father, speaking a jargon of French-English, little sentimentalists with the perversity of imps, little saints who are sometimes veritable demons; prodigiously affectionate youngsters whose mischievous propensities would tax the patience of angels; Helen's babies again, with a new set of droll kids, and their inquisitiveness multiplied by ten; heavenly triplets whose goings-on put new life and lots of it in a quiet English neighborhood.

***

How it comes about that Renaud, Armand, and Andre du Pierre are quartered, from the first chapter to the last of the new story, on a well-meaning bachelor in Devonshire, (or some other shire;) how they are mixed up in love affairs and in epigrammatic discussions of twentieth century art and letters; how they misbehave themselves in church, and publicly rebuke insolence at a social function, are things we might dwell upon if we were going to "review" the book, but that is out of the question. We should like to tell how, fearing that a certain union of hearts and hands, which they thought desirable, would not be made unless they interfered, they directed the curate to put up the "bands." The rumpus they made in the middle of the service when the good man failed to obey their orders makes a good story to tell, especially as it forces their protector to deliberately lean forward, during the sermon, and propose marriage to a young lady in the next pew. But it would be a shame to tell that story now. For the same reason we refuse to tell, in advance, what the boys did at the Sunday morning Bible reading; how they dramatized the narrative of Absalom and King David, afterward, with real mud for the top of the King's head in his paroxysm of grief, and how Renaud rode the dangerous horse. But we may venture, at least, to quote Renaud's letter to his father, the husband of Elizabeth, soon after his arrival in England:

"Dear Papa: This leter comes hopin you are wel as it leves me at present. Armand also is wel Andre also is wel louis also is wel. Can you please cut off yer mustarsh as Monsieur has he has a bald face wich I prefer we hav seen no fog yet this is mal nouz le pan cher Papa I hoped by love to get lost in the fog & run into carts & the drivers aware dam & the lampposts hit. La petite grandmere was mistook behold ther is no fog. Nex to Maman Miss bestof is the mos butifulest lady in the earth also she is kind to the litel Andre Monsieur is also kind I ask him for the field from wich he & Maman driv the cows & horses & hid in a tree & he say no solimy yer Muther mus hav bea jokin I was always a gud litel boy. He is of a funines cher Papa. King Solmon is ripin may I hav a grais dane plea I preffer them to pudles Monsieur he play the pianoh oh most xhisit which now I wud lik to kno if God wudnt let the Angles play pianohs insted of harps Monsieur say he culdnt becos ther are no pianoh stuls in heven but God is all powful amen so he cud import sum stuls Monsieur he also paint the picshers by love they are stunin he also play criket lik a britong. The pepel in england do not ate nothin but rost bif nor do they hav a cold bath befor evry meie plea tel Monsieur Legros he was mistook Maman was rite. * * * Herafter I do not wish you to kis me yer Papa I am an englishmans now as you will see. The englishmans do not kis each other only the ladys they shak the hand or punch the back plea will you do so to me I must close now cher Papa with kind regards yor truly son Renaud plea giv my love to Maman I am to old to send kises but Andre sends xxx also Armand.

***

Elizabeth's idea is to have her children transformed into English children by their visit. At home she always talks French out of respect for her husband, while he, because of his regard for her, uses English only. Hence the language of Renaud's letter.

LONDON NEWS.

Doings of English Authors and Publishers—Latest Announcements.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
[Copyright, 1903.]

LONDON, April 3.—Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. will publish in New York a "Life of Beaconsfield," by Wilfrid Meynell. This book will fill the gap caused by the non-appearance of the authoritative "Life" which Lord Rowton, who was Lord Beaconsfield's secretary, has long been preparing, but which now seems to be indefinitely postponed, as Lord Rowton's health does not materially improve.

Appletons also will publish a new novel by E. F. Benson entitled "An Ark in a Backwater." It is a story of life in a cathedral town, to which the author does not show himself particularly indulgent.

***

Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., besides publishing here the Letters of Mme. Waddington, announced in New York by Messrs. Scribner, will bring out "The Letters of Sir Henry Acland," edited by J. B. Atlay. Sir Henry was a famous Oxford professor of medicine and a great friend of Prof. Jowett. His house was a centre for scientific society from the fifties until near the end of the century. The book offers a good idea of Oxford University life.

The same publishers announce "Chota Nagpur," by T. B. Bradley, who graphically describes this little known province of India where thirty languages and dialects are spoken. It will be a book interesting alike to ethnologists and students of British Indian history.

***

Sir Robert Ball contributes an extremely appreciative preface to the English edition of Prof. Simon Newcomb's "Astronomy for Everybody," which the Isbisters will publish this month. Sir Robert says Prof. Newcomb stands in the foremost rank of living scientists not merely of America, but of all the world. Like other scientists of the first rank, Prof. Newcomb is as versatile as he is profound. Sir Robert bespeaks for the book a most hearty welcome.

***

Otto Sverdrup's book, "The New Land," will be published in New York by Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

***

George Gissing's nearly finished new novel is said to be of a cheerful character.

Marie Corelli's forthcoming novel, it is said, will be simply a love story.

H. G. Wells is at work on a new tale which has for its motive the astonishing effect of a new foodstuff which stimulates growth. The experiment is first tried on rats, which increase in length to six feet.

***

T. Fisher Unwin has revived the "Pseudonym Library," which was suspended some years ago, publishing in it a new book, "As A Tree Falls," by L. Parry Truscott. E. B.

The Appleton Sale.

The rare Bibles and Prayer Books in the collection of Daniel F. Appleton of this city (to be sold by Bangs & Co. Monday and Tuesday, April 13 and 14) were described in THE NEW YORK TIMES'S SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS March 7. Though they form the most important portion of the library, the departments of early English literature and nineteenth century first editions include many notable rarities and treasures, to which attention is here directed.

First in importance among the Robert Browning items is the Maxwell-Morgan copy of "Pauline," 1833, Browning's first book, in a beautiful binding by Cuzin. This is the copy which was once in the possession of Reuben Browning, the poet's uncle. It bears on the title page this inscription: "By Robert Browning, his first publication, privately distributed. This copy was given me by his father, my eldest brother, Reuben Browning." At the George T. Maxwell sale in Boston, 1896, it was sold for $260; last April, at the Albert J. Morgan sale at Bangs's, it was resold for $720, which is within $5 of the record price for the book, given for the Crampon copy in London June, 1898. The book is one of the rarest of modern first editions, and it will be interesting to see what the Appleton copy will realise upon its third appearance in the American auction room.

The Lamb items are headed by "A Tale of Rosamund Gray and Old Blind Margaret," 1798, the London issue, bound in polished calf by Bedford, (the McKee copy.) There are five first editions of Shelley. "St. Irvyne," 1811, is in the original calf, but the others have been rebound. More fortunate is the fate of the Appleton copy of "Poems by Two Brothers," the best of the five Tennyson items, which is in the original boards, cloth back, uncut, most of the leaves unopened. The Kilmarnock Burns, 1786, now one of the most precious of English books, is represented by a fine copy, bound in crimson levant morocco in the style of Roger Payne by Pratt. The McKee copy sold last year for $600. There are seven editions under Coleridge's name. The finest of them is "The Vicar of Wakefield," 1766, the two volumes being in the original calf. The record price for the book is £184, given for the Ford copy, in the same original condition, last May at Sotheby's. There are three Miltons—"The Poems" of 1645; "Paradise Lost," 1669, with the seventh title page, and "The History of Britain," 1670. The precious "Poems" is described as a very fine copy, with the portrait, by Marshall, bound in crimson morocco extra, by Pratt.

Among the rarest of the American first editions are Bancroft's "Poems," 1823, boards, uncut; Bryant's "Poems," 1821, boards, uncut; Hawthorne's "Grandfather's Chair," 1841, original cloth, paper label, and "Famous Old People," 1841, original cloth, paper label; Irving's "Knickerbocker's New York," 1809, with the rare view; Longfellow's "Evangeline," 1847, in morocco, uncut, by the Club Bindery; Lowell's "A Year's Life," 1841, original boards, uncut; Poe's "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque," 1840, rebound, but having the original cloth covers and backbound in at the back and containing eight autograph lines in Poe's hand, and Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," 1832, half morocco, uncut, (from the Bierstadt collection,) and "Mogg Megone," 1836, original cloth, (also the Bierstadt copy.) Eight of Mr. Andrews's beautifully printed books are included in the sale. There is a sprinkling of Americana, including Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," 1702, (the Barlow copy) and Franklin,'s edition of Logan's version of the "Cato Major," (the Livermore copy, in contemporary calf.)

The sale catalogue contains only 424 lots, but the majority of these are of very high quality. In a number of instances prices will probably go far beyond all former records.

The Mixed School.

The volume on "Co-Education," edited by Alice Woods, is in preparation for publication in May by Longmans, Green & Co. As Miss Woods says in the preface, the plan of educating boys and girls together is taking hold of the English nation. The volume is the outcome of a trip made by her to various parts of England in order to see what was being done for the advance of co-education in secondary schools. The plan of the book is to get workers to record their experiences, each writer taking up what is of most interest to him or her.

The introduction is by Michael Sadler. In the course of his remarks he says that, although co-education of little boys and little girls, if carried on under very careful supervision and in suitable surroundings, seems beneficial beyond dispute, he still feels that:

> To some extent in day schools and to a very much greater degree in boarding schools, the co-education of elder boys and girls is likely to prove, as a rule, less desirable in its results than a course of co-education up to, say, twelve or possibly thirteen, followed by some years in separate schools with rather different courses of study. But, evidently, exceptions must be allowed for, and temperaments and dispositions differ, both among teachers and children. * * * Again, social conditions vary very much in different countries, and often in different parts of the same country; and social conditions always affect educational arrangements very deeply, and in turn are affected by them.

The volume includes articles by J. H. Badley on "Some Problems of Government in a Mixed School"; Cecil Grant, on "Idleness and Co-Education"; Alfred Perks, on "Impressions of a Convert to Co-Education"; Caroline Herford, on "Thirty Years in a Day Co-Educational School"; C. E. Rice, on "Practical Solutions of Co-Educational Problems in a Day School"; Charles J. Mansford, on "The Personal Element in Joint Schools"; T. C. Warrington, on "An Experiment in Co-Education"; Arthur Sidgwick, on "Mixed Secondary Schools: From the Point of View of an Examiner," and Alice Woods, on "The Dangers and Difficulties of Co-Education." The volume has an index and a list of co-education schools in England.

The New Shakespeare Portrait.

John Corbin's little volume on "A New Portrait of Shakespeare," in which he gives the case of the Ely Palace painting as against that of the so-called Droeshout original, will appear April 7, with the imprint of John Lane. What the author wishes to show is that the Ely Palace portrait is the life picture of Shakespeare, while what is known as the "Droeshout original" is a fabrication; he gives the history of each.

The best authenticated portrait of Shakespeare, says Mr. Corbin, is the engraving of Martin Droeshout, which was prefixed to the first folio, published in 1623—seven years after Shakespeare's death—and in which are the plays in which the poet appeared. The difference between the engraving and the Ely Palace painting is that in the Ely Palace portrait—

> The eyes are smaller (somewhat resembling the eyes in the bust—the Stratford bust on the monument in the chancel in Holy Trinity Church, Stratford-Upon-Avon,) and the high lights are not in the same places. Both of the eyes are slightly out of drawing, an error not uncommon in the work of all but the most skilled draughtsman. The cheek is full, but it is scarcely, as is the engraving, in a way to be fat. The bridge of the nose in the painting is a trifle thinner, resembling the bridge of the nose in the bust, and it is more delicately modeled, which is to say that it is more like a normal nose. The moustache is smaller in that it is not spread wide upon the cheeks. * * * In the painting the face is not at least the right cheek, is viewed from a point slightly more to the front. At the same time the whole face is viewed from a point a trifle higher. * * * The hair in the bust is said to have been originally auburn, though it is now dark brown. The hair in the painting is full auburn, and takes a richly brilliant color in the sun.

> The hair in the bust is thin. The hair in the painting is full, and falls in a mass upon the shoulders. The ear in the painting is more like a normal ear than that in the bust. The painting shows the ear lobe, the bust does not. The painting shows a small hole in the ear, the bust does not. The painting shows a small ruff, the bust shows a large one. The painting shows a small ruff, the bust shows a large one. The painting shows a small ruff, the bust shows a large one

LANDSLIDE!

FEARFUL AVALANCHE IN WHITE MOUNTAINS.

ENTIRE FAMILY KILLED

FAMOUS HERMIT OF CRAWFORD NOTCH WAS AN EYE WITNESS.

POINTS OF THE WILLEY SLIDE.

Saco River rose 24 feet in a single night.
Avalanche changed the entire aspect of Crawford Notch.
Gov. Samuel Willey and his entire family, except one child, lost their lives.
Only one eye witness, the hermit of Crawford Notch, saw the tragedy. He tells a marvelous story.

(SPECIAL DISPATCH.)

CRAWFORD, N. H., April ...—Never in the history of this region has such a fearful tragedy occurred as the landslide of Crawford Notch. The Saco River, usually peaceful, but swollen by one of the fiercest of storms, overflowed its banks, and in the avalanche which followed the moughtinside was torn asunder. The famous Willey House, a place of shelter for travelers, halfway between Conway and Coos, was the scene of an appalling disaster.

Captain Samuel Willey, his wife, four children, and two hired men lost their lives in fleeing from the house. One child was saved by a well-known character, the Hermit of Crawford Notch, an eye-witness of the tragedy. According to the story of this hermit, "Solitaire," the Willeys might have lived had they remained in their dwelling, for their house escaped the fury of the avalanche, the slide passing on either side.

Solitaire thus describes the tragic event: "Suddenly there was a startling sound. A mighty boulder, torn from its bed on the mountainside, came hurtling into the valley a thousand feet below. The thunder of its downward career awoke the echoes of the hills far and near. * * * Whole forests of trees were lifted bodily into the air and borne away as upright and majestic as on their original footing for a short distance, then to be torn apart and engulfed in the terrible river of destruction. * * * The feeble cries of the ill-fated family were lost in the grinding of rocks upon rocks, the descent of forests upon billows of earth, the crash, the shock, the reverberation."

The tragic "Willey Slide," with its solitary eye-witness, forms the basis for that thrilling romance of the White Mountains, "SOLTAIRE," by George Franklyn Willey. Of this book some of the leading papers speak as follows:

"Mr. Willey weaves a romance into the thrilling historic setting, which betrays his familiarity with the traditions, as well as the temper of nature in that mountain country. He was raised in the midst of the highest, and rarely do we find one so gifted in the portrayal of mountain nature."—Atlanta Constitution.

"While the story is replete with various beauties, it is especially welcome at this period of realism for its bold departure from the realistic tendency of contemporary fiction. Its character is distinctly stylish, for its pages are fresh with the pure atmosphere of mountain scenery, in which the mountains themselves have been turned into a fairy-land."—Boston Herald.

"Among the wealth of recent fiction, no book stands out prominently as a work of true merit and sublime imagination. This book is a little romance of the White Mountains, entitled 'Soltaire.' There are not many pages—we wishes there were many more—and yet the reader leaves the book table with a distinct sign of regret, in a genuine glow of happiness and with a warm feeling of sincere appreciation to the author, George Franklyn Willey, for a couple of hours of pure, unalloyed enjoyment."—New York American and Journal.

"'Soltaire' is a tale of mountain life, a romance founded on fact, and a romance thrilling in its mystery and dramatic in its situation, but withal a simple tale with no overdrawn characters or impossible incidents. Mr. Willey has written a story of high interest, and the book is an excellent addition to the literature of the day."—Herald, Grand Rapids, Mich.

"The strong feature of Mr. Willey's book is his vivid, sympathetic word painting."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

"'Soltaire' is written in an easy, fluent style."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

"Thousands who have visited the White Mountains and who have become familiar with the story of the 'Willey Slide' will be interested in this romance."—Pittsburg Leader.

"Mr. Willey has constructed a very striking and dramatic romance out of the abundant materials at his disposal. The publishers have presented the book in a most attractive guise with many handsome illustrations."—News, Charleston, S. C.

"The author is wise in securing not only all rights of translation, but also of dramatization, for the story could easily be made the basis of a drama more vivid than the closing scenes of 'Rip Van Winkle,' permeated with the force of deep mystery, and rich in the elements of love."—Cleveland Daily World.

"'Soltaire' has a peculiar value to native of the White Mountain State and possesses a singular charm in its originality, its freedom from useless ecclaiv, and its apparent mission."—Courier, Buffalo, N. Y.

"'Soltaire' is interesting and well written."—Register, Mobile, Ala.

"'Soltaire' is a tale well told. It will bring to many pleasant visions of the White Mountains and happy days spent in the midst of beautiful country."—Chicago Chronicle.

"'Soltaire' opens with a historical sketch of the first settlement of the White Mountains region. The traditions of the mountains are collected and detailed in the book as their importance and interest would prompt. One of the principal of these is the quest of the great carbuncle, the finding of which thrilled even 'Soltaire' with exciting emotions for he knew the possession made him enormously wealthy."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

"'Soltaire' has an agreeable flavor of quaintness."—Providence Journal.

"The story, 'Soltaire,' is marked by a fidelity to what is real, and likewise by its clean, healthy and uplifting character."—Home Journal, Boston, Mass.

"A very original life theme, in which the descendants of the wolf and the elk begrudge discover their mutual relationship and their joint ownership of the wonderful mine is woven in, and the story is interesting reading."—Tribune, Detroit.

"The story is told with a sympathetic enthusiasm which will make it grateful to many a reader."—Morning Mercury, New Bedford, Mass.

"Mr. Willey has added to his written work an interesting romantic novel of New Hampshire life, the principal incident of which is the famous Willey Slide."—Dispatch, Richmond, Va.

"'Soltaire' is a strong, fresh romance of the White Mountains region. Mr. Willey's story is direct, simple, and completely interesting."—N. Y. World.

EVERYBODY'S READING

SOLTAIRE

BY GEORGE FRANKLYN WILLEY

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THROUGH UGANDA.

Major Austin's Account of the Pacification of the Natives and the Wild Animals of Africa.*

MAJOR HERBERT H. AUSTIN, a fine type of a thorough English soldier, in his volume, "With Macdonald in Uganda," describes the many hardships borne by him and his comrades in Africa. England always has her "little wars." This expedition was then partly military, for construct in the English Central Africa and unmapped exploration. The building of Egypt and the East Coast forces the English Government to assert itself thousands of miles away from Cairo. At this time, too, when the Macdonald expedition was planned there was the beginning of serious trouble in the Sudan. The head of the expedition was Macdonald, and Major Austin, coming directly from India, joined in 1897. The author was fortunate in having an acquaintance with this part of Africa, acquired by him many years before. The day after his arrival the commander of the expedition, Major Macdonald, came to Mombasa.

In all advances of this special character the main difficulty is one of substantiance. Transport animals have to be gone over, where there is no food obtainable and water is scarce. There must be animals to carry loads, and these are subject to all kinds of disasters. Sleeping sickness obstructs the way, and if there are small battles with them the chances of obtaining food become then an almost impossible task. It may be that with such an expedition the laws of moon and tides are not invariably kind to. If in a fruitful country, the natives absolutely refuse to sell or barter grain, then the strong or party have to take what they want.

Funny then in collecting stores. Major Austin describes his arduous duties. The main strength of the party depended on the Sikh Sepoys. These Sikhs were second to none in bravery, and above all in short, sure. There was a Sudanese contingent, and these mon-mutinied and gave a vast amount of trouble. The Sudanese were good fighters and difficult to subdue. They had a Mania of one thing and knew how to use it. Besides that, they were well armed with European rifles, and seemed to have far as while all the ammunition they wanted. Besides opposing the advance of the expedition, these Sudanese induced the natives to attack the English advance. For much of the time on the part of the Macdonald party it was a fight for existence, the food question being paramount. By dint of hard fighting, finally the mutiny was suppressed, though the losses on the part of the expedition party were heavy, there having been some disastrous cases of treachery when English officers were slaughtered. At last the expedition reached Lake Rudolf, and finally returned to Mombasa in the dirty part of 1898. Both in a geographical and scientific way the volume is of much interest.

A great deal of the ground passed over abounded with game. Major Austin describes a night passed on the plains near a place called Mto Mkinda.

There was something weird and ghostly in these nocturnal tramps over rolling plains. By the pale light of the moon we could discern moving forms on all sides of us, as animals appeared more curious and boldder than in the broad light of day, and would stand and gaze in wonder at this unlooked-for intrusion. The zebra was there in hundreds, and would stare in amazement until we approached quite close, when, with their curious half bark, half whistle, cry of alarm, they would disappear into the gloom, the thunder of their hoofs on the dry, hard soil being magnified, added all this stillness into the likeness of a receding storm. Every now and again we would see fiery eyes peering at us out of the darkness, and would know that the sulking, cowardly hyena, in his gruesome prowl had perhaps been disturbed while devouring some filthy carcass, and was slinking away.

In the same country Major Austin hears the lion.

The grandest, the most awe-inspiring, the most tremendous voice on earth, issues from the throat of the lion. It is difficult to describe that mighty roar, bursting out into the silence of night, seeming to shake the very ground beneath one. It makes one feel petty, insignificant, of no account, when his Majesty voices his satisfaction at having dined well on some poor unsuspecting antelope, which has allowed itself to fall under the clutches of that ponderous paw. All nature, as if together, a deathless stillness follows; there is a catch of one's breath, and it is with a sense of relief, a whisper perhaps of "Simba shifa," (the lion is satiated,) arises, and the conversation again resumes its flow.

Even in the vicinity of Mombasa the lion is to be dreaded. This is a story told by an official of the Uganda Railroad, which the author repeats:

He had slain a notorious man-eating lion, and I heard a good deal from him regarding his schemes to putting an end to the brute's reign of terror. He was accompanied by another official, who recently had experienced a most marvelous escape from this same animal. We were told that when returning from a convivial dinner party one evening to his own tent, which was some little distance off, the lion had sprung out on him and his servant preceding him with a lantern. The lion seized this official, whom he knocked down, but realizing the mistake it had made, as quickly dropped him and secured the black man. I have been informed on reliable authority that the fumes of whisky had proved too much for the olfactory nerves of the man-eater, who preferred his meat black and untainted.

It would seem well-nigh impossible to believe that in our age of civilization there were any people, and more particularly in Africa, who were unacquainted with the-atrum. The contending party had had series of skirmishes with the Wa-kinga tribe.

The natives were beaten back and fled, leaving their dead and dying, and wounded behind, uttering the most extraordinary cry we had ever heard, and which is quite impossible for me to describe. This was taken up by the whole multitude on the hill flight, and in reply to such shot had uttered, uncanny cry was raised, which we supposed was a war cry. Our imitation of what the sound of the bullets seemed to be like to them. As we were the first white men who had visited them, they certainly had never before seen guns, or learnt what the effect of fire-arms was. Almost for years and years, I cannot help thinking they were under the impression that our rifles were merely clubs, which they regarded as no match for their weapons, and hence their impudent defiance.

Certain bodily troubles of the natives the author tells of.

In Kavirondo, Uganda, and Uganda, at this time the natives were suffering much from jiggers, tiny insects which burrow right under the cuticle of individuals, and lay their eggs in a small cellular sack. If this is not at once removed and the eggs are allowed to hatch, on the sack is swollen, when being extracted, is a short time for twelve sloughing ulcers are formed, which eat away the whole of the toe—and, indeed, in some cases I have seen natives with no toes at all, the whole foot having been converted into a horrible mass of corruption owing to neglect.

That standing annoyance, the porter, Major Austin tells about. The work of the human beast of burden is very hard, and he deserts whenever he can. This matter of his diet may interest Prof. Atwater.

Grain and flour being the staple food of the Swahili, he is unable to exist and maintain his strength on meat alone, unless he receives a large quantity per diem. Count Teleki found that when his men were solely on a meat ration they required some twelve pounds of meat a day to perform their travel. From my own experience I am inclined to agree with this statement, but on the other hand, if the porter can obtain a handful or so of grain with a pound or two of meat in addition he can carry his load for some time without breaking down, although he will lose condition very rapidly on this diet.

Natives of more than six feet in height were often met with and described as the finest specimens of humanity.

The Turkana were fine big men physically, their head dress being very similar to that of the Suk, and they were equally naked, with practically no ornaments beyond a few strings of beads around their neck. Here we see for the first time the circular wrist-knife, worn as a bracelet. The blade projects all round the wrist, and is generally about one and a half inches in width, with razor-keen edges, which in peace times are sheathed in a narrow leather covering.

Often reduced to almost the starvation point, any kind of food was acceptable; but there were exceptions.

The Nandi people have no grain, but they brought us round dried fish for sale. It was not necessary to eat it to stave off hunger; the smell quite appeased our appetite, and the sense of satiation soon spread all over. The Swahilis, however, seem to enjoy it; they prefer putrid hippo meat to fresh, so one was not surprised. One lives and learns how extremely insular are our ideas when one travels.

Of all the natives that faced the party, it was the Turkana who were the most dangerous. They fought like tigers. Major Austin pays them this compliment:

A tribute of admiration must be paid to this warlike though treacherous tribe, who, in spite of being armed with spears, shields, and bows and arrows, never hesitated to face the fire of breechloaders. Notwithstanding their daily losses, they again and again renewed the attack, seemingly little discouraged by their futile attempts to inflict serious damage.

Major Austin tells his story in a quiet way, but the volume is a record of English pluck and describes the constant struggles of a small body of men through a wild and comparatively unknown country, where a fight was an almost everyday occurrence.

*WITH MACDONALD IN UGANDA. A Narrative Account of the Uganda Mutiny and Macdonald Expedition in the Uganda Protectorate and the Territories to the North. By Major Herbert H. Austin. Octavo. Pp. 384. With map and illustrations. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Genetic Philosophy of Judaism.

One of the best books published by the Jewish Publication Society of America is an essay by S. M. Dubnow, which attempts to be a contribution to the philosophy of history. The author has already made a name by his investigations into the history of the Polish-Russian Jews. Like his other books the last one is written by him in the Russian language, while the English translation is based upon the authorized German version.

Mr. Dubnow tries to answer the questions, What is Jewish history? What does it offer as to quantity and quality? What is the essential meaning, what the spirit, of Jewish history? Or, to put the question in another way, to what general results are we led by the aggregate of its facts, considered, not as a whole, but generically, as a succession of evolutionary stages in the consciousness and education of the Jewish people?

While it is a rather difficult task to give a satisfactory answer to all these questions on 184 small pages, it must be admitted that the solution is on the whole quite satisfactory. Scientific objectivity is coupled with thoroughness and scholarly ability. The essay is everywhere stimulating and suggestive. Even those who differ from the author in his religious views will read the essay with intense interest, and those to whom the Jewish history covering a period of thousands of years is entirely unknown will, by the perusal of the little book, be induced to devote time to the study of this most interesting and important subject.

Notes from Brentano's.

Brentano's announce a new edition of George Moore's "The Mummer's Wife." Mrs. Dorothy Gaurd's latest novel, "The Eternal Woman," has just been issued by the same house. The story deals in part with the "new woman" question. The heroine is a young English girl, the protégée of a lady of wealth. Another edition is also announced of John Brent McCann's "Gospel from an Attic," which first appeared in 1899.

EARLY CIVILIZATION.

From the Dawn of Time—Man 16,000 Years Before Christ.*

BETWEEN what we know and what we do not know, the latter is in predominant quantity. It sounds paradoxical to insist that as man's culture increases all the more will he be conscious of his ignorance. That vexed question of evolution we put aside, but have we discovered yet where the man of the very earliest period existed? Can we narrow down this absorbing question to one of geography alone, putting aside all archæological considerations? What do we know concerning local conditions before the glacial period? May there not have been startling changes of land and water, not so much before but immediately following this cataclysmic period? We approach, then, with much diffidence Mr. J. F. Hewitt's volume, "History and Chronology of the Myth-Making Age." It is a work abounding with erudition of a kind barely understood and difficult to appreciate. The author endeavors to explain a period from the dawn of civilization and the initial efforts in organising self-growing communities to the time when the sun entered "Taurus at the vernal equinox between 4,000 and 5,000 B. C." What influenced men then were the rising and the setting of the sun, the coming of the moon, the appearance and disappearance of certain stars in the firmament. Such natural phenomena originated the myths of the past, and Mr. Hewitt argues that the legends of those times derived from these causes have passed current to-day, and are in various forms still discoverable in some of the religious ceremonials of the moment.

Mr. Hewitt often refers to a work of his, the title of which is "Ruling Races of Prehistoric Times." This volume, we regret to state, we have not seen. Perhaps the reading of it would have made the understanding of the book under notice a more easy task. The author, who was late Commissioner of Chutta Nagpur, could certainly put to shame the most learned pundits of India, such is his familiarity with all the strange myths of the Orient. It may be that, living in India, he has been imbued with a certain reverence for that country, and attributes more to it, as the originator of the myth, than it deserves. As to antiquity, the more we study India the more satisfied we become that it is the very oldest of civilized countries. But was it the originator of civilization? We do not know enough to determine that. Perhaps we never will get to the solution of that question. We argue to-day that climate must be considered when man's education is studied. We believe that a tropical country, though it may supply the necessities of life, does not do all for the advance of humanity. We are inclined to give to temperate zones the better chance. Was it in China or in Thibet that the human race took its great start?

You may read Sayce, or Petrie, or any of the Assyrian or Egyptological authorities of to-day, and ponder over their statements as to events that happened some short 4,000 or 5,000 years before the Christian era. We do not question their dates, for they furnish us with tangible proofs of their correctness. They are not theoretical but material—absolutely the documents, written on the brick or the terra cotta tablet. Every day, as research goes on, we become satisfied that the civilized man is more and more remote. The uplifting of humanity must have been a long, though continuous process. The mistake is made when it is thought that it was general. The forward march was not common to the whole rank and file. There were those who lagged behind and never kept in step. But the beginnings of the movement to the front we are afraid we will never precisely determine, nor where it happened. Mr. Hewitt traces a beginning, and it is as far back as 16,000 B. C. The acceptance of a date of such a remote period startles one. The argument used is that the East Indians based their religion, or what is the same thing, their symbolism, on certain astronomical observations. Mr. Hewitt writes:

> The history of time measurement is the leading subject of this work, and each change in the reckoning of the year will be treated of in separate chapters, which will review shortly the social changes accompanying the alteration in the calculation of the national year. * * *
>
> The first villages were founded by men whose chief object was to join together the present and the past by a bond of customary observances, which required each succeeding generation to follow exactly the customs which had been proved to promote the prosperity of the community. These villages, out of which, as will be seen, * * * provincial and national government have grown, were the rude settlements of the nomad agriculturist of the forests of Southern India and the Indian Archipelago. They apparently began their agricultural work on plans similar to those still followed by the wandering cultivating tribes of the Indian and Australian forests.
>
> It was the sowing of seeds and the harvest that occupied the attention of these early Indian races. Depending on the fall of rain for the sprouting of the seed, and the warmth of the sun for the growth of the crop, attention was directed toward meteorological conditions. Then the coming and going of the seasons was noted, and some kind of a chronological measure was kept, determined of course by the sun or the stars. Then came worship of the constellations, and a belief in their powers. Animal forms were given to the stars, for in the Indian mythology every kind of beast or bird has its place, and they were deified in Egypt.

According to Mr. Hewitt, it was the forest Dravidians who "laid the foundations of civil government." They first measured time by noting the changing position of the stars. They were the first people "who traversed the sea in boats, for it was only on their coasts that shipbuilding timber grew near the shore in the whole circuit of the Indian Ocean." From this the author argues that there was dispersion, and consequently that the influence of India was felt in the earliest period in all the surrounding countries. To prove his theory, the author scatters, as it were, a drag net and draws in all possible legends, ways, and customs. This star worship is the beginning of everything. The past and the present are ransacked. Every race tendency is made dependent on the number of months in the year. Take an example of this kind. There are the Nootkas of British Columbia. They have a year of thirteen months. The author writes that "these North American Indians show in their physique and their mode of life strong affinities with the Polynesians and the seafaring Dravidians of India. * * * They wear their hair either hanging loose or divided into tufts; they tattoo themselves like the Gorsens and the Burmese, and pluck out their beards." Most wonderful is it that certain ceremonies of the early East Indian—the Jew, the Christian, and the Mohammedan—are all celebrated at or about the same time. Conservatism and instinct run very much in the same groove.

There is that curious dancing procession at Echternach in Luxembourg, held yearly on Whit Monday. That bears the strongest resemblance to some remote Iranian sun worship. Why should we smile in a cynical way when we are positive that there still exist many rites and ceremonies used by the Jews, or Greeks, or Romans, showing their mythological origin? In man's heart there is the desire to worship his Maker, and the method of it does not vary so much.

The volume, it is not improbable, will bring about much discussion, for the subject is a most novel one, and directly opposed to many of our preconceived ideas. To some it will be acceptable, because it is an endeavor to show how long and strong is the chain which still spans the gulf between the present and the past.

*HISTORY AND CHRONOLOGY OF THE MYTH-MAKING AGE. By J. F. Hewitt, late Commissioner of Chutia Nagpur. Cloth. Pp. 442. With maps, plates, and diagrams. Imported by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

The New Vehicles.

MOTOR CARS AND THE APPLICATION OF MECHANICAL POWER TO ROAD VEHICLES. By Rhys Jenkins. Decorated Cover. 100 Illustrations. Pp. 371. New York: James Pott & Co.

The motor car and the horse must both be handled with care, for iron and steel have their limitations of endurance just as have animal bone and sinews. Questions of cost must necessarily enter into the subject of the motor car. There is a tendency to expect a great deal more from the motor than from the horse. The personal equation must not be overlooked in the employment of the motor. If a road is good, a man may drive his machine all day, and feel comparatively no fatigue. Mr. Rhys Jenkins in his "Motor Cars" has carefully studied all the many sides of his subject, and presents the results of his study in a philosophical manner.

We have serviceable machines to-day, but it would be foolish to insist that we have reached perfection. The ship's engine is far from being perfect, and the locomotive is still capable of improvement. The motor car is now at only the beginning of its career.

So much has been written of the early history of the motor that it is not worth while repeating it here, but it is all presented in an intelligent manner in the volume under notice. The modern revival of the motor began in 1890. The new era opened when petroleum was used. To Herr Daimler credit is given. This method, our authority states, was first applied to a bicycle in 1886. Mr. Jenkins gives the names of all the leading makers of motor cars to-day, with descriptions of their machinery. There are always discussions as to the lasting power of the tires of the motor. It is expensive to have the shoes of a pair of horses renewed. Does not the tire wear out very fast, and to have new ones is not the cost a heavy one? Mr. Jenkins says:

> In the past the pneumatic tire, although recognized as indispensable for all but light and slow running vehicles, has been a source of continued worry and vexation and of great expense. Improvements in the process of manufacture, greater care in the selection of the material and in the proportions adopted, and possibly a better knowledge of their management on the part of the users, have resulted in a far more satisfactory state of things, and tires are now known to run for thousands of miles without trouble.

How long will it be before the horse becomes extinct? An ultra-scientific authority in The London Academy suggests that the use of the horse in the future will be for the cultivation of those bacilli which as antitoxins prevent human diseases. Anyhow, when in New York streets there is only heard the passing rumble of the motor car, and the hoof beat is silent, then there might be improved health, for there would be the diminishing of the germs of death floating in the air. What you gain in one direction might be lost, however, in another. The upset in the automobile or the collision are many times more violent than such accidents from a commonplace horse-drawn vehicle. For all these pros and cons, the mechanical pleasure carriage or the self-propelled furniture van has come to stay.

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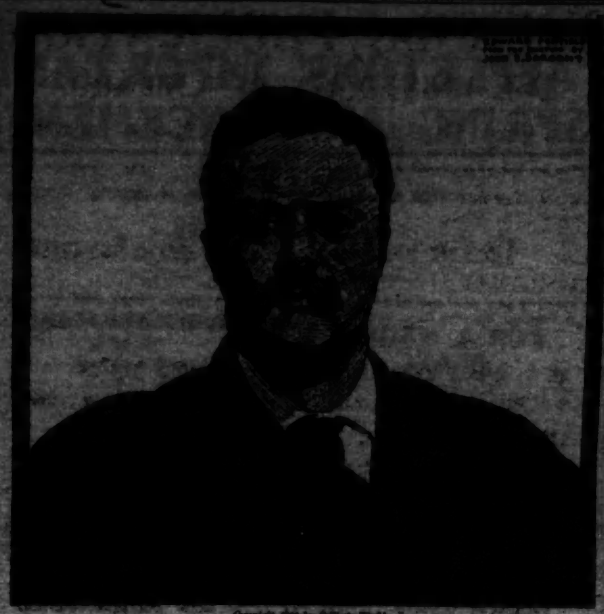

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Collier's

April Household Number

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MR. ALDEN'S VIEWS

Circulating Libraries; the Late Mr. Shorthouse, Mr. Wells, and Other Topics.

LONDON, March 27.—Mr. Andrew Lang the best writing in The Morning Post concerning circulating libraries, and he inclines to the opinion that they are chiefly responsible for the dissemination of sordid and third rate novels and are therefore the enemies of literature. He does not say this in so many words, but in his own pleasant way he conveys the impression that the circulating library is a nuisance.

Every little while some one simply suggests that it is possible that circulating libraries may have an injurious effect on the sale of books and that the author would be more prosperous than he is if there were no circulating libraries. How there can be any possible doubt as to the matter would be unintelligible were it not that we know of many intelligent men who believe that protection makes a country prosperous. The sale of books, like the sale of potatoes, is governed by the law of supply and demand. If some agricultural Carnegie were to establish all over England free potato circulating stores, would it not affect the sale of potatoes? Who would care to buy his potatoes at the grocer's or from the farmer if he could get them for nothing at one of the Carnegie Free Potato Stores? Every one will admit that were potatoes to be had for the asking the sale of potatoes would practically cease. The same rule must hold good in the case of books, with certain exceptions. There are books which a man wants to have always at hand for reference, and these he would buy rather than take the trouble of sending to a library for them every time he might have occasion to use them. But as for the great majority of books, especially novels, why should one buy them when they can be had for nothing from the free Carnegie library, or cheaply from the circulating library? If I want to read Mr. Rider Haggard's last book—and as a matter of fact I do want to read it—why should I pay six shillings for it when I can get it from a library? It is not a book which I need for purposes of reference. I need it only for amusement, and I can renew that amusement every time I take it out of the library. To doubt that the libraries injuriously affect the sale of novels is to doubt the fundamental principles of political economy. When a new novel is published that is worth reading or that is written by Miss Corelli or Mr. Hall Caine there is at once a great demand for it at the libraries. The people who take it from the libraries naturally do not buy it afterward, whereas were there no libraries at least a very large proportion of them would buy the book as the only means of making its acquaintance.

Furthermore, according to Mr. Lang, the circulating libraries feed the taste for poor novels as well as good ones, and thus lessen the sale of books that ought to be read. Thus in every way the circulating library is objectionable, except for those who have a pecuniary interest in it. Abolish the circulating library and the sales of novels by popular authors would undoubtedly be greatly increased, while the present tendency among the patrons of libraries to read nothing but novels would be lessened.

Poor Mr. Carnegie undoubtedly means well, but he ought to be convinced by Mr. Lang, or some one else, that by establishing free libraries he is ruining authors and fostering a taste for poor novels to the exclusion of a taste for good books. I have against him the personal complaint that he and other founders of libraries have corrupted me. I no longer dream of buying books that I can obtain from the library, and of course every time I take a book from a library, instead of buying a copy at the bookshop, I am depriving the author of his just reward. This is what the library system has brought me to. I offer no excuse, but simply say that had it not been for the pestilent founders and managers of libraries, I might still have been in the habit of buying books and thereby contributing to the support of deserving authors who are now sitting with their starving wives and children on the story steps of the libraries and begging a crust of those who enter to draw out books that they never buy.

***

The death of Mr. John Shorthouse has been looked for at any time during the last year. He will long be known as the author of "John Inglesant," and it should be credited to the memory of Mr. Gladstone, that among the many books which his patronage made successful, "John Inglesant" was the best and the most deserving. Mr. Shorthouse wrote several other books, but of them all only "The Little Schoolmaster Mark" can be said to have made a success. Probably the books that he wrote after the publication of "John Inglesant" were in every way as good as that remarkable book. Certainly they were written with the same conscientious care, and the same artistic sense which made "John Inglesant" noteworthy. But the public did not care for them. This was possibly because the public was just at that period transferring its allegiance from novels with a purpose to novels of adventure, and decided that one "John Inglesant" was quite enough.

But "John Inglesant" will live though it may never again obtain the popularity which it enjoyed when it was first published. Probably very few persons read it nowadays except men of culture. The great novel-reading public scarcely knows of its existence, and the man who takes it from the circulating library under the belief that he has heard that it was once popular, glances at it and decides that it does not look interesting. I am not sure that he is altogether wrong. "John Inglesant" is at times rather a tedious book, except for those who find their recreation in theology and philosophy. I admire it, but on the whole it is to be shut up in a hotel on a rainy day with only "John Inglesant" and "Pendennis," I should prefer the latter.

***

There is certainly a revival of courage among publishers in the matter of volumes containing short stories. For the last few years such collections have never, according to publishers, had any sale unless they were printed by Mr. Kipling. Consequently, volumes of short stories have been unable to find publishers, even though the stories were the work of writers of reputation. But we have just seen the publication of a volume of short stories by Mr. Morley Roberts, another by Mr. Henry James, another by Mr. Zangwill, and another by Conrad. This shows that there are publishers who have reconsidered their resolve never to publish volumes of short stories, and are now of the opinion that such volumes may possibly have a chance of success. Mr. Zangwill's eight short stories, which are published under the collective title of "The Grey Wig," show him in his most brilliant form. They are one and all excellent stories, and in them the author does not undertake to preach to us the necessity of setting up a Jewish kingdom in Palestine. In other words, he writes this time like a man of letters, and not like a Hebrew prophet with modern improvements. The stories might possibly be improved if the author were less persistent in saying brilliant things, but this is merely a matter of taste. There are those who think that the more epigrams a story contains the better it is, and they have a right to their opinion.

***

I mentioned last week that the trial of Madame Serao for having accepted money from a man in condition of procuring for him a public office is now in progress in Naples. A surprise has occurred in the first stage of the trial. The man who originally made the charge against Madame Serao suddenly recanted and declared that she never took any money from him, and that his first statement was a lie. Probably he is also surprised by the fact that no one seems to believe him, in spite of his confession that he is a liar. The trial is to proceed as if the man had not denied his own statement, and the chances are that if Madame Serao is convicted the man will find himself exposed to a prosecution for his own conduct in the matter.

***

Mr. G. F. H. Berkeley has written a book concerning the rise of King Menelik of Abyssinia, which is in the main an excellent book. But in his story of the causes which led to the Italian defeat at Adowa he is far out of the way. He tells us that Baratieri, the Italian commander, was unwilling to risk a battle with the Abyssinians, but that he was urged on by the Italian Government, and that after holding a council of war, at which every officer except himself voted for an immediate attack, he reluctantly gave way. Now the real facts were that Baratieri had strict orders from his Government to remain on the defensive until the arrival of Baldissera, who was on his way to supersede Baratieri. The latter was anxious to attack the Abyssinians, hoping to gain a victory and thereby render it impossible for the Government to supersede him. He called a council of war, at which every officer voted against an attack, but nevertheless Baratieri ordered the attack with the result that his army was heavily defeated. Mr. Berkeley writes in perfect good faith, and doubtless accepts Baratieri's defense of his own conduct, but Baratieri had, from causes which it is not necessary to mention, forfeited all right to confidence, either as an officer or as a man of veracity. The facts as I have mentioned them are unimpeachable, and it is a pity that Mr. Berkeley, whose book gives a most valuable account of the rise of Menelik to the supreme power, should have been misled in regard to Adowa.

***

Mr. Wells has a new novel ready, which will be published in the Autumn. The name or the nature of the book is not yet known, but it is to be hoped that it will be something like the other books that have gained Mr. Wells such a high place as writer of pseudo-scientific novels. Mr. Wells as a prophet and a reformer is not half as interesting as he is when he writes the sort of novel which no one but himself can write. He discovered what was virtually a new field—at least in English literature—and it is a pity that he ever ceased to cultivate it.

***

Mr. Neil Munroe's "Children of the Tempest," which has been running as a serial in Blackwood's Magazine, is to be published in a few days. His "John Splendid" proved that he could write a capital story of adventure, and readers of the "Children of the Tempest" will not be disappointed in anticipating pleasure from Mr. Munroe's latest book. Among the more recent Scottish novelists Mr. Munroe seems to be easily the best, although it is probable that not one man in a hundred who knows Mr. Crockett knows also Mr. Munroe.

W. L. ALDEN.

Frank T. Bullen.

Frank T. Bullen, author of "The Whaleman's Wife," just published by D. Appleton & Co., is said to be writing a historical romance of the days of the Armada or some other distant period of British history.

BOSTON NOTES.

John Quincy Adams's Diary—Fine Editions—Some Spring Books.

A CURIOUS specimen of criticism of eighteenth century New England, written by an American, is to be published this Spring by Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., in the diary kept by John Quincy Adams while reading law in the Newburyport office of Theophilus Parsons in 1787 and 1788. During the young student's residence in Europe with his father he had been brought into close relations with great men many years his senior, and came home, not less American than the son of John and Abigail Adams should be, but capable of seeing American life as it really was rather than as it seemed to those who made it. He wrote in that miserable time when the war was indeed ended but before true peace had begun, and the Newburyport of that time was a better place than Boston in which to observe the average New Englander; it had not been tried as sorely as the capital, and bitterness of spirit did not so abound as among the citizens who had gazed on burning Charlestown, and whose common still bore the scars of Percy's camp. Mr. Charles Francis Adams has edited the book, adding many notes from the family chronicles and the frontispiece of "Life in a New England Town, 1787, 1788," as the book is to be called, will be a photogravure after the Singleton portrait painted in London.

***

The production of fine editions has somewhat outrun popular knowledge, and so, to speak truth, has their sale, for the real bibliophiles are far outnumbered by buyers acting on correct commercial instinct or aping some leader of fashion, and in consequence one hears of droll errors committed by the luckless. For instance, the other day, after due meditation, somebody solemnly observed that the margin of Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s limited edition of Spenser's "Prothalamion" was too wide. For why? Because it suggested a "large paper" edition, and a large paper edition implied a small paper edition, and there was no small paper edition in the virtual world. The extraordinary modernity of this opinion, and its utter detachment from any knowledge of old books, or even of books no older than the day when Charles Reade angrily compared an uncut book to a coat with its sleeves sewn up, are so evident as to make it pure matter of merriment to an outsider, but consider the feelings of a man who designs such a book as the "Prothalamion" studying the best old models, and striving to follow the highest principles of old craftsmen not far removed from the time when the gulf between art and craft was narrow indeed.

***

The public schools profess to teach the names of the various sizes of sheets of paper, but it is hardly to be expected that they will teach anything about real beauty in books during the continuance of the positively filthy practice of using textbooks in common. Brookline, richest of New England towns, has rebelled against one phase of this practice—the provision of visibly dirty books to High School pupils—and it is to be hoped that this is the beginning of reform. The percentage of attendance, as compared to the juvenile population, has not risen since the city assumed the duty of buying textbooks; it would not fall if the old ways were resumed, books being given only to the actually needy, and the benefit to the publisher and bookseller would be enormous, to say nothing of the removal of one cause of corruption in State and city politics.

***

Mr. Frederick C. Chamberlin's "The Blow from Behind," announced by Messrs. Lee & Shepard for March 10, did not appear until this week, but it was worth the waiting; its peppery liveliness, its cool taunting of the Boston anti-imperialists as men who, although of fighting age, did not, with three exceptions, serve in the civil war, and his answering their irresponsible assertions with official figures are agreeable indeed in a city inundated with anti-imperialist documents. As a promoter of righteous feeling, the book is very valuable, but Heaven protect us when the anti-imperialists recover enough to begin answering!

***

Mr. Douglass Sladen reports a strange meeting in Syracuse during a snowstorm which drove him and the Rev. Endicott Peabody into the Nymphaeum, where they discussed the Rhodes scholarships and the possibility of Oxford's gaining something at Henley from its acquisition of American undergraduates. As a cousin of Mrs. Chamberlain, and as Cambridge winner of the university sculls, he found Mr. Peabody doubly interesting, and he calls Groton the American Eton, which is very civil in him, although it is doubtful if more than one American citizen in a hundred ever heard of Groton until the President's son was taken ill there. But perhaps Eton was no better known in the days before Henry became a holy shade, and Groton is a good foundation for an Eton.

***

Among the late coincidences that have aided new stories by seeming to confirm their authors' acquaintance with life, may be reckoned the recent publication of the directories of New England mills, showing how small is the number of owners and how vast the ramifications of their power, making the condition of things recorded in Mr. Forster's "The Bondmen" seem possible. The issue of the American translation of the Lespinasse letters three months before "Lady Rose's Daughter" began in last year's Harper's, and the West Indian volcanic eruptions coming almost simultaneously with the issue of Sir Robert Stawell Ball's "The Earth's Beginning," were extraordinary, simply because they could not have been more pat had they been designed as advertisements.

***

In the dispute between Mr. Burroughs and Mr. Long as to the teaching of young animals by their parents, the opinion of Mr. W. E. D. Scott, as given with proper scientific limitations in his "The Story of a Bird-Lover," is that "propinquity and imitation are fundamental in the matter of establishing the method of song, at least in the kind of young bird" with which he has made many experiments by isolation. This seems to be a point in Mr. Long's favor.

***

The May Atlantic's leading article will be "Emerson as a Religious Influence," by Dr. George A. Gordon, a paper indicating a considerable degree of enlightenment since the days when Emerson was called an assailant of religion. Prof. Munsterberg will write on the Congress of Knowledge at St. Louis, a gathering already defined as the precise opposite of the Congress of Religions at Chicago, in which men assembled to discuss what they did not know. Mr. Walter H. Page will write on Southern educational matters; Mr. A. H. Stone of the committee appointed by the Economic Association to investigate the condition of the negro will discuss "The Mulatto Factor in the Race Problem"; Mrs. Spofford, who all too seldom revisits the magazine in which her youthful reputation was made, will contribute a story entitled "The Sacrifice," and there are to be poems by Mr. Frank Dempster Sherman, Mr. Madison Cawein, and Mrs. Anna Hempstead Branch.

***

The American Consul at Paris has, by especial favor of the French Government, obtained photographs of four of the original pages of Montaigne's essays, and they will appear in a coming volume of the new edition recently begun by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., together with a reproduction of the original title page, which the Consul wickedly declares to have been originally intended for something more or less culinary, possibly for a treatise on the jardin potager, so dear to the Frenchman that one may trace the French settlements throughout the United States by their salad plants.

***

Mr. Stratemeyer's "Young Explorers of the Isthmus," the third of the Pan-American Series, takes the young reader to the Nicaragua Canal and to Panama, but the author declines to prophesy where they will go next. It was very inconsiderate of the Senate to delay its decision on the canal question so long!

STEPHENSON BROWNE.

Boston, April 2, 1903.

The Home Beautiful.

It is now about a score of years since the spirit of utility in art began to invade art magazines and to gain for them a broader public than they had possessed. Soon guilds of cabinetmakers, workers in iron, as well as in cloths and stone, were established. The result was that household furniture and pictures began to mean something—useful things began to take on beautiful forms and colors; ornamentation and decoration were obliged to have a reason for being or ceased to exist.

Of course there was nothing new in it all. The guilds of Florence, of Venice, of Siena had existed and had passed away, leaving their mark not only in artistic expression but in politics as well. Nevertheless, their revival in England and America, late though it was, clearly showed that Anglo-Saxon civilization was ready to look askance at either artistic or useful things which were respectively sufficient unto themselves, and to welcome only those things in which both elements were combined.

The recent development of the useful arts is a most healthful sign, for it has made art as universal as bare necessity is. The book before us, "Our Homes and How to Beautify Them," by H. Jennings, with numerous illustrations in half tones (imported by Town and Country, New York; published by Harrison & Sons, London) is an intelligent exposition of what has been done in the last few years in giving meaning to the interiors of dwelling houses. In other words, it presents through reproduced photographs described in an admirable manner those examples of handicraft in which the arts of expression are combined with the arts of utility. A rapid glance through the book gives one the idea that we have here an illustrated catalogue of an extremely well-selected collection of antique furniture, panels, interiors, tapestries, &c. But that is a mistake. The objects used for illustration, although based on antique models, are for the most part of our own time, when art is no longer a monopoly of the rich. Mr. Jennings's text covers every phase of his subject—historical, artistic, mechanical, and critical. And for those who believe that a house should be something more than a shelter, a chair something more than a thing to sit on, a chest something more than a receptacle for clothing or treasures, and a curtain more than a window shade, this book may be read with instruction and pleasure, if not with enthusiasm.

"Adam Rush" Popular.

Lynn Roby Meekins, author of "Adam Rush," is at work on a new novel which will probably not be published before the Autumn. His "Adam Rush," issued by the J. B. Lippincott Company, has sold steadily, though published late in the season. It is reported that Canada has called for an edition of the book.

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FROM READERS.

An Old Charade Unsolved.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I wonder if "R. H." Flushing, L. I., fully understood what an almost classic poser he or she was propounding in THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS of March 21. I was delighted to see it, for perhaps you can help us to triumph over this old apple of discord, this pomme aforesaid, this dispute of charadists. It has gone the rounds of the sundays ever decently since I first saw it in The Queen (published in England,) nearly fifteen years ago, and I never knew an answer proposed that was even fairly practicable except this one which I want to offer you for the amusement, for the old chestnut really ought to be laid once for all. As I have always heard the charade it is slightly different from "R. H.'s" version, as I will give it, with references to elucidate the application of my answer, which I admit to be a trifle obscure in spots. I offer it in hope of having its defects improved, or of having a better answer put in its place:

I sit alone on the lock while I'm raising the wind. (a)
When the stream runs I'm gentle and kind.
I've Kings of my foes who walk just my pace,
Yet many in the dust on the ground I have trod. (b)
Though seen by the world, I'm known to be few.
The Gentile detests me, I'm pork to the Jew. (c)
I never have passed but one night in the dark,
And that was alone with Noah in the ark.
My weight is three pounds, my length is one mile. (d)
And when you have planned me, you'll say with a smile,
That my first and my last are the pride of our isle.

My answer is "Boar," also spelled "Bore," and the following definitions are mostly from the Century Dictionary:

(a) Bore, an auger or gimlet; any machine or instrument for boring, as for coal or other minerals. ("To raise the wind" is to get money.)

(b) Bore. ("Wild bore,") an opening in the clouds showing the blue sky. Scotch.

(c) Boar, the wild boar, which formerly abounded in the British Isles, and to hunt which was the special sport of Kings; to be tusked over the beast's head, as here suggested, was not unusual.

(d) Bore, the abrupt tidal wave which is met here and there over the world, but in comparatively few places, notably in Great Britain, in Solway Firth, the Sculas, Trent, and Wye, and in some few of the rivers of North and South America, Asia, &c.

(e) Bore, a tiresome person, thing, or experience.

(f) The hole made by boring; hence a tunnel.

These meanings all apply fairly well, and it must be borne in mind that charades are not always as good as those of a master like our Bellamy, and do not always "prove" to perfection. As for the seventh and eighth lines, I am as much in the dark as the true answer was. The Bible narrative gives no clue as to Noah's being in the ark alone with any person or thing whatever; possibly some of your readers can supply some old Hebrew tradition or legend on this point. I am inclined to think that these two lines have been changed by misquoting or otherwise, as it seems impossible to interpret them, even if one takes them quite separate from the others. I have tried to think they might properly refer to the ark of the covenant, and that it ought to read with Moses or Aaron or David and the ark, instead of "with Noah in the ark," but there is no clue to be found there either. As for the closing lines, take the word "Boar," and anybody must allow that its first and last letters, B-R, rapidly spoken, make "Bore," which may be said "with a smile" (at apology for the affront and also for poor spelling and a poor joke) to be the pride of the British Isle, that "right little, tight little island." It will be a great benefit, Mr. Editor, if this problem is settled by your agency, so that it cannot rise to trouble us charadists every little while. Let an appeal to The Queen, if need be. M. McL. W.

New York City, March 28, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

The riddle about which "R. H." asked last Saturday has been answered in three ways. One answer gives "Ayr" as the reading of the riddle; the second, "Iris"; the third, put forward by no less a humorist than Miss Carolyn Wells, gives "Crown of England."

Miss Wells's version of the riddle is this:

I sit alone as a rock when I'm raising the wind,
But the pleasantest object, I'm gentle and kind.
I have Kings at my feet, who await but my nod
To bend down in the dust on the ground I have trod.
Though sent by the world, I am known to be few;
The Gentile detests me, I'm pork to the Jew. (c)
I never have passed but one night in the dark,
And that was alone with Noah in the ark.
My weight is three pounds, my length is one mile.
And when you have planned me, you'll say with a smile,
That my first and my last are the pride of our isle.

I do not see that any of these suggested answers fits the riddle. B.

New York, March 28, 1903.

"Enoch Strone."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have so often been indebted to the writers of your Review for suggestions that I feel like paying a debt of gratitude in recommending "Enoch Strone" in return. The book takes as its main theme the triumph of duty over every emotion, and depicts its characters in a masterly but simple manner.

A PIONEER OF FICTION.

New York, April 1, 1903.

Micawber and Bannister.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

In your review of my novel "Loss and Leaven," you say of a group of my characters, "The Bannisters bring the Micawbers to mind." Mr. Bannister is described in the book as a stern, apparently emotionless man, a distinguished lawyer, the chief legal adviser of a great industrial interest; deep and powerful in vast financial affairs; wealthy; maintaining for his family a fine country place, and a fashionable town house; his wife is a leader in polite society; his son a prosperous and beautiful writer; his daughter a healthy-minded, out-of-doors girl. Micawber is a drunken, shiftless spender; his wife and children scatters. May I ask why "the Bannisters bring the Micawbers to mind"?

EDWARD W. TOWNSEND.

New York, April 2, 1903.

News in 1803.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have in my possession a bound volume, the only one issued, of a semi-religious paper called The Friendly Visitor. It was published in 1803 by the Rev. W. M. Bidwell, a Methodist minister, and printed by J. C. Totten, 6 Bowery. It is a small sheet of only eight octavo pages, and on the last page of each number there is a "summary" of foreign and domestic news of the week.

Thinking that, perhaps, it will interest some of your readers, I have ventured to give some extracts from this paper. These curious items, written only seventy-eight years ago, illustrate the growth of the city and show the vast improvement that has been made in the compilation of news. The spelling is just as originally printed.

Jan. 1, 1803—The Bill granting Gen. La Fayette a township of land and $200,000 has passed the Congress.

Jan. 6, 1803—Several journeymen tailors were fined two dollars each, by the Court at Buffalo, for a conspiracy to raise their wages.

Jan. 22, 1803—At the Court of Sessions, a number of persons were sentenced to the Penitentiary, among whom was Mary Ozz, for indecently exposing her person in the streets, to travel on the treadmill for three months.

Feb. 26, 1803—So plenty were rattlesnakes in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., last week, that thousands were killed at night after they had settled on trees. One man took more than 700 with his own hands.

Feb. 28, 1803—An unknown man was found dead at the Bridewell, aged about 61 years. J. Huntress was written on the fall-lining of his pantaloons.

March 29, 1803—Kean, the play-actor, attempted to perform in London, after his trial, and was cried down by the people.

March 30, 1803—A number of laborers, niggers, &c., turned out for higher wages on Monday, but, some being taken into custody by the police, the residue dispersed.

April 2, 1803—The Steamboat Wm. Pugh went from Pittsburg to Maysville in thirty-two hours, distance 440 miles.

Daniel McNeil, near the foot of Rector St., took up a bottle of boiling pitch, ran to the wharf, jumped off with it, and was drowned.

April 8, 1803—A number of pirates have been captured by the U. S. Schooner Grampus, on the south side of Porto Rico.

Some persons made an assault on the Marshal and Hog Catchers, on Tuesday, let the hogs out of the cart, but they were taken up, committed, and had to give bail.

May 7, 1803—Four Thousand and more Spanish Troops have arrived at the Havana.

June 8, 1803—200,000 bushels coal from Lehigh, is expected in this city during the season.

June 24, 1803—The Atlantic and Pacific Junction Co. of England, by cutting a canal 13 or 14 miles in length, navigable for ships of great burthen, will connect the two oceans at the lakes of Nicaragua, and are to receive two thirds of the tolls, and to have exclusive navigation for forty years.

July 1, 1803—In a hail storm in the state of Ohio lately, it is said that New-Philadelphia was destroyed and seventeen persons killed. Some of the hail stones measured 9 inches in circumference.

July 22, 1803—The Savings Bank will be opened on Friday Afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock for the accommodation of females only.

Sept. 2, 1803—It is said that the North Carolina, 74 gun ship, will throw 804 pounds more at a broadside, than any other ship in the world known.

Sept. 21, 1803—The Daily Advertiser and American, are handing to be printed on a press, lately invented by them, which will work off 2000 papers in an hour; the machine weighs about 2 tons and is worked by a man. The Daily Advertiser circulates 1700 papers daily, and 2000 semi-weekly.

Sept. 29, 1803—The celebrated optician, Sisnyet, of Berne, has finished a telescope 66 feet long, by the aid of which, persons are enabled to see animated beings, roads, monuments, and temples in the moon!! Perhaps the moon is like a looking glass, reflecting the things on earth?

Oct. 5, 1803—A whale has been taken near the Hook, (Red Hook), and towed to to Brooklyn. He is upwards of 60 feet in length.

Oct. 10, 1803—It is in contemplation to have Brooklyn erected into a city, as the business cannot be so well conducted in the village form.

Nov. 1, 1803—The population of Albany has increased to upwards of 15,000, and this city is estimated at 170,000.

These are many more of these curious items, but I will close with the following narrative:

Nov. 28, 1803—An account has been received which will be laid before the public in detail, but of which the following is the substance: Major Clapperton and Capt. Denham, in the course of their late expedition to Central Africa, arrived in the territory and resided several weeks in the Capital of a nation of black in color, but have long hair and high features; they were in a state of high civilization. The British travelers reviewed seven thousand cavalry divided into regular regiments, and all clothed in complete armour. 6000 wore the perfect hauberk mail of the early Norman Knights; most strange of all, 1000 appeared in perfect Russian armour.

It is supposed they are the descendants of the Mussulmans, who, after long contending with Imperial Rome, were forced to seek a refuge in the central desert, after the dissolution of their empire. The Armour is made in the most perfect style; their houses are many of them elegant, and their manners show them to be a polished and extraordinary people.

Does that not beat Rider Haggard?

Brooklyn, March, 1903. F. R. A.

Miss Alcott's Testimony.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I observe interest and discussion aroused by the incident mentioned in "John Percyfield" of the light mist rising from a dying body at the moment of dissolution. On the day of the death of Louisa Alcott's sister Elizabeth, the original of her "Beth," Louisa writes in her diary the following passage: "A curious thing happened, and I will tell it here, for Dr. G. said it was a

fact. A few moments after the last breath came, as mother and I sat silently watching the shadow fall on the dear little face, I saw a light mist rise from the body, and float up and vanish in the air. Mother's eyes followed mine, and when I said 'What do you see?' she described the same light mist. Dr. G. said it was the life departing visibly." M. G. F. RICE.

Cole's Ferry, Va., April 2, 1903.

Anglo-Saxon and French.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I have culled the following words from the first paragraph of Mr. Hall's letter in to-day's NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS. Hail not Mr. Hall better study his beloved Anglo-Saxon (whatever that may be) before he again ventures to bother us with his imaginary grievances? The English language as it exists to-day is a product of history, and no protest is likely to change its evolution.

"ANGLO-SAXON."	FRENCH.
Pressure,	pressure.
Valuable,	valable.
Space,	espace.
Interpose,	interposer.
Reasonable,	raison.
Language,	langage.
Vehicle,	véhicule.
Expression,	expression.
Opinion,	opinion.
Patriotism,	patriotisme.
Consist,	consister.
Loyalty,	loyauté.
People,	peuple.
Experience,	expérience.
Adoption,	adoption.
Progress,	progrès.
Ideas,	idées.
Future,	futur.

New York, March 29, 1903. BORED.

Sir Hugh Evans.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

"Sir Hugh Calus"—it isn't of supreme importance, but this mixture of French and Welsh, "soul-curer and body-curer," "terrestrial and celestial," you must admit, is not altogether seemly, although the parson and the doctor did join hands in taking their revenge upon the host! See "Topics of the Week," first paragraph, in last week's REVIEW. A READER.

Summit, N. J., April 1, 1903.

"The Faerie Queene."

I.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

I, too, belong to the army who have read the "Faerie Queene," and find among the extracts made from it in my commonplace book the exquisite lines referred to by A. F. Alden, Marietta, Ga., "And is there care in heaven?" and which speak of the ministry of angels, Canto 8, Book 2.

God shall charge His angel legions
Watch and ward o'er thee to keep;

is from James Montgomery's version in meter of Psalm 91, however—Hymn 415 in the Hymnal of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Psalm 91, written long ago under the skies of Palestine, a song of faith and trust, has comforted faithful hearts all through the long centuries since. Doubtless good Edmund Spenser knew it well. In the Prayer Book version, at Verse 11, it reads: "For He shall give His angels charge over thee, to keep thee in all thy ways." E. V. CLARK.

New York, March 30, 1903.

II.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

It is the experience of at least one publisher that "The Faerie Queene" continues to be read by an undiminished circle year after year. The house of Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. has been engaged on a new printing of "The Faerie Queene" for several months past. J. WALKER McSPADDEN.

New York, April 2, 1903.

III.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Your correspondent A. F. Alden, Marietta, Ga., in expressing her familiarity with and admiration for Spenser's "Faerie Queene," states her belief that the hymn beginning,

God shall charge His angel legions
Watch and ward o'er thee to keep,

was suggested by a beautiful passage in "The Faerie Queene." If she will look in her Bible and read the Ninety-first Psalm, she will find that the ideas "suggested" by the hymn to which she alludes antedate "The Faerie Queene" by some centuries. FANNY THORNTON.

New York, March 31, 1903.

"Flowers of the Dust."

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books:

Some reviewers of my novel, "Flowers of the Dust," in American newspapers, accuse me of taking an intolerant attitude toward the French people. I am said to represent them as "almost universally intolerant, ignorant, ill-mannered, and cruel." I submit that that statement is flagrantly untrue. I will ask any right-minded critic if it is a just and fair estimate of the book. I would also ask if the writer of these notices ever lived in France about the times with which the book deals. I suppose my critical friends will admit that the Franco-Prussians and Communists were undoubtedly almost universally intolerant and cruel, but, even among them, I have shown the better side of human nature driven to terrible deeds by stress of circumstance, yet hating the work to which its hand was set. All the rest of my French friends, except the actual villains of the piece, are accorded all their natural virtues, which were many. For instance—apart from the heroine and her family—MM. Renel and Dellieu, the pastors of the Reformed Church; Madame of the Rue d'Or and Lotte, Mère Josephine and Lisette, old Lepine of the Roquette Prison and his son, Capt. Dereynes, and the friendly Sergeant of dragoons—these are practically all the characters definitely limned, and all are represented as they were, kindly, large-hearted, generous, in spite of the times. As to the utterances of certain of the persons named concerning the reasons for the terrible breakdown of France in the war, they are simple fact. Then, says one critic, "the Germans, on the other hand, are universally represented as urbane and kindly and high-minded." The only German characters introduced are Leo and Heinrich von Marcius and their sister Freda. They are kindly and high-minded. Can it be called a correct statement to say that "the Germans are universally represented as," &c.? If the writers of these notices lived in France about the times named, then all I can say is that either they have not read my book with common apprehension or they deliberately misstate facts for reasons of their own. One more utterly false statement: Père Lecleur, the Jesuit priest, is stated in one of these reviews to go about "openly avowing," and in the other to "make stage utterances" concerning the doctrine that the end justifies the means. The priest never once opens his mouth on the subject! His acts may prove that he held that belief, but a Jesuit never rants, and the statement that I make him do so is false. If my critics will aver that Père Lecleur is an impossible, or even improbable, character in France of 1870-1 I answer them flatly that they know nothing whatever about the matter.

I lived some years in France, made many warm friends there, love and admire what is good in the French people, and, as I have never written a word I do not believe, I could not possibly stigmatize my friends as "universally intolerant, ignorant, ill-mannered, and cruel." JOHN OXENHAM.

London, March 25, 1903.

The Hebrides.

OUTER ISLES. By A. Goodrich-Freer. Cloth. Pp. 328. Map and illustrations. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $4.

You would be in error if you supposed that the Hebrides were rediscovered by Boswell and Dr. Johnson, but somehow there is a close association with these worthies and the islands. Anyhow, Mr. Goodrich-Freer in his "Outer Isles" informs us that there is some obscurity in England concerning them. He was in London and announced his intention of going to the Island of Tyree. Some one said that he hoped he would have a good time in the Mediterranean. Then the author explained that Tyree was some thirty miles from Long Island, and "such as knew their geography concluded that it must be somewhere within reach of New York." As an ardent admirer of the Hebrides, Mr. Goodrich-Freer visited all the islands in search of statistically literary and archæological data. There is a special language and tradition in regard to which its nearest neighbors on the mainland know very little and the rest of the world nothing at all. When you think of it, Samuel Johnson showed much heroism when he made for the Hebrides, for, as the author expresses it, it was "a brave, not to say a desperate, undertaking for an Englishman of his customs and circumference."

Embarking on a small steamer from Oban, after a short voyage Tyree was reached. It is a small island, the size estimated to be some thirty-four square miles and with a seacoast over fifty miles long. It has a population of about 2,000. It has one road. There are rough tracks leading to the scattered houses. If Tyree has no worldly wealth it is rich in traditions, and there are innumerable stories repeated by the islanders having to do with witchcraft, second sight, and fairies. Some of the peculiar types of the people struck the newcomer. "The yellow-haired Scandinavian (not to be confounded with the high-cheeked, yellow-haired laddie of the Lowlands,) was, we fancied, distinguishable, and the dark-haired, bright-eyed Celt, again not to be confounded with the almost Jewish, aquiline type which we come to call Pictish."

There are no trees to speak of on the island. In former times the only source of timber was derived from a shipwreck. So it is recorded that a pious man prayed as follows: "If ships must in any case perish do Thou, O Lord, guide their timber with tackling and rigging to the Island of Barra and the Sound of Waterray." From the peculiarity of its position, not far from the Gulf Stream, the snow seldom falls and never remains long. Raising cattle seems to be the main business of the islanders. There used to be on Tyree a remarkable breed of small ponies, said to have originated at the time of the dispersal of the Armada.

Bound on his mission of discovery, the author visits Barra, South Uist, Eriskay, North Uist, Benbecula, Lewis, and the smaller islands. That portion of the book devoted to archæology is of interest. There are many records of the Scandinavian occupation of the Hebrides. Brooches have been dug up showing Norse handling. Here is an instance of this, as found in a brooch coming from Tyree. Between the hook and the pin a fragment of some kind of stuff was seen. Subjected to the microscope, it was found that the fragment was made of hemp, and the microscopist stated "that there was no material difference between the cloth in the specimen from Norway and that from the Island of Tyree on our western coast. These, then, are actual specimens of the linen manufacture of the Viking age." The Norse influence is markedly shown in the place names.

Lippincott's New Books.

J. B. Lippincott Company are publishing "Glimpses of Colonial Society and Life at Princeton College," by W. Jay Mills, being the records and reminiscences of William Patterson as contained in his papers and correspondence; "Epitaxes of Life," the new story by Vance Thompson, the well-known correspondent and short-story writer; Part I. of "Morris's Elementary History," this book covering the period between the discovery of America and the beginning of the Revolution; Vol. II of "Technical Mycology," a treatise on fungi by Dr. Franz Lafar, the division of the subject especially discovered being "Enzymatic Fermentation."

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A SCHOOLMASTER

Memoir of Edward Bowen, for Many Years at Harrow on the Hill.*

THE name of Edward Bowen is little known in this country, and it is likely that most readers of THE REVIEW will make their first acquaintance with it through this notice of his memoir. He was for forty years Assistant Master at Harrow, the great English preparatory school dividing honors with Eton and Rugby, with three centuries of history behind it, the school of Peel and Byron, who perhaps lead the long procession of its scholars destined to high office honors, and officially he was never anything more exalted than this. Notwithstanding the length of his service and its indisputable and brilliant success, he did not reach the post of Head Mastership, but in his Sitularity subordinate place he won the distinction, and did not have to wait till he was dead for its recognition, of being one of the foremost schoolmasters which the school system of England had ever known. He was an enlightened innovator in educational methods, at once bold and discreet in the methods of teaching which he promoted, not without much preliminary opposition and conservative grumblings, but now widely accepted and their advantages nowhere questioned. His listings in the line of great British schoolmasters, and if the shades of Roger Ascham and Arnold of Rugby and the rest most historically celebrated could be interrogated not one of them, not even the saturnine Dr. Busby, with his brandished birchen rod, would try to crowd him out of the procession. If there were more imposing figures in the line, there was none of more sparkling vivacity and brilliancy, none animated with higher ideals of his mission, and perhaps none in the whole array who wrought no beneficent and enduring a work in the furtherance of English public school and university education as he. His entire life was absorbed in this duty; none other sought him and he aspired to none other, though he toyed a little at one time with the idea of going into the House of Commons, and it may thus be said that even in a deeper sense than that which governs her relation to others who have served her Harrow is his monument and memorial.

The light of the little town set on a hill, kindled almost as far back as the beacon fires of the Armada in Elizabethan days could at no time be hid, but Mr. Bowen's twenty-one years of service there decidedly imparted to it a new force of radiance and a brighter illuminating beam, in no way likely to be withdrawn from it. All his efforts and achievements in its behalf were in the line of a liberal-minded progress; there was a degree and kind of conservatism nowhere more entrenched than in the English educational system, the effects of which were distinctly benumbing and deadening. He was against this. In the same field was an obstinate pedantry which could see little useful in education beyond the construction of Greek epigrams or Latin eclogues and the grammatic niceties of those classic tongues. He thought there was something else for the pupil to learn who was being instructed to the end that he might be of some use to his fellow-men, his country, and haply to after generations. He worked steadfastly with this principle and belief in view, and to few has it been given in their lives to gather so liberally of the fruit of the tree they planted. He lived to see his educational system and methods widely accepted and adopted, their permanence assured by the success of their results, and also to see an unusually large number of the youth whom he had instructed climb into the world's high places of distinction and power, become Bishops, Judges, Generals, carrying through their respective careers the proud memory that they were Harrovians, and that their nurture there was in what may be called its golden age, with none to claim a greater share in ushering it in than the always modest, always witty, and always in all points efficient subject of this memoir.

In comparison with his serious, strenuous, and long-continued work as an instructor he would probably have considered his essays as a humorous lyrist as playful pastime, but he is likely to be remembered by them when his fame as an educationist is obscured or forgotten. His school songs, begun in 1860 and continued at intervals till his death, in 1901, have a unique renown and are worthy of it and of the enduring memory which indisputably awaits them. While they are mainly local in color and allusion, the touch of universality is not wanting in them. They are called Harrow songs, and to all Harrovians an esoteric note no doubt breathes through them, but their appeal is to everybody whom wit and tender feeling and dainty melody can reach. Though not in strictness embraced in the school songs, the poem entitled "The Khalifa," a lyric of Soudanese military adventure in which some of his pupils participated, written in 1896, gives in general a sign of the bright and strikingly individual note which pervades them:

"Further than the orchard he
Went the gallant three;
Had the luck of drinks in,
Had the fly and flea,
Looking out at Pallas,
Herber, Abbott,
(Dirty crocodile)
For the Khalifa.

W., S., and C. are the "gallant three," the heroes who represent the school. They overhaul the Afric warrior and his legions:

"Zura," they say, "of Harrow
From the Grove we are,
And we come to hunt you,
Ugly Khalifa."

To this the militant and infuriate Soudanese potentate responded "Pooh!" and "Ah!" and "Bah!" and commanded his army to go at them:

Ninety million black, but
Destitute of guns,
Charge to sound of cachinnat
W., S., and C.
Few can rush as they did,
Smashing blood and war,
Personally aided
By the Khalifa.

But they were immediately put to rout by C., S., and W., who uttered the football cries of the Harrow field, and the cannon and pavilions and the ninety million blacks in the altogether fled far away into the sandy wastes of the desert:

How their fame is wafted,
W., S., and C.,
(?), has telegraphed it,
So it true must be.)
In their native island,
Where they safely are,
Came a crocodile and
Ate the Khalifa.

Little of adventure appears in this diligent, secluded, and useful life, an occasional brief Continental tour marking the limit of his wanderings. But wherever he went he was drawn irresistibly to the scene of old wars, or new ones if any were afoot, and this in the case of one as "gentle as a female dove when that her golden couplets are disclosed," a lover of peace as consistent if not as uniformly argumentative about it as the late M. Bloch, seems rather a paradox, like Hannah More at a prize-fight, for an illustration, but the case is not without familiar parallels. He visited the fields of Koniggratz and Sadowa, and followed the German Army into France between Gravelotte and Sedan. When he called out to his pupils "Battle day!" to remind them that the date was the anniversary of some historic action which they were expected to remember and name; if it was Naseby, he had for its illustration a sprig of the badge which he had brought away from that famous field; if it was Waterloo he had some ready souvenir, perhaps a relic of Hougoumont or the sunken road of Ohain, and if it was a battle of Alexander he might display a pebble from the bed of the Issus.

Military matters exerted a continuing fascination over him, as did the more robust and manly games, like football and cricket, in which he always joined with his pupils, and which he liked as cordially as he despised "gymnastics" of the German school pattern, which he contended did not foster the spirit of comradeship and healthy emulation like the fine old British games named and deemed by him a vital and essential part of the education of British youth.

The imprint of the Longmans is an assurance that the memoir is presented from the bookmaking point of view in irreproachable form; there are three portraits of its author at different ages and a few other illustrations; the appendix contains the entire list of the Harrow songs, with the more important of Mr. Bowen's contributions to periodical literature from his graduation days almost to the time of his death. The memoir is the work of his nephew, who has executed it in a manner which places his distinguished kinsman before the reader world beyond the boundaries of Harrow and the limitary marches of schoolmasterdom in general in a most winning and gracious light, as one who deserved high honor, true applause, and the love which from pupils as from kinsmen, comrades, and friends came to him throughout his life in full and abounding measure.

T. C. EVANS.

*EDWARD BOWEN. A Memoir. By the Rev. the Hon. W. E. Bowen, M. A. With Appendices and Illustrations. Longmans, Green, & Co., 39 Paternoster Row, London; New York and Bombay. 1902.

Communications to Dead Authors.

The number of circulars and other material sent to dead authors by press clipping bureaus and other concerns is probably larger than the public has any idea of. Apparently the favorite on the Century Company's list is Laurence Sterne. So many circulars and letters asking for his biography, &c., came to the publishers that an investigation was made. The manager of a press-clipping bureau said he would gladly stop the material addressed to the dead from his office if he only knew how to do it, and he added: "The fault is with the New York City schools, which do not teach literature as they should. I have had a canvass made of over ninety clerks in my employ, and only three of them ever heard of Laurence Sterne." Recently the Century Company received a circular letter from a typewriter company addressed to the same worthy author, inclosing a postal card for a reply. The Century Company wrote the following on the postal card: "Dr. Laurence Sterne, through his attorneys, the Century Company, presents his compliments to the —— Typewriter Company, and regrets that his untimely death in 1768 prevents him from making use of their machine. The attachment for 'visible writing' is very attractive."

A New Christopher Columbus.

The first volume of John Boyd Thacher's three-volume work, "Christopher Columbus; His Life, His Work, His Remains," comes from the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons this week. The entire work, in royal octavo, consists of about 2,000 pages, together with 200 plates, which comprise portraits, reproductions in fac simile, manuscripts, views, and maps. As already stated in an advance notice of the work in these columns, the author lays special emphasis upon his gleanings from manuscript records and from the testimony of men like Peter Martyr of Anghera and Bartolomé de las Casas. Besides the regular edition, there will be one in six volumes with a portfolio containing the fac similes of rare books. Mr. Thacher will be remembered as the author of "The Continent of America" and "The Columbian Discovery."

Bacteria.

BACTERIA IN DAILY LIFE. By Mrs. Percy Frankland, Fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society, Honorary Member of Bedford College, University of London, Joint Author of "Micro-Organisms in Water," "The Life of Pasteur," &c. Pp. 316. Cloth. 6vo. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Mrs. Frankland's book is a popular presentation in lively style of what the ordinary unscientific person should know of bacteria as they immediately affect daily life. She has managed to invest her subject with astonishing interest and to produce a work that any sane man or woman can read without weariness. Beginning with Latour's discovery of the fact that yeasty fermentation is due to minute vegetable growths, she traces rapidly the development of bacteriological knowledge through the age of Victoria. As a matter of fact the announcement of Latour's discovery and the accession of Victoria to the throne came very close together in the same year.

Following this historical disquisition is a presentation in successive chapters of them subjects: "What We Breathe," "Sunshine and Life," "Bacteriology and Water," "Milk Dangers and Remedies," "Bacteria and Ice," and "Poisons and Their Prevention." The most practical chapter for the householder is that on milk. The most novel and interesting is perhaps that on poisons and their prevention. This chapter deals largely with snake venom, and its revelations are marvelous. Next in practical value to the chapter on milk is that on water. It is satisfactory to find the author assuming that boiled water may be regarded as sterile. Interesting and important also is the fact that an analysis of many natural mineral springs shows them to be nearly free from bacteria. The resistance of bacteria to cold is one of the most striking things set forth in the book, and the destructive power of sunshine is another.

Early Architecture.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF GREECE AND ROME. A Sketch of Its Historic Development. By the late William J. Anderson and R. Phené Spiers, F. S. A. Illustrations. Large 8vo. Cloth. Pp. xvii.-300. London: B. T. Batsford. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1902. $7.50.

The late Mr. Anderson was the author of a work on architecture in Italy and a volume for the use of students on the special field of Renaissance architecture in the same favored land. The present work is founded on a course of lectures Mr. Anderson delivered in the Winter of 1896-7 at the School of Art in Glasgow on the history and development of architecture in Greece. To these lectures he added three more on Roman architecture. Mr. Spiers has taken this material in hand, condensed it, and added to the Roman portion, so that this volume takes its place in the sequence of Mr. Anderson's labors, which in the main have moved backward in time from Italian soil to Greece and thus give a very fair oversight of the art of building in Southern Europe from the beginnings in Greece proper down to comparatively modern times, with the exception of the Byzantine period.

The discoveries of Evans and others in Crete are too recent to be incorporated in this work, even if it were safe to include the main facts of that extraordinary "horizon" of Pelasgian or proto-Greek architecture before it has been thoroughly studied through excavations. What can be seen now is a probability that the early history of Crete as shown by Knossos is going to revise all our ideas of the dawn of architecture, sculpture, and painting, as well as of the origins of our alphabet in Greece, moving the archaic period back a thousand years at least, and defining better than before the extent to which Greece was beholden to Egypt and Assyria. Until this early, yet not primitive, architecture of the fabled age of Minos is thoroughly understood we must suspend our judgment as to Greek architecture, more especially that of palace and dwelling, and accept all theories with a mental question mark.

Such a statement as this, from Chapter VII., "Secular Architecture," Page 107, does not fit the new discoveries: "The house of the wealthy living and the resting place of the noble dead appear to have been the chief buildings of the Mycenaeans; but in all periods the dwelling house of the Greeks must have been an unpretentious fabric." This may have been the case after the supply of timber was exhausted and dwellings had to be built of soft bricks and stone, but the evidence of Crete leads one to believe that there was an earlier period of sumptuous architecture in wood, as we find in later epochs in Northern Europe. What has come down to us in stone shows plainly its origin in wooden temples. Indeed, we have cases where columns of wood were used in temples, and one by one taken out and replaced by stone.

The handsome volume which Mr. Spiers has edited and augmented offers a very valuable aid in making one realize the progressive stages of stone architecture in Greece and the Islands, and of Italy under the Empire. Mr. Spiers is the author of "The Orders in Architecture"; very naturally the latter chapters of this volume, which are his, have a good deal to say regarding changes in Ionic and Corinthian columns and capitals. He seems to lean to the theory that the Corinthian Order was so called because of certain capitals made of Corinthian brass, and he notes the suggestion that an original design in bronze was at the bottom of their peculiar leaf decoration. Homer's description of the palace of the Phaeacians demands metal architectural details in interiors. But he leaves the matter where it stands, without distinctly coming out for a metallic origin for the Corinthian capital, though he does say that the earliest examples suggest it. Another matter one could wish decided is the plant which furnished the foliage for those capitals. The two varieties of acanthus always cited as the plants from which they were conventionalized are not very satisfactory, and the spiral rolls seem to belong to palms or ferns. Perhaps some day we shall have metal or terra cotta finds which will elucidate these points. The capital and base of a votive column found at Delphi, where the leaves are carved reaching upward from the base as well as curving outward at the top, (Page 70,) the column between being fluted, seem to represent an early stage in the evolution. And if the acanthus is really the plant used, the reason for this choice has still to be discovered—perhaps in long-forgotten magical or curative ideas connected with it.

The illustrations are particularly abundant and good. As a preparation for the study of classic architecture the volume may be recommended.

Last Century Writers.

THE MAIN CURRENTS OF NINETEENTH CENTURY LITERATURE. By George Brandes, author of "William Shakespeare," &c. In six volumes. Volume III. "The Reaction in France." 1894. Pp. vii.-365. Cloth. Large 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.75.

The Danish critic who writes this volume must have found the subject somewhat uncongenial, for he is a liberal, and the period of reaction, political and literary, is hardly attractive to a man of his convictions. He has undertaken his task, however, in a spirit of fairness, and has traced with great intelligence, as both historian and critic, the influences of the time.

Dr. Brandes sees in the group of writers whom he is called upon to examine, a body of men having the common object of re-establishing a fallen power, the principle of authority. By the principle of authority he means "the principle which assumes the life of the individual and of the nation to be based upon reverence for inherited tradition." He carries the principle of authority at length back to religion, which long before the Revolution had come to be the sanction of civil authority as well as ecclesiastical authority. The Revolution, as he shows, upset the authority of religion and vainly endeavored to substitute for it reason. Then came Napoleon, who, against the advice of his fellow soldiers, concluded the concordat with the Pope, a mistake of policy, Mr. Brandes thinks, but the forerunner of the return to the old order.

With the restoration of the Bourbons the concordat was maintained. Literature meanwhile had joined with the Church in exalting the principle of authority. "During the first stage of the reaction the principle of sentiment was opposed to the dominion of reason; during the second, the principle of authority is championed against all other principles, that of sentiment included." The transition from one stage to the other is marked by the attempt to reinstate authority by an appeal to sentiment. Chateaubriand's "Genie du Christianisme," which Dr. Brandes gently ridicules, is discussed as the great work of the transition stage. This book was published in 1802, when Napoleon was just well seated in power. The book receives a short chapter, which precedes by some pages the longer chapter in which Chateaubriand's influence as a whole is examined.

Joseph de Maistre is next discussed as the man who even in his first work, published in 1796, prepared the way for the counter revolution. The constitution of 1795, De Maistre thought, like its revolutionary predecessors, made for "man," and De Maistre vowed that he had never known "man;" that he had known Frenchmen, Italians, Russians, and a constitution, as he believed, must be made not for "man," but for a particular people. De Maistre Dr. Brandes places at the head of the men who championed reaction. "He was a man without baseness and without hypocrisy * * * the most attractive figure which the reactionary camp of the century has to show."

Bonald was the schoolmaster of the reaction. He rose to be a peer of France, and retired from public life in 1830 because he would not swear allegiance to the July monarchy. His works are described as deadly dull. "One cannot imagine a mind with a more implicit belief in dogmas, that is to say, a mind which more entirely ignores realities and scientific truth. Bonald, like the other champions of reaction, classes Protestantism with the powers of immorality; Luther with anti-Christians, like Mohammed and Voltaire.

In the chapter dealing with Chateaubriand Dr. Brandes gives much of his space to the epic called "The Martyrs." France has gone so far, he says, that the greatest poet of the country could put the Marseillaise into the mouth of the devil. The epic, however, owing to the disagreement between Napoleon and the Pope, and to certain political meanings that were read into it, was not, like "Le Génie du Christianisme," circulated by the Government, while the Church discovered in it traces of something other than orthodoxy.

Dr. Brandes places Lamartine and Hugo together in discussing the lyric poetry of the reaction. Hugo, he explains, became an out and out advocate of radicalism only with the coup d'état of 1851. His first poems "contained the whole system of orthodox political and religious principles valid under the Bourbon monarchy."

Following the discussion of individual authors are chapters on "Love in the Literature of the Period," "Dissolution of the Theoretical Principle of Authority," "Dissolution of the Practical Principle of Authority," and "Culmination and Collapse of the Reaction." Then comes the "Conclusion," a short closing chapter, in which Dr. Brandes discusses the mistake of the Bourbons in 1824 in humiliating Chateaubriand by dismissing him from the ministry of the day.

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PRINCE AND PHILOSOPHER.

Albert I., Prince of Monaco, writes with the simple straightforwardness of the man whose position in the world does not depend upon his pedestal, and with the force and elegance of the scholar. In his book, "La Carrière d'un Navigateur," he treats of the subject of which he is enamored—the sea; dealing with it with the passion and reverence of a lover for his mistress. The Prince's researches, which have secured for him a well-merited niche in the scientific world, far from having cramped his mind, have broadened and deepened it. He shows a clear appreciation of those world problems which, from his position, it might be thought he would fail to grasp. In writing frankly upon matters of weight he displays a sane understanding of conditions and a healthy optimism which are refreshing. He is the very antithesis of Pierre Loti, taking as much pleasure in all that throbs with life as does the Frenchman in everything which suggests death.

Of the eight chapters into which the book is divided, seven are biographical and descriptive. Therein is to be found much varied and curious information, (interspersed with interesting reflections,) the result of careful and extended observation. But to the intensive reader the main charm of "La Carrière d'un Navigateur" will lie in the preface and the first chapter, which latter is entitled "L'Ame d'un Marin." These are poem reveries in prose. For the sake of them "La Carrière d'un Navigateur" is likely to be kept close at hand by many, to be read and re-read with ever increasing delight and profit; for they are the product of the brain and heart of a man who, unseduced by appearances, sees clearly and thinks soundly. (Plon-Nourrit et Cie., Paris.)

LITERARY CRITICISM.

"Propos Littéraires" is the title of a collection of critical essays by Emile Faguet of the French Academy. In his preface the author observes: "I do not believe either in the moral rôle or the moral influence of criticism, because, as I have often had occasion to remark, I do not believe that criticism has any influence." And then he naively proceeds to demonstrate the vanity of the disbelief into which his modesty has led him, by giving illuminating criticisms of the work of some score of authors, mostly French contemporaries. M. Faguet's book could be read with pleasure by all interested in modern French literature, and with profit by most reviewers. He is not a demolisher, but a true critic; he neither praises extravagantly nor blames wildly. He is kindly as well as keen. He can detect excellences as well as faults. The author's personality, which is charming, permeates the book, but does not stick out offensively. (Brentano.)

LITERARY LOVES.

As "Les Amants de Venise," by Charles Maurras, has reached its fifth edition, it is evident that, in France at least, there is a lively curiosity concerning the loves of George Sand and Alfred de Musset, and regarding what happened during the interregnum when Pagello appeared to be more favored than de Musset. To M. Maurras the work of dealing in extenso with the subject seems to have been a labor of love, for he lingers over every detail, saying all that one imagines could be said, and then paints the lily by quoting copiously from many of the many writers who have found their inspiration in the tender story. To most readers the headings of the chapters will be more interesting and amusing than the bulk of the reading matter. The first part deals with "She," "He," "Them," and "The Venetian Physician"; the second, with "Witnesses," "Imaginations," and "Did he see them?" The second part is named "Tragedy," and the third "Comedy"; but except to enthusiasts, we think that the whole will appear comedy. Taken en bloc, the loves of others, (even of prominent people,) may be more or less interesting to others as well as to themselves; but it is difficult to imagine any love which could bear the exhaustive treatment given by M. Maurras without appearing ridiculous. Why strip the veil of mystery from that which we can tolerate as long as we do not know the particulars? (Brentano.)

A STABLE STORY.

In a case of extreme nervous excitement, if no sedative were at hand, its place could be supplied by "Jim Blackwood, Jockey," a horsy novel by Valentin Mandelstamm. Jim is an English youth who is introduced on his arrival at Chantilly, where he takes a position in a stable. In due time he rises to the dignity of jockey and does some wonderful things. An account is given of his doings, struggles, and sufferings while he is rising. The mainspring of the said doings, struggles, and sufferings is Jim's separation from the girl he left behind him in the old country. She labors under the peculiarly euphonious name of "Kits"—which is supposedly English. Of course the lovers remain true to each other, and this gives great assistance to Jim in his jockeying. Their correspondence (of which a sample is given) goes to show that "Absence makes the heart grow fonder." (Brentano.)

AS OTHERS SEE THEM.

For the benefit of those Frenchmen who care to see themselves as they appear to an outsider, Auguste Dietrich has translated some of Max Nordau's essays and criticisms, which appear under the title "Vus du Dehors"—essai de critique scientifique et philosophique sur quelques auteurs français contemporains. The Frenchmen dealt with are Balzac, Michelet, Edm. de Goncourt, Guy de Maupassant, Anatole France, Maurice Barres, François de Nion, Paul Verlaine, Stéphane Mallarmé, Leon Dierx, Alexandre Dumas fils, H. de Bornier, Brieux, Paul Hervieu, Maurice Donnay, François de Curel, Jacques Normand, Octave Mirabeau, Victorien Sardou, Jules Lemaître, and Edmond Rostand. (Brentano.)

THE ROMAN WORLD.

"L'Augustule" is the title of a lengthy historical novel by Aimé Giron and Albert Tozza. It is prefaced by an interesting historical essay of twenty pages, which forms a good frame for the novel itself. The authors had previously won for themselves considerable reputation in their chosen field by "Un Soir de Saturnales." Like the novels of the Polish school, "L'Augustule" is marred (or marred, according to the reader's standpoint,) by minute attention to detail. The story furnishes a life-like picture of the Roman world in 475-476. In France "L'Augustule" has already reached its third edition. (Brentano.)

A DAUGHTER OF HENRY IV.

Presumably there are many to whom the most intimate and trivial details of the lives of those who were so fortunate as to belong to some so-called noble family are of burning interest, and that although too few are even the names known. In addition there are those who seem to get their greatest delight out of reading of the troubles of others. To all such "Les Infortunes d'une Petite-Fille de Henri IV.," by M. Rodocanachi, will doubtless be of interest. The lamented lady in question, whose sorrows are detailed and retailed, is Marguerite d'Orléans, Grande Duchesse de Toscane (1645-1721.) The rights of translation are reserved, which strikes us as a waste of energy. The contemporaries of the Grand Duchess, we are informed, cast a veil over her singular existence. It is rather late to tear the veil away. Besides, have we not with us the former Crown Princess of Saxony? And are not her high deeds and misdeeds of more importance than those of one who is merely a disinterred name? (Brentano.)

THE PINK OF PERFECTION.

Surely not even the most case-hardened cynic could sneer at the heroine of Ludwig Ganghofer's "Die Macht der Frau," so pure-souled, clear-headed, and thoroughly lovable is she. The story, which is very modern in tone, deals with the problems of the day which present themselves in all civilized countries alike. Labor troubles, relations between masters and men, and men and men, and the influence of women, all receive due attention. "Die Macht der Frau" has the sweet, wholesome atmosphere of the best of German life; all the same there is no sacrifice of interest to the exploitation of goodness. It is a book which one is glad to read, and which leaves a pleasant and healthy impression. Love is treated as an incident in life, not as life. The author dedicates the novel to mothers and wives and to those young women who ought to be and wish to be wives and mothers. He expresses the fear that the story will seem old-fashioned to moderns of either sex, or rather, says he, to those of neither sex. Doubtless his fears are well-founded. But those whose natural taste is not so vitiated that they prefer the unwholesome atmosphere of the moral slums to the breath of the fields will welcome the story. (Brentano.)

Prof. Patten on Heredity.

HEREDITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. By Simon N. Patten, Wharton School of Finance and Economy, University of Pennsylvania, author of "The Development of English Thought," "The Theory of Prosperity," &c. Pp. vii.-214. Cloth. 8vo. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Prof. Patten's little book, which he modestly calls an essay, abounds in bold speculation and startling conclusions. Were it conveyed in some other form than that peculiar language of evolution, so clear and satisfactory to the evolutionary student, but so repellent to the ordinary untrained reader, the book would make a veritable sensation. For although Prof. Patten's method is rigidly scientific, he is treating questions of the highest practical moment, and from time to time in passing he offers explanations of some of the most puzzling problems of modern life. The book is close packed with thought and reasoning, and almost every chapter could be profitably expanded into a volume larger than the whole of the present work.

Before presenting even the quotation from Huxley that serves as preface, Prof. Patten propounds these questions:

How is the social surplus of an epoch transformed into permanent conditions and mental traits?

Does progress start from a deficit or from a surplus?

Does genius come by additions or by differentiation?

Does education improve natural or acquired characters?

Does reform come by strengthening the strong or by helping the weak?

The whole of the essay is the answer to the first question. To the other question the author replies in each case by affirming the second alternative. Herein lies the startling character of the book; the author dissents from those conclusions of the evolutionary students of social science which seem most at variance with Christian thought, though he is himself an uncompromising champion of evolution as applied to the explanation of social phenomena.

Chapter XIV., (not on "Education," is the one of the whole book most likely to attract popular attention. It is quite as startling as any other in its conclusions, but is expressed in language that the untrained reader is likely to understand. Prof. Patten holds that education is a problem not of addition, but of differentiation. He thinks that it improves not natural, but acquired character, and thus impliedly accounts for the fact that men of genius are commonly not the product of ordinary schooling. He thinks that there is an increasing loss each year because educated men have so little decision that the control of affairs goes to less developed types. Civilized men are good thinkers, the women of their race have strong wills, and education must give decision to men and clear thought to women. Holding the mind to be a group of apartments, we try to add more of them where men and women are already strong; strive to educate women to be good mothers and men to be clear thinkers. But women are made mothers by a natural process. Men cannot improve on it if they would. In spite of all the talk there is no danger of a race of unnatural mothers. On the contrary, mothers are improving, but by a method that education cannot affect. So, too, men are to an increasing degree accurate thinkers. But they would progress without education. Education may rouse their minds at an earlier age or give to certain individuals an advantage over others, but it adds nothing to the clear thinking of the race. Thought is what it is because of qualities men inherit, and will improve only as heredity is modified. Education cannot improve natural characters. Progress is the development of the strong not where they are strong, but where they are weak. Men can level up their weaknesses until their whole nature is strong. In so far as education molds men and women it will be more effective if the education of men is in the hands of women and that of women in the hands of men. Discipline differs from education in that the discipline of men comes best from men and that of women from women.

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ITALY AND THE ITALIANS. By Edward Hutton, author of "Ferdinand Gonzaga" and "Studies in the Lives of the Saints." With nine illustrations. Pp. 361. Gilt top, uncut edges. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

In a volume of much charm and well-bridled enthusiasm Mr. Edward Hutton writes of Italy as only a man can upon whom has been cast the spell of the poetic and artistic influence of the peninsula. If his book were a little more coherent in form, it could be placed side by side with Fuller's "The Chevalier of Pensieri-Vani" with much benefit to each. As it is, however, Mr. Hutton, either through inexactitude, caprice, or the exigencies of his publisher, does not present a sustained effort. His themes are varied and independent, while their nature represents everything from purely graphic narrative and artistic criticism to mere scraps of sketches and guidebook leaflets. But after all the reader will be pretty sure to attribute the incoherent character of the book rather to a misfortune than to a fault, for Mr. Hutton has a style, there is no doubt of that, and that style is just as dominant whether he describes "Il Papa-Re" or Gabriele d'Annunzio, Rome, or Orvieto or Bologna or Venice or permits his pen to string together historical data in articles on "United Italy," "The Socialists," "The Religious Orders," or presents sheer information through sketches of army service and the school system, or sets down an itinerary for the sympathetic traveler.

What one likes particularly about Mr. Hutton's book is the author's sincerity and his candor. Evidently he courted Italia through her language and not through the works of foreigners. The language, not only brought him near to the people, but permitted him to enjoy an intelligent Italian point of view in all that he was henceforth to observe, to read, or to deliberate upon. "I know Italy well," he writes at the threshold of his volume, "having loved her for a matter of all the long years of youth; drug me in Soho and carry me whither you will, if it be to Italy you have brought me, I would name her; yet if Italy be anywhere in Baedeker, you shall burn me at Amen Corner with the paper and pasteboard of my books."

This, then, is the sort of man who invites the stranger to view "Italy and the Italians" through his eyes, and there is not a view that he gives you, not a personality that he brings forward, not a picture or a marble that impresses him, that is not well worth the while.

In the common and unrhetorical sense of the word, Mr. Hutton is a Philistine. He also believes, and there is not the slightest doubt that he will bring many readers to his way of thinking, that he has a mission. He formulates and says what many have had in their minds and what few have been able to express either through lack of knowledge or because of timidity—that Mr. Ruskin occasionally lacked charity, a charity to appreciate the fact that all that was beautiful and artistic and human in Italian history and art had not been lost without the hope of redemption.

Mr. Hutton presents intelligent criticism of the writings of Carducci and d'Annunzio and of the achievements of Luca della Robbia. Glimpses, too, are given of Florence, Rome, Siena, Pisa, Naples, Perugia, and so on, and great pictures are touched upon in a thoroughly artistic spirit and with an acumen permeated with intimate familiarity of what is best, most beautiful, and most noble in Italian art. In unexceptionable accord with his general and particular sentiments, he gazes with much hope upon King Victor Emmanuel as evidently the one being who can cause Italy to redeem herself—Italy, he says, which is like a little blind mandolin player, who has lost his plectro. To be sure, the house of Savoy has done much for the peninsula; but one wonders whether Mr. Hutton's faith in the present monarch would have been quite so romantic had he remembered a fact which Italians are trying to forget—there is not a single drop of Italian blood in the veins of Victor Emmanuel III.

As Others See Us.

OUR NEIGHBORS. By Ian Maclaren. 12mo. Pp. 346. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50.

As a teller of good yarns Dr. Watson (Ian Maclaren) has always been preeminent, but in these short, pithy sketches of our neighbors and their kindly eccentricities, their faults and their virtues, he is excellent. Beginning with "His Majesty Baby," who "having the charm of his life" seized it, and by his genial smile won the hearts of everybody from the old lady to the crabbed old Colonel in the bus, he touches our sympathies because he gets at the very heart of his subjects. There is a gentle flow of vivacity about his style, an undulling spring of genial humor which never degenerates into sharpness or ridicule. In his descriptions of Our Boy he makes us "love" "the fierce beast" in spite of his annoying wickedness. Of him Dr. Watson says: "He must have had a father, and some day he may be a father himself, but in the meantime he is absolutely different from anything else on the face of the earth."

The boy is a savage, and although you may cover him with a thin veneer of civilization, he remains a savage. There is a high class school for little boys in my district, and those at a distance are driven home in cabs that they may not get wet in Winter weather and may not get overfatigued. A cab is passing at the moment with four boys, who have invited two of their friends to join them, and it is raining heavily. Two boys are on the box seat with the driver, and have thoughtfully left their top seats inside in case they may get wet. There is a boy with his head out at either window, exchanging pacificatory remarks to those on the box seat, one of which insults one of them has just lost his cap, and the other two are fighting furiously in the bottom of the cab, and will come out an abject spectacle. For you may train a lion to walk with his kinsfolk, you may tame a tiger, but you cannot take the fierceness out of a boy.

But in his description of the "Restless Americans," the good doctor has really shown art as well as skill. There is humor in every line, and humor of the sort that leaves no sting. In his sketch of an active, kindly, good-natured person, well groomed and cheerful, one readily traces the outline of the ordinary New Yorker. "I wish to pay the compliment with all honesty," says Dr. Watson, "that New York, with the possible exception of Chicago, is the activest and noblest place I have ever seen or expect to see in the present world." Of the American himself he says:

No man goes slow if he has the chance of going fast, no man stops to talk if he can talk walking, no man walks if he can ride in a trolley car, no one goes in a trolley car if he can get a convenient railway, and he and by no one will go by railway car if he can be shot through a pneumatic tube. No one writes with his own hand if he can dictate to a stenographer, no one dictates if he can telegraph, no one telegraphs if he can telephone, and by and by, when the spirit of American invention has brought wireless telegraphy into thorough condition, a man will simply sit with his mouth at one hole and his ear at another and do business with the ends of the earth in a few seconds, which the same machine will copy and preserve in letter books and ledgers. It is the American regret at present that he can do nothing with his feet while he is listening at the telephone, but doubtless some employment will be found for them in the coming age. * * *

There is nothing that the United States does not possess except political purity, and nothing that an American cannot do except rest. * * * If America has not yet had time to produce a Lord Kelvin it has given us telephones; and if Prof. Dewar has astonished the world with his liquid air, an American trust is, it is said, being formed to handle it for commercial purposes.

There are other sketches in the book which bubble with equal humor. The visit of the two Moderators is delightful, the modesty of the great scholar is refreshing, while every page teems with apt expressions which one has always thought, but never known the art of saying quite so well as does the good doctor.

A Family History.

"The Bernards of Abington and Nether Winchendon" is the title of a work by Mrs. Sophia Elizabeth Higgins, which Longmans, Green & Co. have in preparation. It will be complete in four volumes, Vols. I. and II. to be issued shortly, including a history of the Bernards of Abington. Mrs. Higgins says in her preface:

In writing this book my first wish has been to leave a record of a family which in its time played some little part in the affairs of this country, [England.] As the last scion of the last known branch of those Bernards whose history is here traced, the task seemed to devolve on me. It has been laborious owing to the extensive destruction of documents which has evidently taken place at different times. The co-heiresses of the eldest branch no doubt carried off many parchments and papers which cannot now be recovered. Some others probably went to Huntingdonshire, where the second branch is located. Further havoc must have been occasioned by the frequent moves of the third branch, with which these volumes are chiefly concerned, and especially by the checkered career of Sir Francis Bernard, (at one time Governor of Massachusetts,) the early ages at which he lost both parents and left his first home, his subsequent departure for America, and even his return. Since that time additional losses appear to have been sustained through the zeal of executors in sorting, and, as they considered, weeding family papers.

Mrs. Higgins begins her history with "Godfrey Bernard of Wanford, or Wansford, who was a landowner in Yorkshire" when Henry III. was King of England, and intends to trace the lineage of the family to the death of Sir Francis Bernard's youngest child. There is a full index at the end of the second volume, while at the end of Vol. I is an appendix, which includes some notes.

Memoirs of a Prussian Field Marshal.

The "Journals of Field Marshal Count von Blumenthal for 1866 and 1870-71" is in preparation for early publication at Longmans, Green & Co.'s. The journals were written by Count von Blumenthal to serve as notes for further memoirs, but although they do not form a complete work, they describe vividly the stirring times and the daily work and thought of the famous Prussian Chief of the Staff. The book is edited by Count Albrecht von Blumenthal, and translated by Major A. D. Gillespie Addison.

During the invasion of Bohemia in 1866 von Blumenthal was with the Second Army under the Prussian Crown Prince, which came to the aid of Prince Frederick Charles in time to win the battle of Königgrätz and decide the fate of the campaign. In 1870 the Count was again the Crown Prince's Chief of the Staff with the Third Army, which first defeated MacMahon at Woerth and then hunted him through Chalons to his final destruction at Sedan. The author's account from then on of the march to Paris shows the difference between British and German methods of attack upon the enemy in the latter's own territory. During the siege of Paris the journal is dated from Villa les Ombrages, Versailles.

The volume, which will be illustrated with a portrait and maps, is brought out in London by Edward Arnold.

Charles Goodrich Whiting.

The author of "Walks in New England," which will shortly be published by John Lane in a large 12mo with twenty-four illustrations from photographs by Mr. Hendricks, who is an artistic photographer, is associate editor of The Springfield Republican, known as The Samaritan in the paper's columns. Mr. Whiting was born at St. Albans, Vt., sixty-one years ago, and was educated in the high school at Chicopee Falls. He joined the staff of The Republican in 1868, after a youth spent in grain-making, farming, keeping a store in the country, &c. He was assistant editor of The Albany Evening Times for a year and a half and has been literary editor of The Springfield Republican since 1876. Mr. Whiting is a member of the Authors' Club of this city. His critical writings, verse, and articles on nature were published some time ago in one volume entitled "The Transparent."

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ABOUT AUTHORS.

What Some of Them Are Saying, Writing, or Planning.

E. F. BENSON, author of "Dodo," "The Vintage," "The Capsina," &c., is writing a new novel, as yet unnamed, the American booktights to which have been secured by Harper & Brothers. It will probably be published in the early Fall. It is said to deal with English and American life with a charming American girl as heroine. Mr. Benson is also completing a story of the adventures and experiences of a London man about town, which will be issued under the title "The Book of Months."

It is common for authors of novels to take their emoting scenes from nature, for which they are praised when they depict them faithfully. But what can be said when nature copies her incidents from novels? McClure, Phillips & Co. report such a case. In James Weber Linn's "The Chameleon" there is a detailed description of a railroad wreck. Mr. Linn had never seen a railroad wreck when he wrote about it, and described it from imagination. He wrote the book in California, and while traveling back to Chicago with his aunt Mr. Linn gave it to her to read. She commented on the wreck scene. The next day a real wreck occurred which tallied with the author's description, only the former was not so disastrous, the only person injured having been the author's aunt. The episode reminds one of Whistler's expression when told that a scene had recalled one of his landscape scenes—"Oh, yes. Nature is looking up."

Sara T. Stevenson, the author of the article "Intellectual Communism," which attracted some attention in the March Lippincott's by its scholarly qualities, was born and educated in Paris and afterward spent five years in Mexico, where she was famous with many of the leading figures of an international episode. She was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Civic Club and remains its President. She now lives in Philadelphia. An amusing incident in connection with the club arose from an address in which she alluded incidentally to the influence of the patriotic societies in counteracting the absurdities of the anglomaniacs by teaching our people to rest "their pride—if pride they must feel—where it legitimately should rest, i. e., upon the grand services rendered to their own country."

Lorado Taft, a member of the American Sculpture Society, in writing a "History of American Sculpture" for the Macmillan Company. The book will contain 100 illustrations.

Mrs. Pelton, author of "A Tar-Heel Baron," a new novel of North Carolina, which is winning praise for its character drawing, tells a story about a blacksmith who lives in a mountain town in North Carolina, which is also her home. Last Autumn, when she was leaving the village for the Winter, she decided that the slow pace of her horse was due to old age. She searched for a proper guardian, and finally found an old mountaineer, who promised to take good care of the animal. When Mrs. Pelton next saw the blacksmith she told him what she had done, and asked him if he thought the mountaineer would look after the horse properly. The man looked at her closely, and drawled out gently: "Waal, Mis' Pelton, I was jest awonderin' if you had provided a hoss for Bird after the old man dies."

W. B. Lawson, the well-known English financier, who spent many years in America among our best-known bankers and politicians, has just completed a book on "American Industrial Problems," which McClure, Phillips & Co. are issuing in this country. Mr. Lawson attempts to state clearly the conditions of things as he found them, to forecast likely developments, to point out possible pitfalls, and given notes of warning. He is said to have made a thorough analysis of the trust problem, the trades union problem, the currency problem, and others.

Miss Gwendolen Overton, whose first novel, "The Heritage of Unrest," placed her immediately among the best-known novelists of America, is completing a new story, which is described as being more powerful than her first one. It will be published by the Macmillan Company under the title of "The Birthright."

Albert Bonnichsen is putting the finishing touches to his book, "Deep Sea Vagabonds," which McClure, Phillips & Co. will publish this month. Mr. Bonnichsen has had experience in bottoms under every flag, from the Turk's to the King of England's. He gives an account of the sailor himself, rather than that which concerns the sea. A large proportion of the tale deals with the jackies ashore—in the boarding houses and strange waterfront haunts. The author signs himself "Able Seaman," but he has been almost everything that a man can be on either sailing or steaming vessel, and his story is said to be more vivid because it is an account of his own varied experiences.

Walter Raleigh, the distinguished English critic, well known for his study on Milton, has just completed a volume on Wordsworth, which is to be uniform in size and scope with the Milton work. The following is a summary of its contents: Introduction. I. "Childhood and Education"; II., "The French Revolution: Coleridge"; III., "Poetic Diction"; IV., "Nature"; V., "Humanity"; VI., "Illumination"; VII., "Conclusion." Mr. Raleigh is Professor of English Literature in the University of Glasgow. The book will be published in this country by Longmans, Green & Co.

Mrs. Florence Kelley, Secretary of the National Consumers' League of this city, is getting ready for the press her book on "Ethical Gains Through Legislation," which will bear the imprint of the Macmillan Company. Mrs. Kelley attempts to discuss the gain arising from the legislation already achieved in the direction of recognizing and establishing the particular right named in the title, and the gain remaining to be achieved. The substance of the first three chapters in the book were used in part in the form of lectures delivered at the University of Chicago. These formed half of the course, the remaining half having been delivered by Miss Jane Addams, whose lectures have since been issued in book form under the title of "Democracy and Social Ethics." Mrs. Kelley has divided her book into four parts as follows: (1) "The Right to Childhood," (2) "The Right to Leisure," (3) "The Purchaser's Right to Knowledge," (4) "The Right of Women to Vote."

Frank L. Mason, author of "The Blue Goose," a tale of life in a Colorado gold camp, was not always a mining expert. He was educated for the ministry, but when the time came for his ordination, taking up ministerial duties did not seem to him possible; conscience, among other things, stood in the way. Taste, association, and inclination lead him to geology, and he declares he has never regretted his choice.

Among the friends of Helen Keller, whose "Story of My Life" bears the imprint of Doubleday, Page & Co., were John P. Spaulding of Boston, who took care of her and her teacher, Miss Sullivan, until the time of his death, in 1899. Mr. Henry H. Rogers took Mr. Spaulding's place, but the former, who, by the way, is Vice President of the Standard Oil Company, has avoided publicity by simply sending Miss Keller her allowance through their friend, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, and not corresponding with her. Another of the blind girl's stanch friends is Mrs. William Thaw of Pittsburg.

Simeon Ford, author of "Some Remarks," announced by Doubleday, Page & Co., tells in his book what his first employer said to him when he expressed a desire to learn "the business thoroughly." He applied for work in a hotel, and on looking him over and taking "in the full details of my Gothic style of architecture," the man said: "Nature has not been very lavish to you in the matter of fleshy charms, but she has evidently intended you for some purpose, and in my opinion that purpose is to perfectly adapt you to going up a stepladder, crawling over a transom, and opening the door in case of suicide." Whether or not the estimate proved correct on the physical side, Mr. Ford was destined to be a humorist mentally. This has been proved during some years of public speaking, when his remarks were reported in the newspapers.

Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, author of "Romance of the Colorado River," will shortly start on a tour through Utah and Arizona, accompanied by Birge Harrison, the artist, for the purpose of gathering additional material for forthcoming books. He will spend much time on the upper waters of the Virgen River, in the southwestern corner of Utah, especially in the Little Zion Valley. He will climb Mount Dellenbaugh, and will visit the Ambush Waterpocket, where the three men who left Major Powell's exploring party in 1869 were killed by the Indians. Mr. Dellenbaugh is becoming an authority on Western frontier life and the Indians.

The sale of Neltje Blanchan's nature books, "Nature's Garden," "Bird Neighbors," "Game Birds," and "How to Attract the Birds," is reported by Doubleday, Page & Co. to have amounted to over 200,000 copies. The author's latest book, "How to Attract the Birds," contains 100 suggestions on how to be friends with the birds and how to become acquainted with their "personalities."

Basil King's novel, "In the Garden of Charity," has won for him the title "a little brother to Thomas Hardy," which a critic bases upon the telling art of Mr. King's work. The author's fame began with the appearance of his first novel, "Let Not Man Put Asunder," which Harper & Brothers brought out last year in their American Novel Series.

The author of "The Trail of the Grand Seigneur," who in his "Foreword" signs himself "O. L. L.," is Olin L. Lymans. The New Amsterdam Book Company reports that the entire first large edition of his novel has been taken by the book trade in advance of publication. This is not usual with a work by a new author, and indicates qualities that attract readers.

There is a revival noted in the sales of the "negro book." This is probably caused by the interest shown at the present moment as to the part which the colored man shall be allowed to take in public life in the South. Philip Verrill Mighels's novel, "The Inevitable," which treats of these issues, is an indication that the enormous circulation of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was not due entirely to a feeling upon the negro problem of which the civil war and its lessons have made an end. The same may be said of Mr. Dixon's "The Leopard's Spots" and Miss Raymer's "Handicapped Among the Free."

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The twelve-volume edition of the collected works of Charles Lamb, announced a short time ago, will be issued in this country by E. P. Dutton & Co. and in England by Macmillan & Co. The edition will be edited by William Macdonald. A special feature of the edition will be the illustrations. These will comprise all the drawings made by C. E. Brock for the "Essays of Elia," those by Miss Winifred Green for "Mrs. Leicester's School" and "Poetry for Children," as well as drawings by Herbert Railton and others. There will also be a new series of illustrations for those writings which have heretofore not been presented pictorially—poems, plays, miscellaneous essays, sketches, and stories. A number of pictures will be included that have been attributed to Blake, some of which, it is said, if not actually drawn, were engraved by him. To Lamb's letters, portraits of correspondents and contemporaries will be added, as well as views of his and their homes. The illustrations to Lamb's "Tales from Shakespeare" will be reproductions from the original editions; "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets Who Lived About the Time of Shakespeare," which will be in two volumes, will contain numerous portraits of dramatists and actors. In the first volume of the edition, to include "The Essays of Elia," will be incorporated a biographical and critical introduction by Mr. Macdonald. "The Letters" will comprise two volumes, while one volume each will be given to Lamb's "Last Essays of Elia," "Essays and Sketches," "Plays and Poems," "Children's Books," "Poetry for Children," and "Tales from Shakespeare."

Jewish Leaders Before Christ.

"Jewish Forerunners and Christianity," by Adolphe Danziger, comes from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co. this week. Mr. Danziger says in his introduction that his object is "to sketch from contemporary Hebrew literature the workings of the Jewish mind during the period when the race was passing from tribal to cosmopolitan existence and its religion widening from the practice of one land to a world-wide system." In conclusion the author says:

> Three men were specially prominent in the modifications of the Jewish people and customs while they yet dwelt in Palestine. Hillel gave them a cosmopolitan character as opposed to the old tribal one; Akibah, by the failure of his great rebellion, caused the abandonment among his people of the dream of a military supremacy which had at least become part of their creed; Rabbi Judah, the Prince, by the formation of rabbinic literature, gave the race a centre of union which had been strong enough to perpetuate their nationality through centuries of subjection and dispersion.

Mr. Danziger has chapters on "Jesus of Nazareth: Talmudic Evidences of His Life and Death," "Hillel, the Babylonian, Forerunner of Christ; Shammai, the Nationalist, Opponent of Hillel," "Yochanan ben Zakkai, the 'Least of the Disciples' of Hillel," "Akibah, the Revolutionist, Forerunner of Mohammed," "Rabbi Judah the Prince, Compiler of the Mishnah, the Founder of Talmudic Literature," and other topics, and has furnished an index and notes.

John Ruskin.

The first volume of the library edition of the works of John Ruskin, undertaken by George Allen in London and Longmans, Green & Co. in New York, is about ready for the public. Since the first extended announcement of this edition, made in these columns several months ago, slight changes have been made in the prospectus. The poems will not, as was originally intended, be included in Vol. I., but will have a book to themselves—Vol. II. The edition will be in thirty-one volumes and not in thirty. Vol. I. is entitled "Early Prose Writings: 1834-1843." It includes 420 pages, with frontispiece in color, twenty plates, seventy-eight woodcuts, and a fac simile of manuscript. This volume includes Mr. E. T. Cook's biographical and bibliographical introduction. Besides such well-known papers as "The Poetry of Architecture," "The Strata of Mont Blanc," "The Proper Shapes of Pictures," &c., we have the following hitherto unpublished material: "The Ascent of Saint Bernard," "Chronicles of Saint Bernard," "Night at the Hospice," "Valeyssan, the Novice," together with minor fragments and extracts from letters and diaries mostly unpublished. As has been said, Vol. II. will be given up to Ruskin's verse. Vols. III. to VII., which will include the most authoritative texts, with additional passages of "Modern Painters," will appear during the Summer months.

A New Life of Christ.

Prof. Hoffmann's "Apocryphal and Legendary Life of Christ," which the Macmillan Company has in preparation, is an endeavor to present within reasonable compass the whole body of that extensive extra-canonical literature which was ignored or overlooked by the original editors of the New Testament. The various sections of the book dealing with the history of this literature embrace the whole of the so-called Apocryphal Gospels, Historical Gospels, Agrapha, or traditional sayings of Christ, with excerpts from the Apocryphal Acts, Apocalypses, and Epistles. A number of documents appear here for the first time in English, including Greek apocrypha of considerable interest as well as Mosaic and Mohammedan material. Nearly 1,300 footnotes supply Scriptural references, additional legends, and traditions, and elucidatory matter drawn from a wide range of sources. Side references to each paragraph of the text enable the reader to locate the source of any given legend or saying, and complete indices give the work the essential value of an encyclopedia of New Testament apocrypha and legends. It is presented as very much the most comprehensive and complete text as well as treatment of this literature that has yet appeared.

Marshall's Judicial Decisions.

Joseph P. Cotton, Jr., is preparing for the press of G. P. Putnam's Sons the edition of the "Judicial Decisions of John Marshall," which will be in two volumes. They will present the twenty decisions of Justice Marshall which had to do with Constitutional issues, and which have been shown to possess some importance in connection with the interpretation of the Constitution. The work will include a critical study of Marshall's contributions to American Constitutional law and an analysis of the purport, character, and final effect of each of the decisions presented. Volume I. will be ready for publication in July. The set will be included in the Writings of the Fathers of the Republic Series. Mr. Cotton is a member of the New York bar, and holds the degree of A. M. from Harvard University and of LL. B. from the Harvard Law School. He was formerly editor in chief of The Harvard Law Review.

Something About Jean Webster.

Jean Webster, whose sketches of life at a girl's college have just been published by the Century Company under the title "When Patty Went to College," is a grandniece of Mark Twain. Her father, Charles Webster, was Mark Twain's partner in the publishing business at the time when they brought out Grant's memoirs. She is a recent graduate of Vassar; and though she has carefully refrained from definitely characterizing the "rose and the gray," and the Faculty celebrities are disguised against any possibility of wounded feelings, the "locale" will appear quite unmistakable to the "V" undergrads. The main point, however, is that the author gives us a picture of the typical college girl at a typical American college in a series of some fifteen very funny episodes—for, as Miss Webster remarked recently, "the study side of her college career is told in the catalogue succinctly and comprehensively." But there is more than mere fun and entertainment in this jolly book; there is the true literary art displayed in the telling and naturalness and a distinctive style.

"Obermann."

That collection of sentimental, descriptive, and impressionable letters by Etienne Pivert de Senancour, known as "Obermann," dropped into respectable oblivion almost as soon as published, and is not to be found in extenso in English. It was as though d'Aubigné had written his history of the Reformation at the end of the nineteenth century instead of at the middle of it. Erudite professors of French at once claimed classical distinction for "Obermann," but the romantico-sentimental popular feeling to which it might have appealed had been dead for nearly a quarter of a century when it appeared. Evidently inspired by Matthew Arnold's sensitive appreciation of Senancour, portions of "Obermann" have from time to time appeared in English. Two years ago Houghton, Mifflin & Co. gave what was then the most extensive rendering in "Selections from Letters to a Friend," translated by Jessie Peabody Frothingham. Brentano's have now undertaken the publication of the entire text of "Obermann" in English, with an extended biographical and critical introduction by Arthur Edward Waite, author of "The Life of Louis Claude de Saint-Martin." The work will be ready for distribution next week in a well-printed volume of 424 pages.

Congress of Scholars at St. Louis.

Prof. Simon Newcomb of Washington, whose "Reminiscences of an Astronomer" is promised for publication next Autumn by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., has been elected President of the Congress of Scholars which will assemble at St. Louis in September, 1904, in connection with the coming exposition. The Vice Presidents are Prof. Albion Small of Chicago and Prof. Hugo Münsterberg of Harvard University. An outline of the comprehensive and practical scheme of this congress will be given by Prof. Münsterberg in the May number of The Atlantic Monthly. A sixth edition of Prof. Münsterberg's "American Traits" is announced, and also a new edition of his "Psychology and Life."

Joseph Cook's Verses.

"Overtones" is the title under which the volume of verse by the late Joseph Cook will be published shortly by the Knickerbocker Press. The volume opens with a historical poem on "Ticonderoga and Montcalm," which originally appeared in Harper's Magazine. Other verses have already been published in various other periodicals. Many of the hymns, written by Mr. Cook to be sung at the opening devotional service of his Boston Monday lectures, will be included in the book. It is explained in the foreword that "while poetry was not the chief chord struck on his harp of life, great spiritual truths seemed to him to find their best utterance in verse."

Prof. Peabody's New Book.

Prof. Francis Greenwood Peabody of Harvard University is writing a book on "Jesus Christ and the Christian Character," which will be a companion volume to his "Jesus Christ and the Social Question," applying the same method of research to the ethical problems of personal life. The author examines the moral traits of the personality of Jesus, and considers in the light of His teaching the marks of the Christian character. The book will be published by the Macmillan Company.

Books Printed in Newark.

Frank Pierce Hill, Librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, aided by Barnum Lansing Collins of Princeton University has privately printed a linen-bound volume, well made, of 296 pages, with the title, "Books, Pamphlets, and Newspapers Printed at Newark, New Jersey, 1776-1900." It shows that Newark saw a century past before a printing press was set up within its limits. The first authoritative record dates from September, 1776, when Hugh Gaine, the well-known New York printer, sent one of his presses over to Newark and brought out there seven consecutive Whig numbers of his New York Gazette.

The catalogue, arranged by Messrs. Hill and Collins, will be found of particular interest to collectors because together with descriptions of the volumes printed in Newark is to be found considerable biographical and historical matter which is not accessible in any other form to the reading public, and to secure which implies, on the part of the authors, a broad and minute acquaintance with New Jersey archives, private as well as public.

Janvier's Forthcoming Book.

"The Dutch Founding of New York," by Thomas A. Janvier, which is now running serially in Harper's Magazine, will be brought out in book form in the Fall. The Dutch who founded New York were not the lazy folk described by Washington Irving. Mr. Janvier tells the true story of the early days of American commerce. He explains how the Dutch West India Company was primarily intended for use as a weapon against the power of Spain, and only secondarily as a commercial experiment. Old documents are reproduced showing the inner history of many events which later were of great importance in American development.

Enjoyment of Art.

"The Enjoyment of Art," by Carleton Noyes, is being published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The purpose of the book is to set forth the nature and meaning of a work of art. The conclusions apply to books and to music, although the illustrations of the underlying principles are drawn principally from pictures. The author shows that art is a revelation of beauty and harmony, which is enjoyed more when the eye or ear is trained to it. And he attempts to assist the reader in this enjoyment by reducing the supposed mysteries of art discussion to the basis of practical intelligence and common sense.

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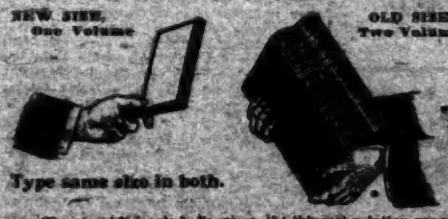

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Plans of Some of Them—Forthcoming New Books.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS are publishing this week the autobiography and letters of Sir A. Henry Layard, G. C. B., D. C. L., edited by William Napier Bruce. The long life of this distinguished English diplomat, politician, and archæologist is said to have offered material for a most entertaining narrative. Sir Henry described his Assyrian discoveries in "Nineveh and Its Remains" and "From Discoveries at Nineveh and Researches at Babylon." He saw the Crimea in war time, India during the mutiny, and Italy in the war of liberation; he was Ambassador to Madrid during the revolution of 1870, and to Constantinople during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877.

A volume of spring verse by Howard Hock Reed, entitled "Songs from Nature's Lyre," makes its appearance this week from G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is said to be a volume inviting its readers to observation and study of natural objects in order to give greater appreciation of the beauties of the world in which we live.

"Belgium and the Belgians," by Cyril Scudamore, is in active preparation at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s. One has only to glance at a library catalogue to learn that while nearly every country in Europe, including Holland, has been extensively written about recently, Belgium and its people have been apparently overlooked. Mr. Scudamore describes not only the working of the Belgian Government and the people from a sociological, political, and cultured point of view, but he takes the reader into the homes of Brussels and there describes what seems to be a miniature Paris.

The Macmillan Company is publishing this week "Poland," by Prof. Georg Brandes, author of "Main Currents in Nineteenth Century Literature"; Goldsmith's "Essays," edited by Austin Dobson in the Temple Classic Series; "The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson," by David M. De Witt, and Jane's "New French Dictionary."

Mr. R. H. Russell, whose publishing and syndicate business were recently acquired by George Harvey, President of Harper & Brothers, is to be associated with the Harper house. His reasons given for the transaction are that his opportunities would be much broadened if employed under the auspices of a house like Harpers', possessed as it is of a large printing plant and several first-class magazines, all controlled by one individual. Mr. Russell says: "Under our arrangement my publishing business goes to Harper & Brothers and my syndicate business to a syndicate company which Col. Harvey is about to form. In this way, following the policy by which he obtained the exclusive rights to the work of such men as Mark Twain, Mr. Howells, Mr. John Kendrick Bangs, and Mr. Edward S. Martin, he acquires the exclusive use of the literary product of Mr. F. P. Dunne, Mr. George Ade, and several other of the younger men who are building up reputations, including the publication of the books of Mr. Charles Dana Gibson. The syndicate business will be expanded, and my imprint will continue to be used upon the special class of books with which it has been associated in the past."

"The Roadmender," by that ill-fated woman who called herself Michael Fairless, author of "The Gathering of Brother Hilarius," has just gone into a new edition at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s The book is a convenient square 16mo of 158 pages. The same house is also bringing out a little 32mo volume entitled "Helps to the Holy Communion from the Writings of Phillips Brooks."

Longmans, Green & Co. have in active preparation "Across Iceland," by William Bisher, F. R. G. S., with sixty reproductions from photographs and four maps. An appendix is furnished by A. W. Hill on the plants collected.

David M. De Witt's volume, "The Impeachment and Trial of Andrew Johnson, Seventeenth President of the United States: A History," aside from its main topic, deals with the problem of reconstruction and the political aspect of the Thirty-ninth Congress in all its details. The account of the impeachment trial begins with the appointment of the Investigating Committee, the taking of testimony, and the renewed attempts to admit Colorado and Nebraska so as to add four Judges to the court. The closing chapters deal with the second voting of the court and the final acquittal of Johnson, his subsequent career, and his return to the Senate in triumph.

Mrs. Hugh Bell, author of "Conversational Openings and Endings" and "The Arbiter," is about to publish through Longmans, Green & Co. a volume of essays entitled "The Minor Moralist." The following subjects indicate the nature of the book: "On the Better Teaching of Manners," "On the Difficulties Incidental to Middle Age," "Concerning the Relation Between Mothers and Daughters," and "The Lot of the Servant."

Besides William Napier Bruce's volume on Sir A. Henry Layard, the Scribners are publishing this week a revised edition of "The Book of Sir Marco Polo, the Venetian," by Henry Cordier, and the first volume in the New Library of Art Series, "Michael Angelo Buonarroti," by Charles Holroyd. The latter, which is presented with fifty-one illustrations, includes, as has already been stated, the first complete translation of "Condivi's Life" and discussions from the Portuguese of d'Ollanda.

A volume by Simeon Ford, entitled "Some Remarks," will be published in early May by Doubleday, Page & Co.

G. P. Putnam's Sons are shortly to publish a little book called "Protean Papers," being the work of W. D. Foulk of the United States Civil Service. The volume is a medley of widely differing stories, sketches, essays, and literary odds and ends, in all of which, but particularly in the chapter on "Stump Speaking," the author reveals an attractive and always buoyant personality.

Harper's Weekly will publish to-day the reproduction of a very interesting photograph of the Pope, taken by special permission at the Holy Father's last public appearance in the Sistine Chapel.

Longmans, Green & Co. are making preparations to publish in America a series of volumes dealing with commerce and finance under the editorship of F. Harcourt Kitchin. The first volume, which will probably appear within a few weeks, is entitled "The Stock Exchange: Its Organization and Management," by G. D. Ingall and Hartley Withers. This will be followed by "British Railways: Their Organization and Management," by Hugh Munro Ross, late exhibitioner of Lincoln College, Oxford.

The Macmillan Company will publish this spring a two-volume work by Sir Gilbert Parker entitled "Quebec: The Place and the People." The chronicles of this old city of New France have long furnished novelists with material, and now that the city is to have her story largely told from her records, Sir Gilbert is a man admirably qualified to perform the task. He knows the Canadians and their history well.

The first popular edition of Elbert Hubbard's "Little Journeys to English Authors" will be published within the fortnight by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

Dr. Georg Brandes's "Poland," which comes from the press of the Macmillan Company this week, is a picture of the Polish people, cultured, lovers of splendor, full of native grace and refinement, and full of that recklessness which makes them the predestined victims of "German prudence and Russian power." These sketches of the land and people are supplemented by a critical analysis of "The Romantic Literature of Poland in the Nineteenth Century," which takes up nearly half of the volume. In this essay the author gives an impression of the verse of Mickiewicz, Howacki, Krasinski, and others.

Frederick R. Swift's record of a mid-winter holiday in Florida, entitled "Florida Fancies," will be brought out in a few weeks by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Mr. Swift does not tell about hotel life or the pleasures of the beach, but describes the fishing and hunting expeditions far away from beaten tracks. Albert E. Smith's drawings illustrate the book.

According to Harper & Brothers, the American "invasion" has even reached the babies of England. Miss Gertrude Smith, the author of "The Roggie and Reggie Stories," has been informed that "a tiny son of royalty in England declined for some weeks to go to sleep nights until 'the little American boys' Roggie and Reggie also reposed under his pillow." It is reported that Miss Smith's recent "Lovable Tales of Janey and Josey and Jop" have been equally successful in this country. She is writing a new book of stories on the same line.

Edwyn Sandys's long-awaited story of "Trapper Jim" will be issued some time this Spring by The Macmillan Company. As has already been said, Mr. Sandys attempts to tell the growing boy what is good for him to know, and points out the way to enjoy himself. He gives directions for making certain things, which the boy needs in hunting, fishing, or other sports, in a simple way. The book is fully illustrated.

Harper & Brothers have secured the book rights to Booth Tarkington's new story entitled "Cherry." The book contains illustrations in color.

"The People of the Whirlpool," the new book by the author of "The Garden of a Commuter's Wife," will appear this Spring with the Macmillan imprint. Though the action is rapid and the characters more varied, the point of view is said to be much the same as that of the author's first story. The scene shifts from the neighborhood of the country home of Barbara and Evan to New York in the present time. A land scheme is inspired by the Lady of the Bluffs, and forwarded by her husband. This has drawn a coterie of New Yorkers to build "cottages upon the ridge of hills" that are near to town for the Spring and Fall between seasons and the week-end golfing. The doings of these cottagers are silhouetted by the light of their effect upon an intelligent rural community.

Charles Scribner's Sons will publish April 11 "Our Northern Shrubs and How to Identify Them," by Harriet L. Keeler, with 205 photographic plates and 35 pen and ink drawings, and E. W. Hornung's new book, "No Hero," the central figure of which is an Eton boy who has fallen in love with a supposed adventuress, and whose mother undertakes the task of disillusioning him. The scenes are laid in Switzerland.

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QUERIES.

"HIERONIMUS," 1,859 Clarendon Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Recently I found a copy of the title page of a set of Shakspere which I own: 'The Plays of William Shakespeare, in Eight Volumes, with the Corrections and Illustrations of Various Commentators, to Which Are Added Notes by Sam Johnson. London, MDCCLXVIII.' They contain prefaces by Pope, Theobald, Warburton, Hanmer, and others; also a life of Shakespeare, copy of his will, &c. These books are bound in calf and are in good condition. Will you kindly tell me something about the value of this edition or where such information may be obtained?"

The value of this edition is about $10.

"L. A. M.," Dover, N. J.: "What are considered to be Stevenson's three best short stories?"

"A Lodging for a Night," "Markheim," and "The Sire de Maletroite's Door."

"J. W. S.," Silver Hill, Md.: "Has Pope's translation of 'The Odyssey' of Homer, in several volumes, printed in London for Henry Lintot in 1726, illustrated and with notes, any value?"

Pope's translation of Homer's "Odyssey" first appeared in five volumes, 1725-26. This first edition is valuable, but later editions, which were numerous, have little value.

R. L. C. WHITE, 117 Addison Avenue South, Nashville, Tenn.: "In your reply (Queries, March 14) to the inquiry, 'Who said "Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute?" a curious slip of the memory spoke you say Charles Cotesworth Pinckney (South Carolina, 1812-68.) The name is all right, but the dates are all wrong. The Charles Cotesworth Pinckney who uttered this famous saying was born in 1746 and died in 1825. He was a grandnephew of the Revolutionary statesman of the same name, who was born in 1812 and died in 1896. It may be well to note that the expression, properly quoted, is 'Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute.'"

William Abbatt, 261 Fourth Avenue, New York City, sends the following interesting communication: "This phrase is usually but wrongly ascribed to Pinckney. It was really offered as a toast by Robert Goodloe Harper of South Carolina at a banquet given to John Marshall by both houses of Congress on his return from France in 1798, and while Pinckney was still in Europe. See The South Carolina Historical and Genealogical Magazine, July, 1901; also an article by Yates Snowden in The New York Evening Post, Nov. 22, 1899, copied in The Charleston News, Nov. 26, 1899, and in Magrader's 'Life of Marshall,' 1899, Page 129."

"V. D. M.," Park Avenue Hotel, New York City: "I remember two lines of a beautiful poem, and would be glad if some one can supply the whole of it, together with the author's name. The lines are as follows:

"'And two shall come from distant lands apart,
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.'"

This poem, entitled "Fate," is by Mrs. Susan Marr Spalding, author of "The Wings of Icaria and Other Poems," 1896 (Little, Brown & Co., Boston, $1.25.) It is as follows:

FATE.

By Mrs. Susan Marr Spalding.

Two shall be born the whole wide world apart,
And speak in different tongues, and have no thought
Each of the other's being, and be dead;
And these o'er unknown seas to unknown lands
Small prows, creeping, reach a fairing death,
And all unconsciously these every one
And hand each wandering step to this one end—
That, one day, out of darkness, they shall stand
And read life's meaning in each other's eyes.

And two shall walk more narrow way of life,
So nearly side by side, that should one turn
Never so little space to left or right
They needs must stand acknowledged face to face.

And yet, with wistful eyes that never meet,
With groping hands that never clasp, and lips
Calling in vain to ears that never hear,
They seek each other all their weary days
And die unsatisfied—and this is Fate!

GEORGE M. MATTHE, 237 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "If 'Cantabrigian,' Bergen, N. J., who asked about the works of the early New England divines, will communicate with me I will be pleased to show him at any time books which give full lists of the publications (with dates) of Increase and Cotton Mather. If he can make it convenient to call on me."

"A. C. W.," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Under Queries, would you kindly tell me if you know a writer whose name (or pen name) is McLanburgh Wilson? A poem by him, entitled 'A Penniless Youth; or, Fortune of Ye Penniless Youth,' appeared in a publication about Christmas, 1902, or January, 1903, which I am very desirous of obtaining. It was some paper or publication issued in New York or Brooklyn. The poem appears of the kind to be found in 'Brooklyn Life' or publications of that kind. If you can give me any information which will assist me in finding said issue in which this above poem appeared you will greatly oblige me."

We have no information concerning this writer or the poem in question. Possibly some of our readers may know.

"S. S.," Wilton, Conn.: "Please give me the leading incidents in the life of Kinglake, author of 'The Invasion of the Crimea.'"

Alexander William Kinglake was born at Taunton, England, Aug. 5, 1809. He was chiefly educated at Trinity College, Cambridge. He travelled in the East in 1835. In 1837 he was called to the bar. In 1840 he accompanied St. Arnaud's forces to Algiers. He was with the English forces during the Crimean War, 1854. From 1857 to 1869 he was a member of Parliament for Bridgewater. He died in London Jan. 2, 1891. His first work, "Eothen," appeared anonymously in 1844. The first and second volumes of his "Invasion of the Crimea" were published in 1863, the third and fourth volumes in 1868, the fifth volume in 1875, the sixth volume in 1880, and the seventh and eighth volumes in 1887.

"S. J. C.," Springfield, Mass.: "Please state the value of a book entitled 'A Concise and Natural History of East and West Florida,' by Capt. Bernard Romans, New York, 1775."

The first edition of this book appeared in New York in 1775, and is rare and valuable, a copy selling in Boston last October for $410. The second edition, issued the following year, with an abridged title and other slight changes, (none, however, being of the text,) is the one which our correspondent possesses. A copy of the latter, with the plates and in the original calf, sold in Philadelphia in March, 1902, for $30. Only one volume of this work seems to have been published. In 1776 the author announced his intention to issue a second volume, stating that "it is now in the press." It does not appear, however, that it was ever issued.

GEORGE H. MELLISH, 114 West Sixty-third Street, New York City: "Do you recall a dialogue, or rather, in which two men talk about Thompson and the Frenchman? The Frenchman, either for lack of French politeness, wished a companion at midnight with the inquiry, 'Does Monsieur Tonson live here?' Being answered in the negative, the traveler went away. But he soon returned with the same query. This was several times repeated. Are you sure of the dialogue mentioned? Here's Monsieur Tonson come again!' The story is told at great length in one of the Spectator Garbages,' published by Garrett of Philadelphia. But it is the simpler version that I am seeking."

Perhaps the skit in question was taken from Moncrieff's once popular farce, "Monsieur Tonson." In this piece Jack Ardourly falls in love with Adolphine de Couvey in the street, and gets his friend Tom King to assist in finding her address. King discovers that the young lady lives in the house of a French refugee, a barber, named Morbleu; but not knowing her name, he inquires for Mr. Thompson, thus hoping to secure the information he desires. The Frenchman says that no M. Tonson lives in the house—only Mme. Bellegarde and Mlle. Adolphine de Couvey. Morbleu is driven almost crazy by different persons inquiring for M. Tonson, but ultimately Jack Ardourly marries Adolphine, whose mother is Mrs. Thompson after all.

M. V. B. CLARK, 220 New York Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.: "If 'E. M. B.,' New York City, will send me her address I will forward a written copy of 'Each in His Own Tongue,' by Prof. Carrots, as I have a printed copy."

M. H. WHITING, Abington, Md.: "Will you kindly publish Andrew Lang's 'Ballade of the Type of Love?' Also, tell me if all the poems of Villon have been translated, and, if so, where I can buy them."

Lang's poem is too long to reprint in "Queries." Possibly some one of our readers can furnish our correspondent with it. Most of Villon's poems have been translated by John Payne and privately printed by the Villon Society of London in 1878, 1881, and 1902. They can be had in this form at auction or from dealers in rare books.

F. S. MORRELLI, 128 West Ninety-first Street, New York City: "Who wrote the poem of which the following lines comprise the first verse:

"'There is no death! The stars go down
To rise upon some fairer shore;
And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
They shine for evermore.'"

This is an extract from the poem often attributed to Bulwer Lytton, but really written by J. L. McCreery and first published in Arthur's Home Magazine, July, 1863. A stanza of Longfellow's "Resignation" is as follows:

There is no death! What seems so is transition:
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life elysian
Whose portal we call death.

L. R. BINHON, Harrisburg, Pa.: "Who said 'Italy is only geographical idea?' Can you tell me where to find a list of John Lyly's plays, with dates of the first editions?"

The phrase in question was an expression of Prince Metternich, used during the Austrian dominion in Italy, to denote that in the policy of the empire that country was not a State or people with any rights which, in the county of nations, Austria was bound to respect. Lyly's plays were first published as follows: "Campaspe," 1584, (reissued in the same year, printed again in 1591;) "Sapho and Phao," 1584, (another edition was brought out in 1591;) "Endimion, the Man in the Moone," 1591; "Galathea," 1592; "Midas," 1592; "Mother Bombie," 1594, (another edition was printed in 1598;) "The Woman in the Moone," 1597, and "Love's Metamorphosis," 1601. Lyly was born in 1554(?) and died in 1606. In 1632 there was published "Six Court Comedies," comprising "Endymion," "Campaspe," "Sapho and Phao," "Galathea," "Mydas," and "Mother Bombie."

Appeals to Readers.

EUGENE FINCK, 97 North Nineteenth Street, East Orange, N. J.: "Will some reader kindly inform me where I can purchase 'Artists of America,' published by Baker & Scribner, New York, in 1848; and 'Artist, Merchant, and Statesman,' published by Paine & Burgess, New York, in 1844? They are both by the same author, C. Edwards Lester."

"C. M. S.," 821 Temple Street, New Haven, Conn.: "I am very anxious to find a copy of a book published by G. A. Baconde, 137 Strand, in 1884. The title is 'The Christian's Manual of Faith and Devotion.' Can any of your readers put me in the way of finding it?"

ALEXANDER O. BROCKENHOFF, 468 Fulton Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I should like to secure a complete copy of the enigma, 'An Image,' the answer to which was sought by 'H. C.,' and recently answered in Queries."

GEORGE H. MELLISH, 114 West Sixty-third Street, New York City: "Can any one tell me who wrote 'The Greek and the Turkman?' The first two lines are:

"'The Turkman lay beside the river,
The wind stayed loose through bow and quiver.'

"Now, it some one says that he has seen the piece very often attributed to George Croly, why, I know as much as that from of old. But in each of Croly's works, as have yet been able to find this piece does not occur. And I wondered that Croly, being, as I suppose, a very fine scholar, should rhyme 'Allah' and 'bay;' for the proper pronunciation of 'Allah' is not 'al-lay,' but 'al-li.'"

MISS EDNA WARNER, No. 8 Massey Avenue, Watertown, N. Y.: "In 1898 there was published by the Gorham Memorial Association, 'W. Gaul, Bard of the Quoddy.' Dr. Holland, in 'Arthur Bonnicastle,' and Hamilton Gibson, in 'Pastoral Days,' both refer to the Quoddy, one as 'The Birds' Nest,' the other as 'The Haunt of Fancy.' The writer would like to hear from any of this Poems readers having the book."

F. W. CRAIG, 405 West Twenty-first Street, New York City: "I wish to secure a copy of Edgar Field's poem 'In New Orleans.'"

"E. V. D.," 1,168 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I would like to secure a copy of Hart's 'Miriam Coffin; or, the Whale Fishermen.' It tells particularly of Nantucket. Can any reader refer me to books giving information as to Capt. Edward Teach, commonly known as 'Blackbeard,' the Pirate, who haunted the coast of Virginia, and North Carolina in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, and whose home was on or near Ocracoke Island, N. C. He is referred to constantly in 'Jack Ballister's Fortunes,' by Howard Pyle, but I would like more definite information about him."

"J. H. S.," Geneva, N. Y.: "Can any reader tell me where I can find two pieces of blank verse which start the sonnet of the sovereign poet some many years back—one on Time, (I vaguely recall Percival as the author,) in which these lines occur:

"'Bad Time,
Time the lamb-builder, beside his fierce-eyed,
Dark, stern, all pitless, and pauser not
Amid the mighty wrecks that strew his path,
To sit and muse like other conquerors,
Upon the fearful ruin he has wrought.'

"The other, 'To Thee Mother,' of which I only recall 'mother.'

"Are they without doubt the second book, Dedicatory, of Spenser?"

A Gardening Book.

GARDENS, OLD AND NEW. The Country House and Its Garden Environment. The Second Volume. Edited by John Leyland. Illustrated from photographs by Charles Latham. Quarto, Pp. xlvi.-294. New York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons.

In the present volume of this elaborate work we are treated to a survey of some of the most imposing country seats of England, with a multitude of pictures illustrating general effects and particular details. Most of the gardens are formal in character, and topiary features, statuary, pergolas and terraces, ironwork, and brickwork are abundantly represented. These are not only interesting to the student of garden history, but may very well be turned to account by the owners of country places on even the modest scale common in America. For example, the beautiful brickwork steps of the terrace at Packwood are an example of structural propriety and artistic effect hardly to be excelled and perfectly attainable by the modern gardener without any affectation of dignity or aping of antiquity. To merge the landscape garden into the formal garden without sacrificing entirely either the freedom of the one or the orderly arrangement of the other seems to be the problem most frequently in view in the treatment of large places today, and the writer of the preface in the present volume preaches the broadest eclecticism in the choice of appropriate features.

It is excellent advice for those with the taste to use it intelligently, but full of dangers to those of vague taste. Unless possessed of a highly trained artistic sense or strong native predilections, the gardener is undoubtedly safest to select a pure type and practice flagrant imitation. He will then at least produce something not an eyesore. A gardener of strong individuality, on the other hand, is bound to make his garden representative of himself and interesting whatever style he adopts. In Miss Jekyll's wonderful garden at Godalming we see the result of individuality against a background of artistic sense, (which William Morris is fond of calling "just ordinary common sense.") Her house is solidly and simply built, small, with plenty of room, without any narrow passages, and with "nothing screwy or ill-lighted." Her birches, her rhododendrons, her rampant clematis and rose trees; her wall, which she made with her own hands; her rock garden and tank, herbaceous borders, and warm, brick walls; her woodland, with its clumps of giant lilies; her magnificent masses and harmonies of color, are not things for which axiom and definition can be given, but the whole and all its parts are in their way as beautiful as anything in the beautiful English world.

It is much to be regretted that the large and precious work of which this is the second volume should sin against so many of the canons of fine bookmaking. The shiny paper, the worn type, the ugly margins, and scanty end-papers give an effect of cheapness and shabbiness quite as reprehensible in books as in gardens. The good gray cover, with its bold type and not unpleasing decoration, is the only mark of distinction it possesses in the matter of appearance.

What Would You Do?

A COMEDY OF CONSCIENCE. By S. Weir Mitchell. 16mo. Pp. 139. New York: The Century Company. $1.

What would you do if a thief, while nimbly relieving you of a purse containing some thirty-odd dollars, a luck coin dated 1793, and a receipt for caramel custard, left in your bag in his haste a diamond ring valued at $350? This is the question Dr. Mitchell first propounded to a conscientious public several years ago in one of the magazines, and which is now appearing in all the dignity of cloth cover and separate title page. The strange experiences of Serena Vernon, who Dr. Mitchell dares to insinuate is nearing old maidism because forsooth she is thirty—to whom this odd thing happened—make an interesting little romance to untangle in perhaps half an hour. Putting the question abruptly to one's self there are perhaps few who could stand the strain of temptation as valiantly as did the heroine of Dr. Mitchell's story. If the cherubic pastor, the dapper little doctor, the kind-hearted Mrs. Clare, and the big, honest John Winterbourne fell into the traps of their inner monitors so readily, who are we—poor, frail human things—that we dare blame them? Indeed, Serena was one woman in a hundred, and it is good to stumble across such as she—in a book—but did John realize what he was doing when he accepted the trust of protecting for life not only Miss Serena, but that aggressive conscience of hers as well?

"Colonial Administration."

Prof. Paul S. Reinsch is completing the third volume of his series, in which "World Politics" and "Colonial Government" already published, are the first two numbers. The third will be "Colonial Administration," and will take up the methods through which the work of Colonial development is carried on. In "Colonial Government" the author deals with the institutional forms of Colonial dependence, while in his "World Politics" he discusses the general subject of political expansion. In his forthcoming book Prof. Reinsch discusses the great question of the meeting of different civilizations and of their mutual influence. He deals with "Taxation and Finance," "Defense," "Commerce," "Labor," "Immigration," "Agriculture," "Education," "Municipal Administration," and other topics. He has written, it is said, a comparative study of English, French, Dutch, German, and American experience. The volume will bear the imprint of the Macmillan Company.

Books in Demand.

The Circulating Department of the New York Public Library reports the books most in demand for the week ending March 28: Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Lady Rose's Daughter," Alice Hegan Rice's "Lovey Mary," Frank Norris's "The Pit," Rudyard Kipling's "Just So Stories," Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women," Baldwin's "Fifty Famous Stories Retold," Lorimer's "Letters from a Self-made Merchant to His Son," James's "Talks to Teachers on Psychology," and Wagner's "Simple Life."

Yesterday's Madness.

Alfred Hodder's new story of a woman of 1860, entitled "Yesterday's Madness," will be published this Spring by the Macmillan Company. Mr. Hodder will be remembered as the author of "The New Americans," which appeared about two years ago. The new tale is that of a woman who thinks she has made a mistake. She tells her husband so, and sets out to rectify the error by another. The outcome of the situation depends on two other male characters in the story.

A Story of Mystery.

The author of "That Mainwaring Affair" has completed a new novel which will bear the imprint of the J. B. Lippincott Company. It is called "At the Time Appointed," and will probably be issued April 25. This is said to be a story of mystery. It is thought that it will be as successful as the author's first book, which was published two seasons ago, and was one of the most widely read detective stories of recent years.

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